

04-904 568

GenCore version 5.1.6  
Copyright (c) 1993 - 2004 Compugen Ltd.

OM nucleic - nucleic search, using sw model

Run on: July 29, 2004, 16:12:44 ; Search time 1 Seconds  
(without alignments)  
0.633 Million cell updates/sec

Title: US-09-904-568-1  
Perfect score: 835  
Sequence: 1 atgtctgtttgggggtgc.....gagtaacagctgggcagg 835

Scoring table: IDENTITY NUC  
Gapop 10.0 , Gapext 0.5

Searched: 23 seqs, 379 residues

Total number of hits satisfying chosen parameters: 46

Minimum DB seq length: 8  
Maximum DB seq length: 50

Post-processing: Minimum Match 0%  
Maximum Match 100%  
Listing first 18 summaries

Database : rstdb:\*

Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a  
score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed,  
and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

SUMMARIES

Result No.	Score	Query Match %	Length	ID	Description
1	15.8	1.9	21	1	TA48E09P
2	15.2	1.8	23	1	ACCESSION:AL457045
3	13.4	1.6	19	1	ACCESSION:AZ871545
4	13.4	1.6	19	1	ACCESSION:AZ331082
5	13.2	1.6	20	1	ACCESSION:AZ585820
6	12.6	1.5	19	1	ACCESSION:AZ796553
7	12.4	1.5	19	1	ACCESSION:C00646
8	12.4	1.5	19	1	ACCESSION:AZ595570
9	12.4	1.5	19	1	ACCESSION:AZ623310
10	11.8	1.4	15	1	ACCESSION:AZ858978
11	11.8	1.4	16	1	ACCESSION:L76129
12	11.4	1.4	14	1	ACCESSION:AL582256
13	11.4	1.4	15	1	ACCESSION:BM397622
14	10.4	1.2	13	1	ACCESSION:CF340244
15	10.4	1.2	13	1	ACCESSION:BM589768
16	10.2	1.2	15	1	ACCESSION:BM399662
17	10.2	1.2	15	1	ACCESSION:CA796369
18	10	1.2	11	1	ACCESSION:CF332179
					ACCESSION:BM395984

ALIGNMENTS

RESULT 1  
TA48E09P  
LOCUS  
DEFINITION  
T. brucei sheared genomic DNA clone 48e09, forward sequence,  
genomic survey sequence.  
ACCESSION  
AL457045  
VERSION  
AL457045.1 GI:11857508  
KEYWORDS  
GSS.  
SOURCE  
Trypanosoma brucei  
ORGANISM  
Trypanosoma brucei

Eukaryota; Euglenozoa; Kinetoplastida; Trypanosomatidae;  
Trypanosoma.

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 566 GGGATCTCGCTGCCTCAC 584  
DB 1 GAGTCTCGCTGCCTCAC 19

RESULT 2

LOCUS

AZ871545

DEFINITION

2M018404R Mouse 10kb plasmid UUGC1M library Mus musculus genomic

clone UUGC2M018404 R, genomic survey sequence.

ACCESSION

AZ871545

VERSION

GI:13077852

KEYWORDS

GSS.

SOURCE

Mus musculus (house mouse)

ORGANISM

Mus musculus

Mus musculus

Eukaryota; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;

Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.

Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.5;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 525 GGGAGTCAAGCCCTCTTCT 544  
DB 1 GGGACTAAAGCCCTCTGCT 20

RESULT 3

LOCUS

AZ331082/c

DEFINITION

1M0056C13R Mouse 10kb plasmid UUGC1M library Mus musculus genomic

clone UUGC1M0056C13 R, genomic survey sequence.

ACCESSION

AZ331082

VERSION

GI:10393262

KEYWORDS

GSS.

SOURCE

Mus musculus (house mouse)

Mus musculus

Eukaryota; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;

Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.9;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 935 GTTTGTTTATGAG 949

DB 18 GTTTGTTTATGAG 4

RESULT 4

LOCUS

AZ585820

DEFINITION

1M0391115F Mouse 10kb plasmid UUGC1M library Mus musculus genomic

clone UUGC1M0391115 F, genomic survey sequence.

ACCESSION

AZ585820

VERSION

GI:11708010

KEYWORDS

GSS.

SOURCE

Mus musculus (house mouse)

Mus musculus

Eukaryota; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;

Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.9;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 818 TACTGTGGGTGCTGA 832  
 Db 1 TACTGTGGGGCTGA 15

RESULT 5  
 AZ796553  
 LOCUS 20 bp DNA linear GSS 16-FEB-2001  
 DEFINITION 2M0052P15F Mouse 10kb plasmid UUGC1M library Mus musculus genomic  
 clone UUGC2M0052P15 F, genomic survey sequence.  
 ACCESSION AZ796553  
 VERSION AZ796553.1 GI:12944728  
 KEYWORDS GSS.  
 SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)  
 ORGANISM Mus musculus

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 308 GCATGGGAAGACTGCAG 325  
 Db 3 GCAAGAGAAAGATGCAG 20

RESULT 6  
 C00646  
 LOCUS 19 bp mRNA linear EST 31-DEC-2002  
 DEFINITION HUMS008192 Human adult (K.Okubo) Homo sapiens cDNA, mRNA  
 sequence.  
 ACCESSION C00646  
 VERSION C00646.1 GI:1432876  
 KEYWORDS EST.  
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 6;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 492 GATCTAATGTGAGATTGG 510  
 Db 1 GATCTAATGTGTTGATGG 19

RESULT 7  
 AZ595570  
 LOCUS 19 bp DNA linear GSS 13-DEC-2000  
 DEFINITION 1M0408115F Mouse 10kb plasmid UUGC1M library Mus musculus genomic  
 clone UUGC1M0408115 F, genomic survey sequence.  
 ACCESSION AZ595570  
 VERSION AZ595570.1 GI:11717760  
 KEYWORDS GSS.  
 SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)  
 ORGANISM Mus musculus

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.7;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 150 GCAGTCCCACTT 163  
 Db 1 GCAGTCCCACTT 14

RESULT 8  
 AZ623310/c

LOCUS 19 bp DNA linear GSS 13-DEC-2000  
 DEFINITION 1M0460G19R Mouse 10kb plasmid UUGC1M library Mus musculus genomic  
 clone UUGC1M0460G19 R, genomic survey sequence.  
 ACCESSION AZ623310  
 VERSION AZ623310.1 GI:11745500  
 KEYWORDS GSS.  
 SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)  
 ORGANISM Mus musculus

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.7;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 655 GTGTTCTCATGCAG 668  
 Db 15 GTGTTCTAATGCAG 2

RESULT 9  
 AZ585978  
 LOCUS 19 bp DNA linear GSS 21-FEB-2001  
 DEFINITION 2M0164F24F Mouse 10kb plasmid UUGC1M library Mus musculus genomic  
 clone UUGC2M0164F24 F, genomic survey sequence.  
 ACCESSION AZ585978  
 VERSION AZ585978.1 GI:13052726  
 KEYWORDS GSS.  
 SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)  
 ORGANISM Mus musculus

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.7;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 825 GGTGCTGAAGCTGG 838  
 Db 5 GCTGCTGAAGCTGG 18

RESULT 10  
 L76129/c  
 LOCUS 15 bp mRNA linear EST 21-FEB-1996  
 DEFINITION SCMRAP0223 G2/KS adult worm mini-library Schistosoma mansoni cDNA  
 clone SMRAP0223, mRNA sequence.  
 ACCESSION L76129  
 VERSION L76129.1 GI:1196867  
 KEYWORDS EST.  
 SOURCE Schistosoma mansoni  
 ORGANISM Schistosoma mansoni

Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;  
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 393 GGCACACACACCTG 407  
 Db 15 GGCACACACACCTG 1

RESULT 11  
 AI582256  
 LOCUS 16 bp mRNA linear EST 14-DEC-1999  
 DEFINITION tg65f03.x1 NCI CGAP Lu19 Homo sapiens cDNA clone IMAGE:2213693 3,  
 similar to TR:000204 C00204 HYDROXYSTEROID SULFOTRANSFERASE HSST2A.  
 [1] contains PTRS.t3 PTR5 repetitive element ;, mRNA sequence.  
 ACCESSION AI582256  
 VERSION AI582256.1 GI:4568153  
 KEYWORDS EST.



```

SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;

Query Match      1.4%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.7;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      865 ATGAGCCCAACTCGA 879
Db      1 ATGAGCCCAACTCGA 15

RESULT 12
LOCUS    BM397622/c
DEFINITION
5009-0-35-C02.t.2 Chilcoat/Turkewitz cDNA (large fraction)
Tetrahymena thermophila cDNA, mRNA sequence.
ACCESSION BM397622
VERSION   BM397622.1 GI:18197675
KEYWORDS EST.
SOURCE    Tetrahymena thermophila
ORGANISM  Tetrahymena thermophila
            Eukaryota; Alveolata; Ciliophora; Oligohymenophorea;
            Hymenostomatida; Tetrahymenina; Tetrahymena.

Query Match      1.4%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.8;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      237 GTGGCTCAGCTCT 249
Db      14 GTGGCTCAGCTTT 2

RESULT 13
LOCUS    CF340244
DEFINITION
RC11--07-G18.g1 Regenerated callus lambda phage cDNA library (RCL1)
Oryza sativa cDNA clone RCL1--07-G18, mRNA sequence.
ACCESSION CF340244
VERSION   CF340244.1 GI:33828846
KEYWORDS EST.
SOURCE    Oryza sativa
ORGANISM  Oryza sativa
            Eukaryota; Viridiplantae; Streptophyta; Embryophyta; Tracheophyta;
            Spermatophyta; Magnoliophyta; Liliopsida; Poales; Poaceae;

Query Match      1.4%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.8;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      242 TCAGCTCTTGAG 254
Db      3 TCAGCTCATGAG 15

RESULT 14
LOCUS    BQ589768
DEFINITION
E012680-024-020-D03-SP6 MP1Z-ADIS-024-storage root Beta vulgaris
cDNA clone 024-020-D03 5-PRIME, mRNA sequence.
ACCESSION BQ589768
VERSION   BQ589768.1 GI:26119351
KEYWORDS EST.
SOURCE    Beta vulgaris
ORGANISM  Beta vulgaris
            Eukaryota; Viridiplantae; Streptophyta; Embryophyta; Tracheophyta;
            Spermatophyta; Magnoliophyta; eudicotyledons; core eudicots;

Query Match      1.2%; Score 10.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 6.6;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;

Query Match      1.4%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.7;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      865 ATGAGCCCAACTCGA 879
Db      1 ATGAGCCCAACTCGA 15

RESULT 12
LOCUS    BM397622/c
DEFINITION
5009-0-35-C02.t.2 Chilcoat/Turkewitz cDNA (large fraction)
Tetrahymena thermophila cDNA, mRNA sequence.
ACCESSION BM397622
VERSION   BM397622.1 GI:18197675
KEYWORDS EST.
SOURCE    Tetrahymena thermophila
ORGANISM  Tetrahymena thermophila
            Eukaryota; Alveolata; Ciliophora; Oligohymenophorea;
            Hymenostomatida; Tetrahymenina; Tetrahymena.

Query Match      1.4%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.8;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      237 GTGGCTCAGCTCT 249
Db      14 GTGGCTCAGCTTT 2

RESULT 13
LOCUS    CF340244
DEFINITION
RC11--07-G18.g1 Regenerated callus lambda phage cDNA library (RCL1)
Oryza sativa cDNA clone RCL1--07-G18, mRNA sequence.
ACCESSION CF340244
VERSION   CF340244.1 GI:33828846
KEYWORDS EST.
SOURCE    Oryza sativa
ORGANISM  Oryza sativa
            Eukaryota; Viridiplantae; Streptophyta; Embryophyta; Tracheophyta;
            Spermatophyta; Magnoliophyta; Liliopsida; Poales; Poaceae;

Query Match      1.4%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.8;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      242 TCAGCTCTTGAG 254
Db      3 TCAGCTCATGAG 15

RESULT 14
LOCUS    BQ589768
DEFINITION
E012680-024-020-D03-SP6 MP1Z-ADIS-024-storage root Beta vulgaris
cDNA clone 024-020-D03 5-PRIME, mRNA sequence.
ACCESSION BQ589768
VERSION   BQ589768.1 GI:26119351
KEYWORDS EST.
SOURCE    Beta vulgaris
ORGANISM  Beta vulgaris
            Eukaryota; Viridiplantae; Streptophyta; Embryophyta; Tracheophyta;
            Spermatophyta; Magnoliophyta; eudicotyledons; core eudicots;

Query Match      1.2%; Score 10.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 6.6;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

```

Qy      536 CCTCTTCTCGA 547
Db      1 CCTCTTCTTGA 12

RESULT 15
LOCUS    BM399662/c
DEFINITION
5009-0-6-G06.t.1 Chilcoat/Turkewitz cDNA (large fraction)
Tetrahymena thermophila cDNA, mRNA sequence.
ACCESSION BM399662
VERSION   BM399662.1 GI:18199715
KEYWORDS EST.
SOURCE    Tetrahymena thermophila
ORGANISM  Tetrahymena thermophila
            Eukaryota; Alveolata; Ciliophora; Oligohymenophorea;
            Hymenostomatida; Tetrahymenina; Tetrahymena.

Query Match      1.2%; Score 10.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 10;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      236 CGTGGCTCAGCT 247
Db      12 CGTGGCTCAGTT 1

RESULT 16
LOCUS    CA796369
DEFINITION
Cac BL_3383 Cac BL (Bean and Leaf from Amelonardo type Cacao)
Theobroma cacao cDNA clone Cac.BL_3383 5', mRNA sequence.
ACCESSION CA796369
VERSION   CA796369.1 GI:26053445
KEYWORDS EST.
SOURCE    Theobroma cacao (cacao)
ORGANISM  Theobroma cacao

Query Match      1.2%; Score 10.2; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 11;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      879 ATTGAGTCTCGAT 893
Db      1 ATTGAGGACCTTTAT 15

RESULT 17
LOCUS    CF332179/c
DEFINITION
NACL--08-J10.g1 Rice callus plasmid cDNA library (NACL) Oryza
sativa cDNA clone NACL--08-J10, mRNA sequence.
ACCESSION CF332179
VERSION   CF332179.1 GI:33812582
KEYWORDS EST.
SOURCE    Oryza sativa
ORGANISM  Oryza sativa
            Eukaryota; Viridiplantae; Streptophyta; Embryophyta; Tracheophyta;
            Spermatophyta; Magnoliophyta; Liliopsida; Poales; Poaceae;

Query Match      1.2%; Score 10.2; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 11;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      936 TTTTGTTTTATGAGT 950
Db      15 TTTTGTTTTATAAAT 1

RESULT 18

```

BM395984  
LOCUS BM395984 11 bp mRNA linear EST 17-JAN-2002  
DEFINITION 5009-0-15-C03.t.1 Chilcoat/Turkewitz cDNA (large fraction)  
Tetrahymena thermophila cDNA, mRNA sequence.  
ACCESSION BM395984  
VERSION BM395984.1 GI:18196037  
KEYWORDS EST.  
SOURCE Tetrahymena thermophila  
ORGANISM Tetrahymena thermophila  
Tetrahymena thermophila  
Eukaryota; Alveolata; Ciliophora; Oligohymenophorea;  
Hymenostomatida; Tetrahymenina; Tetrahymena.

Query Match 1.2%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 11;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5;  
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 596 CCGGTGGCGG 605  
|||||  
Db 1 CCGGTGGCGG 10

Search completed: July 29, 2004, 16:12:45  
Job time : 1 secs

GenCore version 5.1.6  
Copyright (c) 1993 - 2004 Compugen Ltd.

OM nucleic - nucleic search, using sw model

Run on: July 29, 2004, 15:06:36 ; Search time 4 Seconds  
(without alignments)  
9.578 Million cell updates/sec

Title: US-09-904-568-1  
Perfect score: 835  
Sequence: 1 agtctgtttgggggtcgc.....gagtcacagctgggcggg 835

Scoring table: IDENTITY\_NUC  
Gapop 10.0 , Gapext 0.5

Searched: 1256 seqs, 22942 residues

Total number of hits satisfying chosen parameters: 2512

Minimum DB seq length: 8  
Maximum DB seq length: 50

Post-processing: Minimum Match 0%  
Maximum Match 100%  
Listing first 5000 summaries

Database : rgedb.\*

Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a  
score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed,  
and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

SUMMARIES

Result No.	Score	Query Match	Length	ID	Description
C 1	19	2.3	27	1	AR089960
C 2	19	2.3	27	1	AR196995
C 3	19	2.3	27	1	AR259149
C 4	18	2.2	27	1	BD075308
C 5	18	2.2	27	1	BD095529
C 6	17.6	2.1	25	1	BD182961
C 7	16.8	2.0	25	1	I68670
C 8	16.8	2.0	25	1	AR184032
C 9	16.6	2.0	25	1	AR340034
C 10	16.2	1.9	21	1	AX598398
C 11	16.2	1.9	22	1	AX763932
C 12	16.2	1.9	23	1	AX440932
C 13	16.2	1.9	24	1	AX290282
C 14	16.2	1.9	24	1	AX494042
C 15	15.8	1.9	19	1	BD178777
C 16	15.8	1.9	19	1	DOGLNA
C 17	15.8	1.9	20	1	AS1174
C 18	15.8	1.9	20	1	A76999
C 19	15.8	1.9	20	1	E14022
C 20	15.8	1.9	23	1	AX698187
C 21	15.8	1.9	24	1	AX493377
C 22	15.6	1.9	22	1	AR066756
C 23	15.6	1.9	23	1	A04141
C 24	15.6	1.9	23	1	AR112332
C 25	15.6	1.9	24	1	AR071192
C 26	15.6	1.9	24	1	AX445671
C 27	15.6	1.9	24	1	AX361132
C 28	15.4	1.8	20	1	BD144749
C 29	15.4	1.8	20	1	BD090169
C 30	15.2	1.8	20	1	BD090169
C 31	15.2	1.8	20	1	BD141108
C 32	15.2	1.8	20	1	BD176247
C 33	15.2	1.8	20	1	BD176247

C 34	15.2	1.8	21	1	AR262475
C 35	15.2	1.8	21	1	AR282662
C 36	15.2	1.8	23	1	E33117
C 37	15.2	1.8	23	1	AX697250
C 38	15	1.8	18	1	AX837903
C 39	15	1.8	23	1	AR179558
C 40	15	1.8	23	1	BD271107
C 41	15	1.8	23	1	AR343106
C 42	15	1.8	23	1	AX099903
C 43	15	1.8	23	1	AX427977
C 44	14.8	1.8	19	1	AX796484
C 45	14.8	1.8	19	1	AX411930
C 46	14.8	1.8	20	1	AR061750
C 47	14.8	1.8	20	1	AR061991
C 48	14.8	1.8	20	1	AR084388
C 49	14.8	1.8	20	1	AR206225
C 50	14.8	1.8	20	1	AR234690
C 51	14.8	1.8	20	1	AR234692
C 52	14.8	1.8	20	1	AR403788
C 53	14.8	1.8	20	1	AX074216
C 54	14.8	1.8	21	1	AR136776
C 55	14.8	1.8	22	1	AR282665
C 56	14.6	1.7	21	1	AR002666
C 57	14.6	1.7	21	1	AR118410
C 58	14.6	1.7	21	1	E29802
C 59	14.6	1.7	21	1	I43693
C 60	14.6	1.7	21	1	AX095779
C 61	14.6	1.7	21	1	AX244168
C 62	14.6	1.7	22	1	AR1362
C 63	14.6	1.7	22	1	AR082145
C 64	14.6	1.7	22	1	I25278
C 65	14.6	1.7	22	1	AX111228
C 66	14.6	1.7	22	1	AX369363
C 67	14.4	1.7	17	1	AX262644
C 68	14.4	1.7	17	1	AX262645
C 69	14.4	1.7	17	1	AX262648
C 70	14.4	1.7	17	1	AX262649
C 71	14.4	1.7	17	1	AX262652
C 72	14.4	1.7	17	1	AX262653
C 73	14.4	1.7	17	1	AX272819
C 74	14.4	1.7	17	1	AX272820
C 75	14.4	1.7	20	1	AR221391
C 76	14.4	1.7	20	1	AR226164
C 77	14.4	1.7	20	1	AX294915
C 78	14.4	1.7	20	1	AX326985
C 79	14.4	1.7	21	1	AR293906
C 80	14.4	1.7	21	1	AX097373
C 81	14.4	1.7	21	1	AX577812
C 82	14.4	1.7	21	1	AX798454
C 83	14.4	1.7	21	1	AX589827
C 84	14.2	1.7	19	1	AX39625
C 85	14.2	1.7	19	1	AX058959
C 86	14.2	1.7	20	1	AR121005
C 87	14.2	1.7	20	1	AR139298
C 88	14.2	1.7	20	1	AR150229
C 89	14.2	1.7	20	1	AR154595
C 90	14.2	1.7	20	1	AR167144
C 91	14.2	1.7	20	1	BD228102
C 92	14.2	1.7	20	1	BD272626
C 93	14.2	1.7	20	1	E06733
C 94	14.2	1.7	20	1	E40730
C 95	14.2	1.7	20	1	E63806
C 96	14.2	1.7	20	1	I02471
C 97	14.2	1.7	20	1	I14209
C 98	14.2	1.7	20	1	I22523
C 99	14.2	1.7	20	1	I47348
C 100	14.2	1.7	20	1	AR215889
C 101	14.2	1.7	20	1	AR226092
C 102	14.2	1.7	20	1	AR233332
C 103	14.2	1.7	20	1	AR302586
C 104	14.2	1.7	20	1	AR306782
C 105	14.2	1.7	20	1	AR310755
C 106	14.2	1.7	20	1	AR312796

C 107	14.2	1.7	20	1	AX298904	ACCSSION:AX298904	C 180	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR381376	ACCSSION:AR381376
C 108	14.2	1.7	20	1	AX613836	ACCSSION:AX613836	C 181	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR401410	ACCSSION:AR401410
C 109	14.2	1.7	20	1	BD094869	ACCSSION:BD094869	C 182	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR407825	ACCSSION:AR407825
C 110	14.2	1.7	20	1	BD138086	ACCSSION:BD138086	C 183	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR432268	ACCSSION:AR432268
C 111	14.2	1.7	21	1	I34619	ACCSSION:I34619	C 184	13.8	1.7	20	1	AX059679	ACCSSION:AX059679
C 112	14.2	1.7	21	1	AX262474	ACCSSION:AX262474	C 185	13.8	1.7	20	1	AX105826	ACCSSION:AX105826
C 113	14.2	1.7	21	1	AX074255	ACCSSION:AX074255	C 186	13.8	1.7	20	1	AX280100	ACCSSION:AX280100
C 114	14.2	1.7	21	1	BD061579	ACCSSION:BD061579	C 187	13.8	1.7	20	1	AX353600	ACCSSION:AX353600
C 115	14.2	1.7	21	1	AXJ596301	ACCSSION:AXJ596301	C 188	13.8	1.7	20	1	AX544175	ACCSSION:AX544175
C 116	14	1.7	18	1	E04839	ACCSSION:E04839	C 189	13.8	1.7	20	1	AX675941	ACCSSION:AX675941
C 117	14	1.7	18	1	AX352815	ACCSSION:AX352815	C 190	13.8	1.7	20	1	AX706958	ACCSSION:AX706958
C 118	14	1.7	18	1	AX352837	ACCSSION:AX352837	C 191	13.8	1.7	20	1	AX707888	ACCSSION:AX707888
C 119	14	1.7	18	1	AX362660	ACCSSION:AX362660	C 192	13.8	1.7	20	1	AX826948	ACCSSION:AX826948
C 120	14	1.7	18	1	AX362682	ACCSSION:AX362682	C 193	13.8	1.7	20	1	AX826953	ACCSSION:AX826953
C 121	14	1.7	18	1	BD078665	ACCSSION:BD078665	C 194	13.8	1.7	20	1	AX923549	ACCSSION:AX923549
C 122	14	1.7	20	1	I27758	ACCSSION:I27758	C 195	13.8	1.7	20	1	BD083551	ACCSSION:BD083551
C 123	14	1.7	20	1	AR373661	ACCSSION:AR373661	C 196	13.8	1.7	20	1	BD137611	ACCSSION:BD137611
C 124	14	1.7	20	1	AX294212	ACCSSION:AX294212	C 197	13.8	1.7	21	1	AR035022	ACCSSION:AR035022
C 125	14	1.7	20	1	AX418658	ACCSSION:AX418658	C 198	13.8	1.7	21	1	AR035040	ACCSSION:AR035040
C 126	14	1.7	20	1	AX785137	ACCSSION:AX785137	C 199	13.8	1.7	21	1	AR043990	ACCSSION:AR043990
C 127	14	1.7	20	1	AX785138	ACCSSION:AX785138	C 200	13.8	1.7	21	1	AR072337	ACCSSION:AR072337
C 128	14	1.7	21	1	AR400768	ACCSSION:AR400768	C 201	13.8	1.7	21	1	AR072340	ACCSSION:AR072340
C 129	14	1.7	21	1	AX539492	ACCSSION:AX539492	C 202	13.8	1.7	21	1	AR073523	ACCSSION:AR073523
C 130	14	1.7	21	1	AX539493	ACCSSION:AX539493	C 203	13.8	1.7	21	1	I26448	ACCSSION:I26448
C 131	14	1.7	21	1	AX706472	ACCSSION:AX706472	C 204	13.8	1.7	21	1	I26451	ACCSSION:I26451
C 132	14	1.7	21	1	AX706473	ACCSSION:AX706473	C 205	13.8	1.7	21	1	I93394	ACCSSION:I93394
C 133	14	1.7	21	1	AX707402	ACCSSION:AX707402	C 206	13.8	1.7	21	1	AR264519	ACCSSION:AR264519
C 134	14	1.7	21	1	AX707403	ACCSSION:AX707403	C 207	13.8	1.7	21	1	AR264537	ACCSSION:AR264537
C 135	13.8	1.7	17	1	AR158489	ACCSSION:AR158489	C 208	13.8	1.7	21	1	AR264576	ACCSSION:AR264576
C 136	13.8	1.7	17	1	AR195682	ACCSSION:AR195682	C 209	13.8	1.7	21	1	AR296449	ACCSSION:AR296449
C 137	13.8	1.7	17	1	AX213186	ACCSSION:AX213186	C 210	13.8	1.7	21	1	AX022133	ACCSSION:AX022133
C 138	13.8	1.7	17	1	AX227069	ACCSSION:AX227069	C 211	13.8	1.7	21	1	AX096250	ACCSSION:AX096250
C 139	13.8	1.7	17	1	AX272817	ACCSSION:AX272817	C 212	13.8	1.7	21	1	AX740294	ACCSSION:AX740294
C 140	13.8	1.7	17	1	AX272818	ACCSSION:AX272818	C 213	13.8	1.7	21	1	BD056557	ACCSSION:BD056557
C 141	13.8	1.7	17	1	AX690414	ACCSSION:AX690414	C 214	13.8	1.7	21	1	BD080694	ACCSSION:BD080694
C 142	13.8	1.7	17	1	AX725622	ACCSSION:AX725622	C 215	13.8	1.7	21	1	BD087640	ACCSSION:BD087640
C 143	13.8	1.7	17	1	AX728303	ACCSSION:AX728303	C 216	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR9748	ACCSSION:AR9748
C 144	13.8	1.7	17	1	AX728451	ACCSSION:AX728451	C 217	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR005021	ACCSSION:AR005021
C 145	13.8	1.7	17	1	AX733667	ACCSSION:AX733667	C 218	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR011627	ACCSSION:AR011627
C 146	13.8	1.7	17	1	AX734587	ACCSSION:AX734587	C 219	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR026534	ACCSSION:AR026534
C 147	13.8	1.7	17	1	AX735086	ACCSSION:AX735086	C 220	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR042919	ACCSSION:AR042919
C 148	13.8	1.7	17	1	AX735420	ACCSSION:AX735420	C 221	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR066959	ACCSSION:AR066959
C 149	13.8	1.7	17	1	AX760051	ACCSSION:AX760051	C 222	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR073962	ACCSSION:AR073962
C 150	13.8	1.7	17	1	AX762068	ACCSSION:AX762068	C 223	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR080260	ACCSSION:AR080260
C 151	13.8	1.7	17	1	AX762225	ACCSSION:AX762225	C 224	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR092411	ACCSSION:AR092411
C 152	13.8	1.7	18	1	A70800	ACCSSION:A70800	C 225	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR105517	ACCSSION:AR105517
C 153	13.8	1.7	18	1	A79284	ACCSSION:A79284	C 226	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR117539	ACCSSION:AR117539
C 154	13.8	1.7	18	1	AR073071	ACCSSION:AR073071	C 227	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR123980	ACCSSION:AR123980
C 155	13.8	1.7	18	1	BD250684	ACCSSION:BD250684	C 228	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR129618	ACCSSION:AR129618
C 156	13.8	1.7	18	1	BD003514	ACCSSION:BD003514	C 229	13.6	1.6	20	1	BD250275	ACCSSION:BD250275
C 157	13.8	1.7	19	1	AR154250	ACCSSION:AR154250	C 230	13.6	1.6	20	1	BD295550	ACCSSION:BD295550
C 158	13.8	1.7	19	1	I31296	ACCSSION:I31296	C 231	13.6	1.6	20	1	E49541	ACCSSION:E49541
C 159	13.8	1.7	19	1	AR298625	ACCSSION:AR298625	C 232	13.6	1.6	20	1	I13508	ACCSSION:I13508
C 160	13.8	1.7	19	1	AR298625	ACCSSION:AR298625	C 233	13.6	1.6	20	1	I27261	ACCSSION:I27261
C 161	13.8	1.7	19	1	AX826874	ACCSSION:AX826874	C 234	13.6	1.6	20	1	I49527	ACCSSION:I49527
C 162	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR086278	ACCSSION:AR086278	C 235	13.6	1.6	20	1	I50669	ACCSSION:I50669
C 163	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR124480	ACCSSION:AR124480	C 236	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR208824	ACCSSION:AR208824
C 164	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR143174	ACCSSION:AR143174	C 237	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR211139	ACCSSION:AR211139
C 165	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR147191	ACCSSION:AR147191	C 238	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR213179	ACCSSION:AR213179
C 166	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR162447	ACCSSION:AR162447	C 239	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR215986	ACCSSION:AR215986
C 167	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR172173	ACCSSION:AR172173	C 240	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR221998	ACCSSION:AR221998
C 168	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR174423	ACCSSION:AR174423	C 241	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR224734	ACCSSION:AR224734
C 169	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR176844	ACCSSION:AR176844	C 242	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR228824	ACCSSION:AR228824
C 170	13.8	1.7	20	1	BD249349	ACCSSION:BD249349	C 243	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR232366	ACCSSION:AR232366
C 171	13.8	1.7	20	1	E06091	ACCSSION:E06091	C 244	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR254741	ACCSSION:AR254741
C 172	13.8	1.7	20	1	E11009	ACCSSION:E11009	C 245	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR271795	ACCSSION:AR271795
C 173	13.8	1.7	20	1	I88645	ACCSSION:I88645	C 246	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR278913	ACCSSION:AR278913
C 174	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR182975	ACCSSION:AR182975	C 247	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR295937	ACCSSION:AR295937
C 175	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR204628	ACCSSION:AR204628	C 248	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR304034	ACCSSION:AR304034
C 176	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR207166	ACCSSION:AR207166	C 249	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR312995	ACCSSION:AR312995
C 177	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR229053	ACCSSION:AR229053	C 250	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR313506	ACCSSION:AR313506
C 178	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR263626	ACCSSION:AR263626	C 251	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR313543	ACCSSION:AR313543
C 179	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR266098	ACCSSION:AR266098	C 252	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR315101	ACCSSION:AR315101

C 253	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR315153	ACCESSION:AR315153	326	13.4	1.6	20	1	AX226092	ACCESSION:AX226092
254	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR340528	ACCESSION:AR340528	327	13.4	1.6	20	1	AX226209	ACCESSION:AX226209
255	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR361452	ACCESSION:AR361452	C 328	13.4	1.6	20	1	AX298145	ACCESSION:AX298145
C 256	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR361453	ACCESSION:AR361453	C 329	13.4	1.6	20	1	AX394078	ACCESSION:AX394078
C 257	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR361453	ACCESSION:AR361453	C 330	13.4	1.6	20	1	AX816723	ACCESSION:AX816723
C 258	13.6	1.6	20	1	AX058348	ACCESSION:AX058348	C 331	13.4	1.6	20	1	BD088819	ACCESSION:BD088819
C 259	13.6	1.6	20	1	AX062308	ACCESSION:AX062308	C 332	13.4	1.6	20	1	BD168899	ACCESSION:BD168899
C 260	13.6	1.6	20	1	AX062308	ACCESSION:AX062308	C 333	13.4	1.6	20	1	AB068438	ACCESSION:AB068438
C 261	13.6	1.6	20	1	AX063374	ACCESSION:AX063374	C 334	13.2	1.6	18	1	A21030	ACCESSION:A21030
C 262	13.6	1.6	20	1	AX136014	ACCESSION:AX136014	C 335	13.2	1.6	18	1	A61054	ACCESSION:A61054
C 263	13.6	1.6	20	1	AX203404	ACCESSION:AX203404	C 336	13.2	1.6	18	1	AR048072	ACCESSION:AR048072
C 264	13.6	1.6	20	1	AX293501	ACCESSION:AX293501	C 337	13.2	1.6	18	1	AR073446	ACCESSION:AR073446
C 265	13.6	1.6	20	1	AX293501	ACCESSION:AX293501	C 338	13.2	1.6	18	1	AR098774	ACCESSION:AR098774
C 266	13.6	1.6	20	1	AX298626	ACCESSION:AX298626	C 339	13.2	1.6	18	1	AR108975	ACCESSION:AR108975
C 267	13.6	1.6	20	1	AX611048	ACCESSION:AX611048	C 340	13.2	1.6	18	1	BD228331	ACCESSION:BD228331
C 268	13.6	1.6	20	1	AX611049	ACCESSION:AX611049	C 341	13.2	1.6	18	1	BD250581	ACCESSION:BD250581
C 269	13.6	1.6	20	1	BD006768	ACCESSION:BD006768	C 342	13.2	1.6	18	1	BD250770	ACCESSION:BD250770
C 270	13.6	1.6	20	1	BD017710	ACCESSION:BD017710	C 343	13.2	1.6	18	1	178713	ACCESSION:178713
C 271	13.6	1.6	20	1	BD089898	ACCESSION:BD089898	C 344	13.2	1.6	18	1	AR188969	ACCESSION:AR188969
C 272	13.6	1.6	20	1	BD142333	ACCESSION:BD142333	C 345	13.2	1.6	18	1	AR214353	ACCESSION:AR214353
C 273	13.6	1.6	20	1	BD145123	ACCESSION:BD145123	C 346	13.2	1.6	18	1	AR215583	ACCESSION:AR215583
C 274	13.6	1.6	20	1	BD224917	ACCESSION:BD224917	C 347	13.2	1.6	18	1	AR282287	ACCESSION:AR282287
C 275	13.6	1.6	21	1	AR072337	ACCESSION:AR072337	C 348	13.2	1.6	18	1	AR293326	ACCESSION:AR293326
C 276	13.6	1.6	21	1	AR072340	ACCESSION:AR072340	C 349	13.2	1.6	18	1	AR324768	ACCESSION:AR324768
C 277	13.6	1.6	21	1	126448	ACCESSION:126448	C 350	13.2	1.6	18	1	AR369259	ACCESSION:AR369259
C 278	13.6	1.6	21	1	126451	ACCESSION:126451	C 351	13.2	1.6	18	1	AX114488	ACCESSION:AX114488
C 279	13.4	1.6	15	1	BD208987	ACCESSION:BD208987	C 352	13.2	1.6	18	1	AX320839	ACCESSION:AX320839
280	13.4	1.6	17	1	AR158487	ACCESSION:AR158487	C 353	13.2	1.6	18	1	AX535773	ACCESSION:AX535773
281	13.4	1.6	17	1	AR158488	ACCESSION:AR158488	C 354	13.2	1.6	18	1	AX796483	ACCESSION:AX796483
282	13.4	1.6	17	1	BD241404	ACCESSION:BD241404	C 355	13.2	1.6	18	1	AX804439	ACCESSION:AX804439
C 283	13.4	1.6	17	1	AR286463	ACCESSION:AR286463	C 356	13.2	1.6	18	1	AR822220	ACCESSION:AR822220
C 284	13.4	1.6	17	1	AR398453	ACCESSION:AR398453	C 357	13.2	1.6	18	1	AX825860	ACCESSION:AX825860
C 285	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX215854	ACCESSION:AX215854	C 358	13.2	1.6	18	1	BD089937	ACCESSION:BD089937
C 286	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX216258	ACCESSION:AX216258	C 359	13.2	1.6	18	1	BD182181	ACCESSION:BD182181
C 287	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX266319	ACCESSION:AX266319	C 360	13.2	1.6	19	1	SSAJ802	ACCESSION:AJ000802
C 288	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX366320	ACCESSION:AX366320	C 361	13.2	1.6	19	1	AO3708	ACCESSION:AO3708
C 289	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX366323	ACCESSION:AX366323	C 362	13.2	1.6	19	1	AI7595	ACCESSION:AI7595
C 290	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX366334	ACCESSION:AX366334	C 363	13.2	1.6	19	1	AR030979	ACCESSION:AR030979
C 291	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX366327	ACCESSION:AX366327	C 364	13.2	1.6	19	1	AR108824	ACCESSION:AR108824
C 292	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX266328	ACCESSION:AX266328	C 365	13.2	1.6	19	1	AR205773	ACCESSION:AR205773
C 293	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX272821	ACCESSION:AX272821	C 366	13.2	1.6	19	1	AR295785	ACCESSION:AR295785
C 294	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX325973	ACCESSION:AX325973	C 367	13.2	1.6	19	1	AX119480	ACCESSION:AX119480
C 295	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX325974	ACCESSION:AX325974	C 368	13.2	1.6	19	1	AX130663	ACCESSION:AX130663
C 296	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX422737	ACCESSION:AX422737	C 369	13.2	1.6	19	1	AX130664	ACCESSION:AX130664
C 297	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX423746	ACCESSION:AX423746	C 370	13.2	1.6	19	1	AX131128	ACCESSION:AX131128
C 298	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX423747	ACCESSION:AX423747	C 371	13.2	1.6	19	1	AX131129	ACCESSION:AX131129
C 299	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX690412	ACCESSION:AX690412	C 372	13.2	1.6	19	1	AX131129	ACCESSION:AX131129
C 300	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX690413	ACCESSION:AX690413	C 373	13.2	1.6	19	1	AX132500	ACCESSION:AX132500
C 301	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX725456	ACCESSION:AX725456	C 374	13.2	1.6	19	1	AX286618	ACCESSION:AX286618
C 302	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX727570	ACCESSION:AX727570	C 375	13.2	1.6	19	1	AX328605	ACCESSION:AX328605
C 303	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX728754	ACCESSION:AX728754	C 376	13.2	1.6	19	1	AX352928	ACCESSION:AX352928
C 304	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX732929	ACCESSION:AX732929	C 377	13.2	1.6	19	1	AX362773	ACCESSION:AX362773
C 305	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX735531	ACCESSION:AX735531	C 378	13.2	1.6	19	1	AX686120	ACCESSION:AX686120
C 306	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX737496	ACCESSION:AX737496	C 379	13.2	1.6	19	1	AX805166	ACCESSION:AX805166
C 307	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX738657	ACCESSION:AX738657	C 380	13.2	1.6	19	1	AX829258	ACCESSION:AX829258
C 308	13.4	1.6	18	1	AR073062	ACCESSION:AR073062	C 381	13.2	1.6	19	1	BD132170	ACCESSION:BD132170
C 309	13.4	1.6	18	1	AR142758	ACCESSION:AR142758	C 382	13.2	1.6	19	1	AJ600883	ACCESSION:AJ600883
C 310	13.4	1.6	18	1	BD350675	ACCESSION:BD350675	C 383	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR129476	ACCESSION:AR129476
C 311	13.4	1.6	18	1	AR437472	ACCESSION:AR437472	C 384	13.2	1.6	20	1	DOG2017P02	ACCESSION:L78584
C 312	13.4	1.6	18	1	AX026528	ACCESSION:AX026528	C 385	13.2	1.6	20	1	A27556	ACCESSION:A27556
C 313	13.4	1.6	18	1	AX060733	ACCESSION:AX060733	C 386	13.2	1.6	20	1	A28459	ACCESSION:A28459
C 314	13.4	1.6	18	1	AX060912	ACCESSION:AX060912	C 387	13.2	1.6	20	1	A56977	ACCESSION:A56977
C 315	13.4	1.6	18	1	AX352849	ACCESSION:AX352849	C 388	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR1339	ACCESSION:AR1339
C 316	13.4	1.6	18	1	AX362694	ACCESSION:AX362694	C 389	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR016146	ACCESSION:AR016146
C 317	13.4	1.6	19	1	AR012011	ACCESSION:AR012011	C 390	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR019144	ACCESSION:AR019144
C 318	13.4	1.6	19	1	AR240864	ACCESSION:AR240864	C 391	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR031039	ACCESSION:AR031039
C 319	13.4	1.6	19	1	AR240876	ACCESSION:AR240876	C 392	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR038674	ACCESSION:AR038674
C 320	13.4	1.6	20	1	AR85315	ACCESSION:AR85315	C 393	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR050666	ACCESSION:AR050666
C 321	13.4	1.6	20	1	AR066886	ACCESSION:AR066886	C 394	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR086210	ACCESSION:AR086210
C 322	13.4	1.6	20	1	AR129476	ACCESSION:AR129476	C 395	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR093018	ACCESSION:AR093018
C 323	13.4	1.6	20	1	AR181734	ACCESSION:AR181734	C 396	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR100392	ACCESSION:AR100392
C 324	13.4	1.6	20	1	AR300697	ACCESSION:AR300697	C 397	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR101050	ACCESSION:AR101050
C 325	13.4	1.6	20	1	AX153688	ACCESSION:AX153688	C 398	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR117670	ACCESSION:AR117670

C 399	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR121013	ACCESSION:AR121013	C 472	13	1.6	15	1	AR113474	ACCESSION:AR113474
C 400	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR126707	ACCESSION:AR126707	C 473	13	1.6	15	1	157881	ACCESSION:157881
C 401	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR129617	ACCESSION:AR129617	C 474	13	1.6	15	1	BD207385	ACCESSION:BD207385
C 402	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR130530	ACCESSION:AR130530	C 475	13	1.6	15	1	BD208988	ACCESSION:BD208988
C 403	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR150047	ACCESSION:AR150047	C 476	13	1.6	17	1	BD259395	ACCESSION:BD259395
C 404	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR162770	ACCESSION:AR162770	C 477	13	1.6	17	1	BD25484	ACCESSION:AR25484
C 405	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR163755	ACCESSION:AR163755	C 478	13	1.6	17	1	AR129701	ACCESSION:AR129701
C 406	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR173839	ACCESSION:AR173839	C 479	13	1.6	17	1	AR130392	ACCESSION:AR130392
C 407	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR176776	ACCESSION:AR176776	C 480	13	1.6	17	1	AR135269	ACCESSION:AR135269
C 408	13.2	1.6	20	1	BD227920	ACCESSION:BD227920	C 481	13	1.6	17	1	AR158035	ACCESSION:AR158035
C 409	13.2	1.6	20	1	BD237650	ACCESSION:BD237650	C 482	13	1.6	17	1	AR159311	ACCESSION:AR159311
C 410	13.2	1.6	20	1	BD270109	ACCESSION:BD270109	C 483	13	1.6	17	1	BD203235	ACCESSION:BD203235
C 411	13.2	1.6	20	1	BD272634	ACCESSION:BD272634	C 484	13	1.6	17	1	BD203236	ACCESSION:BD203236
C 412	13.2	1.6	20	1	BD273533	ACCESSION:BD273533	C 485	13	1.6	18	1	AR121114	ACCESSION:AR121114
C 413	13.2	1.6	20	1	E14565	ACCESSION:E14565	C 486	13	1.6	18	1	AR138253	ACCESSION:AR138253
C 414	13.2	1.6	20	1	E29054	ACCESSION:E29054	C 487	13	1.6	18	1	AR177758	ACCESSION:AR177758
C 415	13.2	1.6	20	1	E29056	ACCESSION:E29056	C 488	13	1.6	18	1	AR254046	ACCESSION:AR254046
C 416	13.2	1.6	20	1	E29064	ACCESSION:E29064	C 489	13	1.6	18	1	AR754821	ACCESSION:AR754821
C 417	13.2	1.6	20	1	I44648	ACCESSION:I44648	C 490	13	1.6	20	1	AR57371	ACCESSION:AR57371
C 418	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR208810	ACCESSION:AR208810	C 491	13	1.6	20	1	AR064717	ACCESSION:AR064717
C 419	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR208850	ACCESSION:AR208850	C 492	13	1.6	20	1	AR080751	ACCESSION:AR080751
C 420	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR224768	ACCESSION:AR224768	C 493	13	1.6	20	1	AR089174	ACCESSION:AR089174
C 421	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR225927	ACCESSION:AR225927	C 494	13	1.6	20	1	AR124494	ACCESSION:AR124494
C 422	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR232382	ACCESSION:AR232382	C 495	13	1.6	20	1	AR162734	ACCESSION:AR162734
C 423	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR242935	ACCESSION:AR242935	C 496	13	1.6	20	1	AR169145	ACCESSION:AR169145
C 424	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR271190	ACCESSION:AR271190	C 497	13	1.6	20	1	BD227794	ACCESSION:BD227794
C 425	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR299090	ACCESSION:AR299090	C 498	13	1.6	20	1	AR26185	ACCESSION:AR26185
C 426	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR311790	ACCESSION:AR311790	C 499	13	1.6	20	1	AR030688	ACCESSION:AR030688
C 427	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR313725	ACCESSION:AR313725	C 500	13	1.6	20	1	AR193676	ACCESSION:AR193676
C 428	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR314769	ACCESSION:AR314769	C 501	13	1.6	20	1	AR296950	ACCESSION:AR296950
C 429	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR315952	ACCESSION:AR315952	C 502	13	1.6	20	1	AR326896	ACCESSION:AR326896
C 430	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR338227	ACCESSION:AR338227	C 503	13	1.6	20	1	AR327013	ACCESSION:AR327013
C 431	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR342851	ACCESSION:AR342851	C 504	13	1.6	20	1	BD183573	ACCESSION:BD183573
C 432	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR359520	ACCESSION:AR359520	C 505	13	1.6	20	1	DOGSFTPJA	ACCESSION:DOGSFTPJA
C 433	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR366672	ACCESSION:AR366672	C 506	13	1.6	20	1	AR047640	ACCESSION:AR047640
C 434	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR373502	ACCESSION:AR373502	C 507	12.8	1.5	17	1	AR145688	ACCESSION:AR145688
C 435	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR431389	ACCESSION:AR431389	C 508	12.8	1.5	17	1	AR158490	ACCESSION:AR158490
C 436	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR437070	ACCESSION:AR437070	C 509	12.8	1.5	17	1	AR174512	ACCESSION:AR174512
C 437	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX008465	ACCESSION:AX008465	C 510	12.8	1.5	17	1	BD241690	ACCESSION:BD241690
C 438	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX038447	ACCESSION:AX038447	C 511	12.8	1.5	17	1	BD254048	ACCESSION:BD254048
C 439	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX139273	ACCESSION:AX139273	C 512	12.8	1.5	17	1	BD254406	ACCESSION:BD254406
C 440	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX281587	ACCESSION:AX281587	C 513	12.8	1.5	17	1	154692	ACCESSION:154692
C 441	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX293114	ACCESSION:AX293114	C 514	12.8	1.5	17	1	162755	ACCESSION:162755
C 442	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX296579	ACCESSION:AX296579	C 515	12.8	1.5	17	1	AR187334	ACCESSION:AR187334
C 443	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX343834	ACCESSION:AX343834	C 516	12.8	1.5	17	1	AR195684	ACCESSION:AR195684
C 444	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX353364	ACCESSION:AX353364	C 517	12.8	1.5	17	1	AR195684	ACCESSION:AR195684
C 445	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX354929	ACCESSION:AX354929	C 518	12.8	1.5	17	1	AR286037	ACCESSION:AR286037
C 446	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX364587	ACCESSION:AX364587	C 519	12.8	1.5	17	1	AR286485	ACCESSION:AR286485
C 447	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX377388	ACCESSION:AX377388	C 520	12.8	1.5	17	1	AR302507	ACCESSION:AR302507
C 448	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX384987	ACCESSION:AX384987	C 521	12.8	1.5	17	1	AR323944	ACCESSION:AR323944
C 449	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX394475	ACCESSION:AX394475	C 522	12.8	1.5	17	1	AR328197	ACCESSION:AR328197
C 450	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX488281	ACCESSION:AX488281	C 523	12.8	1.5	17	1	AR398027	ACCESSION:AR398027
C 451	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX488393	ACCESSION:AX488393	C 524	12.8	1.5	17	1	AR398475	ACCESSION:AR398475
C 452	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX645126	ACCESSION:AX645126	C 525	12.8	1.5	17	1	AR215728	ACCESSION:AR215728
C 453	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX645148	ACCESSION:AX645148	C 526	12.8	1.5	17	1	AR215982	ACCESSION:AR215982
C 454	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX645148	ACCESSION:AX645148	C 527	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX216498	ACCESSION:AX216498
C 455	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX705315	ACCESSION:AX705315	C 528	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX218151	ACCESSION:AX218151
C 456	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX812136	ACCESSION:AX812136	C 529	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX227068	ACCESSION:AX227068
C 457	13.2	1.6	20	1	BD013557	ACCESSION:BD013557	C 530	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX227721	ACCESSION:AX227721
C 458	13.2	1.6	20	1	BD062459	ACCESSION:BD062459	C 531	12.8	1.5	17	1	AR325857	ACCESSION:AR325857
C 459	13.2	1.6	20	1	BD086405	ACCESSION:BD086405	C 532	12.8	1.5	17	1	AR325858	ACCESSION:AR325858
C 460	13.2	1.6	20	1	BD092773	ACCESSION:BD092773	C 533	12.8	1.5	17	1	AR432449	ACCESSION:AR432449
C 461	13.2	1.6	20	1	BD099308	ACCESSION:BD099308	C 534	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX475019	ACCESSION:AX475019
C 462	13.2	1.6	20	1	BD106965	ACCESSION:BD106965	C 535	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX475019	ACCESSION:AX475019
C 463	13.2	1.6	20	1	BD138167	ACCESSION:BD138167	C 536	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX475751	ACCESSION:AX475751
C 464	13.2	1.6	20	1	BD138167	ACCESSION:BD138167	C 537	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX475752	ACCESSION:AX475752
C 465	13.2	1.6	20	1	BD136559	ACCESSION:BD136559	C 538	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX532161	ACCESSION:AX532161
C 466	13.2	1.6	20	1	BD218333	ACCESSION:BD218333	C 539	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX532162	ACCESSION:AX532162
C 467	13.2	1.6	20	1	DOGCYFA1A	ACCESSION:DOGCYFA1A	C 540	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX579256	ACCESSION:AX579256
C 468	13.2	1.6	20	1	AB068605	ACCESSION:AB068605	C 541	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX579257	ACCESSION:AX579257
C 469	13.2	1.6	20	1	AB069144	ACCESSION:AB069144	C 542	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX579750	ACCESSION:AX579750
C 470	13	1.6	14	1	BD203614	ACCESSION:BD203614	C 543	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX579976	ACCESSION:AX579976
C 471	13	1.6	15	1	AR033652	ACCESSION:AR033652	C 544	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX580303	ACCESSION:AX580303

C 545	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX598442	ACCESSION:AX598442	618	12.8	1.5	19	1	AX130931	ACCESSION:AX130931
C 546	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX673435	ACCESSION:AX673435	619	12.8	1.5	19	1	AX131099	ACCESSION:AX131099
C 547	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX673993	ACCESSION:AX673993	620	12.8	1.5	19	1	AX131315	ACCESSION:AX131315
C 548	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX674643	ACCESSION:AX674643	621	12.8	1.5	19	1	AX132385	ACCESSION:AX132385
C 549	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX688715	ACCESSION:AX688715	622	12.8	1.5	19	1	AX132386	ACCESSION:AX132386
C 550	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX688716	ACCESSION:AX688716	623	12.8	1.5	19	1	AX326921	ACCESSION:AX326921
C 551	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX690415	ACCESSION:AX690415	624	12.8	1.5	19	1	AX352905	ACCESSION:AX352905
C 552	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX725511	ACCESSION:AX725511	625	12.8	1.5	19	1	AX352918	ACCESSION:AX352918
C 553	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX726870	ACCESSION:AX726870	626	12.8	1.5	19	1	AX362750	ACCESSION:AX362750
C 554	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX727384	ACCESSION:AX727384	627	12.8	1.5	19	1	AX362750	ACCESSION:AX362750
C 555	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX728036	ACCESSION:AX728036	628	12.8	1.5	19	1	AX427086	ACCESSION:AX427086
C 556	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX728701	ACCESSION:AX728701	629	12.8	1.5	19	1	AX670884	ACCESSION:AX670884
C 557	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX729611	ACCESSION:AX729611	630	12.8	1.5	19	1	AX686566	ACCESSION:AX686566
C 558	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX731454	ACCESSION:AX731454	631	12.8	1.5	19	1	BD089465	ACCESSION:BD089465
C 559	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX732501	ACCESSION:AX732501	632	12.8	1.5	19	1	BD174184	ACCESSION:BD174184
C 560	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX732751	ACCESSION:AX732751	633	12.8	1.5	19	1	BD185139	ACCESSION:BD185139
C 561	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX734906	ACCESSION:AX734906	634	12.8	1.5	19	1	AB067928	ACCESSION:AB067928
C 562	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX737933	ACCESSION:AX737933	635	12.8	1.5	19	1	AI5088	ACCESSION:AI5088
C 563	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX738691	ACCESSION:AX738691	636	12.6	1.5	19	1	A24325	ACCESSION:A24325
C 564	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX739593	ACCESSION:AX739593	637	12.6	1.5	19	1	A97747	ACCESSION:A97747
C 565	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX753813	ACCESSION:AX753813	638	12.6	1.5	19	1	AR081705	ACCESSION:AR081705
C 566	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX753814	ACCESSION:AX753814	639	12.6	1.5	19	1	AR142726	ACCESSION:AR142726
C 567	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX756692	ACCESSION:AX756692	640	12.6	1.5	19	1	BD233026	ACCESSION:BD233026
C 568	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX757615	ACCESSION:AX757615	641	12.6	1.5	19	1	BD233042	ACCESSION:BD233042
C 569	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX760674	ACCESSION:AX760674	642	12.6	1.5	19	1	E29763	ACCESSION:E29763
C 570	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX761827	ACCESSION:AX761827	643	12.6	1.5	19	1	I21087	ACCESSION:I21087
C 571	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX762080	ACCESSION:AX762080	644	12.6	1.5	19	1	I76397	ACCESSION:I76397
C 572	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX762855	ACCESSION:AX762855	645	12.6	1.5	19	1	I83817	ACCESSION:I83817
C 573	12.8	1.5	17	1	BD097043	ACCESSION:BD097043	646	12.6	1.5	19	1	I86145	ACCESSION:I86145
C 574	12.8	1.5	17	1	BD199246	ACCESSION:BD199246	647	12.6	1.5	19	1	I86239	ACCESSION:I86239
C 575	12.8	1.5	17	1	AO6176	ACCESSION:AO6176	648	12.6	1.5	19	1	AR254740	ACCESSION:AR254740
C 576	12.8	1.5	18	1	AR088974	ACCESSION:AR088974	649	12.6	1.5	19	1	AR258320	ACCESSION:AR258320
C 577	12.8	1.5	18	1	AR072555	ACCESSION:AR072555	650	12.6	1.5	19	1	AR279147	ACCESSION:AR279147
C 578	12.8	1.5	18	1	AR076336	ACCESSION:AR076336	651	12.6	1.5	19	1	AR297296	ACCESSION:AR297296
C 579	12.8	1.5	18	1	AR097239	ACCESSION:AR097239	652	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX007580	ACCESSION:AX007580
C 580	12.8	1.5	18	1	AR134259	ACCESSION:AR134259	653	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX007596	ACCESSION:AX007596
C 581	12.8	1.5	18	1	AR156856	ACCESSION:AR156856	654	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX129417	ACCESSION:AX129417
C 582	12.8	1.5	18	1	AR175666	ACCESSION:AR175666	655	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX129418	ACCESSION:AX129418
C 583	12.8	1.5	18	1	BD250784	ACCESSION:BD250784	656	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX129568	ACCESSION:AX129568
C 584	12.8	1.5	18	1	I72065	ACCESSION:I72065	657	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX130739	ACCESSION:AX130739
C 585	12.8	1.5	18	1	AR195242	ACCESSION:AR195242	658	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX131248	ACCESSION:AX131248
C 586	12.8	1.5	18	1	AR199411	ACCESSION:AR199411	659	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX131249	ACCESSION:AX131249
C 587	12.8	1.5	18	1	AR222324	ACCESSION:AR222324	660	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX131548	ACCESSION:AX131548
C 588	12.8	1.5	18	1	AR241443	ACCESSION:AR241443	661	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX132503	ACCESSION:AX132503
C 589	12.8	1.5	18	1	AR235599	ACCESSION:AR235599	662	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX138880	ACCESSION:AX138880
C 590	12.8	1.5	18	1	AR237492	ACCESSION:AR237492	663	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX250666	ACCESSION:AX250666
C 591	12.8	1.5	18	1	AR299440	ACCESSION:AR299440	664	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX348014	ACCESSION:AX348014
C 592	12.8	1.5	18	1	AR412054	ACCESSION:AR412054	665	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX428625	ACCESSION:AX428625
C 593	12.8	1.5	18	1	AX020786	ACCESSION:AX020786	666	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX676166	ACCESSION:AX676166
C 594	12.8	1.5	18	1	AX111962	ACCESSION:AX111962	667	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX700103	ACCESSION:AX700103
C 595	12.8	1.5	18	1	AX118606	ACCESSION:AX118606	668	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX770834	ACCESSION:AX770834
C 596	12.8	1.5	18	1	AX175441	ACCESSION:AX175441	669	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX777577	ACCESSION:AX777577
C 597	12.8	1.5	18	1	AX370476	ACCESSION:AX370476	670	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX806030	ACCESSION:AX806030
C 598	12.8	1.5	18	1	AX427085	ACCESSION:AX427085	671	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX815849	ACCESSION:AX815849
C 599	12.8	1.5	18	1	AX705787	ACCESSION:AX705787	672	12.6	1.5	19	1	BD014866	ACCESSION:BD014866
C 600	12.8	1.5	18	1	AX710562	ACCESSION:AX710562	673	12.6	1.5	19	1	BD088500	ACCESSION:BD088500
C 601	12.8	1.5	18	1	AX718779	ACCESSION:AX718779	674	12.6	1.5	19	1	AJ588511	ACCESSION:AJ588511
C 602	12.8	1.5	18	1	AX767405	ACCESSION:AX767405	675	12.6	1.5	19	1	HSRETP14	ACCESSION:HSRETP14
C 603	12.8	1.5	18	1	AX822193	ACCESSION:AX822193	676	12.6	1.5	19	1	AB069475	ACCESSION:AB069475
C 604	12.8	1.5	18	1	AX825823	ACCESSION:AX825823	677	12.6	1.5	20	1	BD094869	ACCESSION:BD094869
C 605	12.8	1.5	18	1	BD014809	ACCESSION:BD014809	678	12.6	1.5	20	1	AX645126	ACCESSION:AX645126
C 606	12.8	1.5	18	1	BD087918	ACCESSION:BD087918	679	12.6	1.5	22	1	AX763932	ACCESSION:AX763932
C 607	12.8	1.5	18	1	BD175140	ACCESSION:BD175140	680	12.6	1.5	22	1	AR282665	ACCESSION:AR282665
C 608	12.8	1.5	19	1	AR094325	ACCESSION:AR094325	681	12.4	1.5	14	1	BD263816	ACCESSION:BD263816
C 609	12.8	1.5	19	1	BD230564	ACCESSION:BD230564	682	12.4	1.5	14	1	AR344485	ACCESSION:AR344485
C 610	12.8	1.5	19	1	E36526	ACCESSION:E36526	683	12.4	1.5	14	1	AX048302	ACCESSION:AX048302
C 611	12.8	1.5	19	1	E40148	ACCESSION:E40148	684	12.4	1.5	15	1	AR80036	ACCESSION:AR80036
C 612	12.8	1.5	19	1	I70443	ACCESSION:I70443	685	12.4	1.5	15	1	AR82006	ACCESSION:AR82006
C 613	12.8	1.5	19	1	AR230500	ACCESSION:AR230500	686	12.4	1.5	15	1	A90003	ACCESSION:A90003
C 614	12.8	1.5	19	1	AR293145	ACCESSION:AR293145	687	12.4	1.5	15	1	A90173	ACCESSION:A90173
C 615	12.8	1.5	19	1	AR297632	ACCESSION:AR297632	688	12.4	1.5	15	1	I24585	ACCESSION:I24585
C 616	12.8	1.5	19	1	AR310195	ACCESSION:AR310195	689	12.4	1.5	15	1	I61705	ACCESSION:I61705
C 617	12.8	1.5	19	1	AR350607	ACCESSION:AR350607	690	12.4	1.5	15	1	I61706	ACCESSION:I61706

691	12.4	1.5	15	1	AX139176	ACCESSION:AX139176	764	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX727518	ACCESSION:AX727518
692	12.4	1.5	15	1	AX328242	ACCESSION:AX328242	765	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX728076	ACCESSION:AX728076
693	12.4	1.5	15	1	AX636174	ACCESSION:AX636174	C 766	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX729977	ACCESSION:AX729977
694	12.4	1.5	15	1	AX636176	ACCESSION:AX636176	C 767	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX730565	ACCESSION:AX730565
695	12.4	1.5	15	1	BD013460	ACCESSION:BD013460	C 768	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX731804	ACCESSION:AX731804
696	12.4	1.5	15	1	BD013460	ACCESSION:BD013460	C 769	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX733988	ACCESSION:AX733988
697	12.4	1.5	15	1	BD065549	ACCESSION:BD065549	C 770	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX733372	ACCESSION:AX733372
698	12.4	1.5	15	1	BD065719	ACCESSION:BD065719	C 771	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX736065	ACCESSION:AX736065
699	12.4	1.5	15	1	BD182236	ACCESSION:BD182236	C 772	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX736910	ACCESSION:AX736910
700	12.4	1.5	15	1	BD188639	ACCESSION:BD188639	C 773	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX737250	ACCESSION:AX737250
701	12.4	1.5	15	1	BD208841	ACCESSION:BD208841	C 774	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX738868	ACCESSION:AX738868
702	12.4	1.5	15	1	BD208986	ACCESSION:BD208986	C 775	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX745126	ACCESSION:AX745126
703	12.4	1.5	16	1	A66854	ACCESSION:A66854	C 776	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX745127	ACCESSION:AX745127
C 704	12.4	1.5	16	1	A66854	ACCESSION:A66854	C 777	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX745128	ACCESSION:AX745128
C 705	12.4	1.5	16	1	AR211607	ACCESSION:AR211607	C 778	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX745129	ACCESSION:AX745129
C 706	12.4	1.5	16	1	AR328545	ACCESSION:AR328545	C 779	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX759726	ACCESSION:AX759726
C 707	12.4	1.5	16	1	AR328546	ACCESSION:AR328546	C 780	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX761942	ACCESSION:AX761942
C 708	12.4	1.5	16	1	AR328360	ACCESSION:AR328360	C 781	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX762528	ACCESSION:AX762528
C 709	12.4	1.5	16	1	BD226508	ACCESSION:BD226508	C 782	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX783686	ACCESSION:AX783686
C 710	12.4	1.5	16	1	BD226508	ACCESSION:BD226508	C 783	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX783687	ACCESSION:AX783687
711	12.4	1.5	17	1	A66883	ACCESSION:A66883	C 784	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX783688	ACCESSION:AX783688
712	12.4	1.5	17	1	AR158486	ACCESSION:AR158486	C 785	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX783689	ACCESSION:AX783689
713	12.4	1.5	17	1	BD241111	ACCESSION:BD241111	C 786	12.4	1.5	17	1	BD067575	ACCESSION:BD067575
714	12.4	1.5	17	1	BD254479	ACCESSION:BD254479	C 787	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR042292	ACCESSION:AR042292
715	12.4	1.5	17	1	BD254651	ACCESSION:BD254651	C 788	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR044569	ACCESSION:AR044569
716	12.4	1.5	17	1	BD254652	ACCESSION:BD254652	C 789	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR065914	ACCESSION:AR065914
717	12.4	1.5	17	1	BD254890	ACCESSION:BD254890	C 790	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR130051	ACCESSION:AR130051
718	12.4	1.5	17	1	E43910	ACCESSION:E43910	C 791	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR130051	ACCESSION:AR130051
C 719	12.4	1.5	17	1	I28033	ACCESSION:I28033	C 792	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR130051	ACCESSION:AR130051
C 720	12.4	1.5	17	1	I28133	ACCESSION:I28133	C 793	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR130051	ACCESSION:AR130051
C 721	12.4	1.5	17	1	I46492	ACCESSION:I46492	C 794	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR130051	ACCESSION:AR130051
C 722	12.4	1.5	17	1	AR286005	ACCESSION:AR286005	C 795	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR130051	ACCESSION:AR130051
C 723	12.4	1.5	17	1	AR286005	ACCESSION:AR286005	C 796	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR130051	ACCESSION:AR130051
C 724	12.4	1.5	17	1	AR286131	ACCESSION:AR286131	C 797	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR130051	ACCESSION:AR130051
C 725	12.4	1.5	17	1	AR286256	ACCESSION:AR286256	C 798	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR130051	ACCESSION:AR130051
C 726	12.4	1.5	17	1	AR286295	ACCESSION:AR286295	C 799	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR130051	ACCESSION:AR130051
C 727	12.4	1.5	17	1	AR327746	ACCESSION:AR327746	C 800	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR203423	ACCESSION:AR203423
C 728	12.4	1.5	17	1	AR327995	ACCESSION:AR327995	C 801	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR229578	ACCESSION:AR229578
C 729	12.4	1.5	17	1	AR398086	ACCESSION:AR398086	C 802	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR229579	ACCESSION:AR229579
C 730	12.4	1.5	17	1	AR398121	ACCESSION:AR398121	C 803	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR234548	ACCESSION:AR234548
C 731	12.4	1.5	17	1	AR398246	ACCESSION:AR398246	C 804	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR234548	ACCESSION:AR234548
C 732	12.4	1.5	17	1	AR398285	ACCESSION:AR398285	C 805	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR234548	ACCESSION:AR234548
C 733	12.4	1.5	17	1	AR402075	ACCESSION:AR402075	C 806	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR234548	ACCESSION:AR234548
C 734	12.4	1.5	17	1	AR4214978	ACCESSION:AR4214978	C 807	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR234548	ACCESSION:AR234548
C 735	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX264827	ACCESSION:AX264827	C 808	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR234548	ACCESSION:AR234548
C 736	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX264828	ACCESSION:AX264828	C 809	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR234548	ACCESSION:AR234548
C 737	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX421865	ACCESSION:AX421865	C 810	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR234548	ACCESSION:AR234548
C 738	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX422029	ACCESSION:AX422029	C 811	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR234548	ACCESSION:AR234548
C 739	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX422034	ACCESSION:AX422034	C 812	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR234548	ACCESSION:AR234548
C 740	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX422035	ACCESSION:AX422035	C 813	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR234548	ACCESSION:AR234548
C 741	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX422742	ACCESSION:AX422742	C 814	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR234548	ACCESSION:AR234548
C 742	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX422919	ACCESSION:AX422919	C 815	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR234548	ACCESSION:AR234548
C 743	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX423395	ACCESSION:AX423395	C 816	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR234548	ACCESSION:AR234548
C 744	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX578257	ACCESSION:AX578257	C 817	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR234548	ACCESSION:AR234548
C 745	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX578258	ACCESSION:AX578258	C 818	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR234548	ACCESSION:AR234548
C 746	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX578799	ACCESSION:AX578799	C 819	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR234548	ACCESSION:AR234548
C 747	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX579614	ACCESSION:AX579614	C 820	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR234548	ACCESSION:AR234548
C 748	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX615933	ACCESSION:AX615933	C 821	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR234548	ACCESSION:AR234548
C 749	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX615934	ACCESSION:AX615934	C 822	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR234548	ACCESSION:AR234548
C 750	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX615935	ACCESSION:AX615935	C 823	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR234548	ACCESSION:AR234548
C 751	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX615936	ACCESSION:AX615936	C 824	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR234548	ACCESSION:AR234548
C 752	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX673014	ACCESSION:AX673014	C 825	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR234548	ACCESSION:AR234548
C 753	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX674338	ACCESSION:AX674338	C 826	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR234548	ACCESSION:AR234548
C 754	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX674521	ACCESSION:AX674521	C 827	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR234548	ACCESSION:AR234548
C 755	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX680114	ACCESSION:AX680114	C 828	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR234548	ACCESSION:AR234548
C 756	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX688713	ACCESSION:AX688713	C 829	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR234548	ACCESSION:AR234548
C 757	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX688714	ACCESSION:AX688714	C 830	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR234548	ACCESSION:AR234548
C 758	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX690411	ACCESSION:AX690411	C 831	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR234548	ACCESSION:AR234548
C 759	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX698034	ACCESSION:AX698034	C 832	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR234548	ACCESSION:AR234548
C 760	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX722768	ACCESSION:AX722768	C 833	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR234548	ACCESSION:AR234548
C 761	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX725548	ACCESSION:AX725548	C 834	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR234548	ACCESSION:AR234548
C 762	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX727501	ACCESSION:AX727501	C 835	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR234548	ACCESSION:AR234548
C 763	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX727501	ACCESSION:AX727501	C 836	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR234548	ACCESSION:AR234548



C 837	12.4	1.5	19	1	E02999	ACCESSION:E02999	910	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR398223
C 838	12.4	1.5	19	1	E07057	ACCESSION:E07057	911	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR398302
C 839	12.4	1.5	19	1	E07081	ACCESSION:E07081	912	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR401953
C 840	12.4	1.5	19	1	I17267	ACCESSION:I17267	913	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR402020
C 841	12.4	1.5	19	1	I27941	ACCESSION:I27941	C 914	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR402305
C 842	12.4	1.5	19	1	I57060	ACCESSION:I57060	C 915	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR433944
C 843	12.4	1.5	19	1	AX001184	ACCESSION:AX001184	916	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR434043
C 844	12.4	1.5	19	1	AX128942	ACCESSION:AX128942	917	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX008727
C 845	12.4	1.5	19	1	AX130629	ACCESSION:AX130629	918	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX024019
C 846	12.4	1.5	19	1	AX130640	ACCESSION:AX130640	C 919	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX099965
C 847	12.4	1.5	19	1	AX130641	ACCESSION:AX130641	C 920	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX118630
C 848	12.4	1.5	19	1	AX130642	ACCESSION:AX130642	C 921	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX139253
C 849	12.4	1.5	19	1	AX130878	ACCESSION:AX130878	C 922	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX215726
C 850	12.4	1.5	19	1	AX201550	ACCESSION:AX201550	C 923	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX215727
C 851	12.4	1.5	19	1	AX299005	ACCESSION:AX299005	924	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX217325
C 852	12.4	1.5	19	1	AX535777	ACCESSION:AX535777	925	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX217431
C 853	12.4	1.5	19	1	AX576973	ACCESSION:AX576973	926	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX217808
C 854	12.4	1.5	19	1	BD088101	ACCESSION:BD088101	C 927	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX218185
C 855	12.4	1.5	19	1	BD134248	ACCESSION:BD134248	928	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX218311
C 856	12.4	1.5	19	1	BD143629	ACCESSION:BD143629	C 929	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX226725
C 857	12.4	1.5	19	1	BD166120	ACCESSION:BD166120	930	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX265767
C 858	12.4	1.5	19	1	BD182240	ACCESSION:BD182240	C 931	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX265768
C 859	12.4	1.5	19	1	BD188643	ACCESSION:BD188643	932	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX272750
C 860	12.4	1.5	19	1	AB057952	ACCESSION:AB057952	C 933	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX272822
C 861	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX745127	ACCESSION:AX745127	C 934	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX419955
C 862	12.2	1.5	17	1	A20708	ACCESSION:A20708	935	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX421721
C 863	12.2	1.5	17	1	A21027	ACCESSION:A21027	C 936	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX421996
C 864	12.2	1.5	17	1	AB3827	ACCESSION:AB3827	C 937	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX422229
C 865	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR026537	ACCESSION:AR026537	938	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX422669
C 866	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR045749	ACCESSION:AR045749	C 939	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX422851
C 867	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR057504	ACCESSION:AR057504	C 940	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX423518
C 868	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR115282	ACCESSION:AR115282	C 941	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX458730
C 869	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR117832	ACCESSION:AR117832	C 942	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX475016
C 870	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD249433	ACCESSION:BD249433	C 943	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX475017
C 871	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD254402	ACCESSION:BD254402	C 944	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX475298
C 872	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD254498	ACCESSION:BD254498	C 945	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX475753
C 873	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD256822	ACCESSION:BD256822	C 946	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX499022
C 874	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD283370	ACCESSION:BD283370	947	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX493185
C 875	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD259639	ACCESSION:BD259639	C 948	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX493389
C 876	12.2	1.5	17	1	E36934	ACCESSION:E36934	C 949	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX502888
C 877	12.2	1.5	17	1	I28328	ACCESSION:I28328	950	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX502921
C 878	12.2	1.5	17	1	I33620	ACCESSION:I33620	C 951	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX527148
C 879	12.2	1.5	17	1	I52801	ACCESSION:I52801	952	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX531669
C 880	12.2	1.5	17	1	I76402	ACCESSION:I76402	953	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX532288
C 881	12.2	1.5	17	1	I83822	ACCESSION:I83822	954	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX532292
C 882	12.2	1.5	17	1	I86150	ACCESSION:I86150	955	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX532294
C 883	12.2	1.5	17	1	I86244	ACCESSION:I86244	C 956	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX544580
C 884	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR186861	ACCESSION:AR186861	C 957	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX544615
C 885	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR187367	ACCESSION:AR187367	958	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX545193
C 886	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR190427	ACCESSION:AR190427	959	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX579066
C 887	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR191924	ACCESSION:AR191924	C 960	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX579255
C 888	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR192279	ACCESSION:AR192279	961	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX580075
C 889	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR192287	ACCESSION:AR192287	C 962	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX615341
C 890	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR195711	ACCESSION:AR195711	963	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX615882
C 891	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR196201	ACCESSION:AR196201	964	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX615883
C 892	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR243455	ACCESSION:AR243455	C 965	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX615932
C 893	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR285960	ACCESSION:AR285960	966	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX634557
C 894	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR286233	ACCESSION:AR286233	C 967	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX648286
C 895	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR286312	ACCESSION:AR286312	968	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX648309
C 896	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR323432	ACCESSION:AR323432	C 969	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX649087
C 897	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR323977	ACCESSION:AR323977	970	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX649088
C 898	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR325352	ACCESSION:AR325352	971	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX649524
C 899	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR325817	ACCESSION:AR325817	972	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX649525
C 900	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR326149	ACCESSION:AR326149	973	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX671655
C 901	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR326157	ACCESSION:AR326157	C 974	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX672227
C 902	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR327302	ACCESSION:AR327302	975	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX672791
C 903	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR327421	ACCESSION:AR327421	C 976	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX672829
C 904	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR328778	ACCESSION:AR328778	C 977	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX672830
C 905	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR329037	ACCESSION:AR329037	978	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX673338
C 906	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR340497	ACCESSION:AR340497	C 979	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX673409
C 907	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR390611	ACCESSION:AR390611	C 980	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX673410
C 908	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR393225	ACCESSION:AR393225	981	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX673431
C 909	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR397950	ACCESSION:AR397950	C 982	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX673443

schu568-1.rge

schu568-1.rge

c 983	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX673484	ACCESSION:AX673484	c1056	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX758612	ACCESSION:AX758612
c 984	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX684313	ACCESSION:AX684313	c1057	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX758614	ACCESSION:AX758614
c 985	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX687549	ACCESSION:AX687549	1058	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX758656	ACCESSION:AX758656
c 986	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX687550	ACCESSION:AX687550	1059	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX758722	ACCESSION:AX758722
c 987	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX687551	ACCESSION:AX687551	1060	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX758737	ACCESSION:AX758737
c 988	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX688250	ACCESSION:AX688250	1061	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX758737	ACCESSION:AX758737
c 989	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX688426	ACCESSION:AX688426	c1062	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX758737	ACCESSION:AX758737
c 990	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX688647	ACCESSION:AX688647	1063	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX758737	ACCESSION:AX758737
c 991	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX688708	ACCESSION:AX688708	c1064	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX760006	ACCESSION:AX760006
c 992	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX688791	ACCESSION:AX688791	1065	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX760008	ACCESSION:AX760008
c 993	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX690540	ACCESSION:AX690540	1066	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX760351	ACCESSION:AX760351
c 994	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX690666	ACCESSION:AX690666	1067	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX760493	ACCESSION:AX760493
c 995	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX691830	ACCESSION:AX691830	1068	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX760861	ACCESSION:AX760861
c 996	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX691845	ACCESSION:AX691845	c1069	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX761561	ACCESSION:AX761561
c 997	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX692531	ACCESSION:AX692531	1070	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX761793	ACCESSION:AX761793
c 998	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX693097	ACCESSION:AX693097	1071	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX772267	ACCESSION:AX772267
c 999	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX693389	ACCESSION:AX693389	1072	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX782153	ACCESSION:AX782153
c 1000	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX693390	ACCESSION:AX693390	1073	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX783559	ACCESSION:AX783559
c 1001	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX704885	ACCESSION:AX704885	c1074	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX810516	ACCESSION:AX810516
c1002	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX722603	ACCESSION:AX722603	c1075	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD011185	ACCESSION:BD011185
c1003	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX723100	ACCESSION:AX723100	c1076	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD013537	ACCESSION:BD013537
c1004	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX723166	ACCESSION:AX723166	1077	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD067453	ACCESSION:BD067453
c1005	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX723211	ACCESSION:AX723211	1078	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD067520	ACCESSION:BD067520
c1006	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX723213	ACCESSION:AX723213	c1079	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD067805	ACCESSION:BD067805
c1007	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX723369	ACCESSION:AX723369	1080	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD072779	ACCESSION:BD072779
c1008	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX723562	ACCESSION:AX723562	1081	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD104458	ACCESSION:BD104458
c1009	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX723613	ACCESSION:AX723613	c1082	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD105131	ACCESSION:BD105131
c1010	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX723716	ACCESSION:AX723716	1083	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD197699	ACCESSION:BD197699
c1011	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX723973	ACCESSION:AX723973	1084	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD198735	ACCESSION:BD198735
c1012	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX724191	ACCESSION:AX724191	1085	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD201450	ACCESSION:BD201450
c1013	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX724469	ACCESSION:AX724469	1086	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD201451	ACCESSION:BD201451
c1014	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX724750	ACCESSION:AX724750	c1087	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD202857	ACCESSION:BD202857
c1015	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX725518	ACCESSION:AX725518	c1088	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD202858	ACCESSION:BD202858
c1016	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX725987	ACCESSION:AX725987	1089	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1017	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX726089	ACCESSION:AX726089	1090	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1018	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX726325	ACCESSION:AX726325	1091	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1019	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX726456	ACCESSION:AX726456	c1092	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1020	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX726608	ACCESSION:AX726608	1093	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1021	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX726944	ACCESSION:AX726944	1094	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1022	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX726977	ACCESSION:AX726977	1095	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1023	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX727450	ACCESSION:AX727450	1096	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1024	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX727688	ACCESSION:AX727688	1097	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1025	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX727772	ACCESSION:AX727772	1098	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1026	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX727995	ACCESSION:AX727995	c1099	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1027	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX728539	ACCESSION:AX728539	1100	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1028	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX728686	ACCESSION:AX728686	1101	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1029	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX728714	ACCESSION:AX728714	1102	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1030	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX729850	ACCESSION:AX729850	1103	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1031	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX729878	ACCESSION:AX729878	c1104	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1032	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX730062	ACCESSION:AX730062	1105	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1033	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX731112	ACCESSION:AX731112	c1106	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1034	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX731392	ACCESSION:AX731392	1107	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1035	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX732309	ACCESSION:AX732309	1108	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1036	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX733196	ACCESSION:AX733196	1109	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1037	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX733520	ACCESSION:AX733520	c1110	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1038	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX733588	ACCESSION:AX733588	c1111	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1039	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX733742	ACCESSION:AX733742	1112	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1040	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX733847	ACCESSION:AX733847	c1113	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1041	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX733861	ACCESSION:AX733861	c1114	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1042	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX734493	ACCESSION:AX734493	c1115	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1043	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX735169	ACCESSION:AX735169	1116	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1044	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX735297	ACCESSION:AX735297	1117	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1045	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX735942	ACCESSION:AX735942	c1118	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1046	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX736992	ACCESSION:AX736992	c1119	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1047	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX737214	ACCESSION:AX737214	c1120	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1048	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX739235	ACCESSION:AX739235	1121	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1049	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX739383	ACCESSION:AX739383	c1122	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1050	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX739677	ACCESSION:AX739677	c1123	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1051	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX731067	ACCESSION:AX731067	1124	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1052	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX757076	ACCESSION:AX757076	c1125	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1053	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX757161	ACCESSION:AX757161	1126	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1054	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX757858	ACCESSION:AX757858	c1127	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1055	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX758183	ACCESSION:AX758183	1128	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817

1129	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX116431	1202	1.4	17	1	AR364935	ACCESSION:AR364935
1130	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX119368	1203	1.4	17	1	AX217296	ACCESSION:AX217296
1131	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX282820	1204	1.4	17	1	AX217765	ACCESSION:AX217765
1132	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX397697	1205	1.4	17	1	AX218023	ACCESSION:AX218023
1133	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX342472	1206	1.4	17	1	AX218237	ACCESSION:AX218237
1134	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX378528	1207	1.4	17	1	AX218238	ACCESSION:AX218238
1135	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX398015	1208	1.4	17	1	AX218239	ACCESSION:AX218239
1136	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX403643	1209	1.4	17	1	AX218240	ACCESSION:AX218240
1137	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX455431	1210	1.4	17	1	AX218280	ACCESSION:AX218280
1138	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX456731	1211	1.4	17	1	AX218281	ACCESSION:AX218281
1139	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX465584	1212	1.4	17	1	AX422190	ACCESSION:AX422190
1140	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX599241	1213	1.4	17	1	AX422812	ACCESSION:AX422812
1141	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX599369	1214	1.4	17	1	AX423040	ACCESSION:AX423040
1142	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX600970	1215	1.4	17	1	AX423428	ACCESSION:AX423428
1143	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX642594	1216	1.4	17	1	AX423450	ACCESSION:AX423450
1144	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX705541	1217	1.4	17	1	AX423780	ACCESSION:AX423780
1145	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX705543	1218	1.4	17	1	AX423781	ACCESSION:AX423781
1146	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX705806	1219	1.4	17	1	AX427088	ACCESSION:AX427088
1147	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX718517	1220	1.4	17	1	AX648753	ACCESSION:AX648753
1148	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX718522	1221	1.4	17	1	AX648754	ACCESSION:AX648754
1149	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX767687	1222	1.4	17	1	AX648755	ACCESSION:AX648755
1150	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX796133	1223	1.4	17	1	AX648756	ACCESSION:AX648756
1151	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX796233	1224	1.4	17	1	AX648757	ACCESSION:AX648757
1152	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX815551	1225	1.4	17	1	AX648758	ACCESSION:AX648758
1153	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX822735	1226	1.4	17	1	AX676084	ACCESSION:AX676084
1154	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX826375	1227	1.4	17	1	AX690409	ACCESSION:AX690409
1155	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX838004	1228	1.4	17	1	AX690410	ACCESSION:AX690410
1156	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX838191	1229	1.4	17	1	AX726672	ACCESSION:AX726672
1157	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD089682	1230	1.4	17	1	AX728023	ACCESSION:AX728023
1158	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD089918	1231	1.4	17	1	AX729303	ACCESSION:AX729303
1159	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD093652	1232	1.4	17	1	AX729345	ACCESSION:AX729345
1160	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD104004	1233	1.4	17	1	AX732200	ACCESSION:AX732200
1161	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD104028	1234	1.4	17	1	AX735353	ACCESSION:AX735353
1162	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD140588	1235	1.4	17	1	AX736634	ACCESSION:AX736634
1163	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD217453	1236	1.4	17	1	AX739164	ACCESSION:AX739164
1164	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD224878	1237	1.4	17	1	AX739188	ACCESSION:AX739188
1165	12.2	1.5	18	1	AB068407	1238	1.4	17	1	AX757554	ACCESSION:AX757554
1166	12.2	1.5	18	1	AB069643	1239	1.4	17	1	AX757743	ACCESSION:AX757743
1167	12.2	1.5	19	1	AX331128	1240	1.4	17	1	AX759587	ACCESSION:AX759587
1168	12.2	1.5	19	1	IS7060	1241	1.4	17	1	AX759572	ACCESSION:AX759572
1169	12	1.4	13	1	E32298	1242	1.4	17	1	AX762816	ACCESSION:AX762816
1170	12	1.4	14	1	AR169361	1243	1.4	17	1	AX763690	ACCESSION:AX763690
1171	12	1.4	14	1	AR169363	1244	1.4	17	1	AX783691	ACCESSION:AX783691
1172	12	1.4	14	1	BD209298	1245	1.4	17	1	BD087511	ACCESSION:BD087511
1173	12	1.4	15	1	AR033651	1246	1.4	17	1	BD222807	ACCESSION:BD222807
1174	12	1.4	15	1	AR033653	1247	1.4	18	1	AR055760	ACCESSION:AR055760
1175	12	1.4	15	1	AR113473	1248	1.4	18	1	AR073056	ACCESSION:AR073056
1176	12	1.4	15	1	AR113475	1249	1.4	18	1	AR084052	ACCESSION:AR084052
1177	12	1.4	15	1	IS7880	1250	1.4	18	1	AR153855	ACCESSION:AR153855
1178	12	1.4	15	1	IS7882	1251	1.4	18	1	BD250669	ACCESSION:BD250669
1179	12	1.4	15	1	IS7882	1252	1.4	18	1	E30569	ACCESSION:E30569
1180	12	1.4	15	1	AR300202	1253	1.4	18	1	I36172	ACCESSION:I36172
1181	12	1.4	15	1	AX636155	1254	1.4	18	1	AR192915	ACCESSION:AR192915
1182	12	1.4	15	1	BD103922	1255	1.4	18	1	AR201812	ACCESSION:AR201812
1183	12	1.4	15	1	BD207384	1256	1.4	18	1	AR201850	ACCESSION:AR201850
1184	12	1.4	15	1	BD207386	1257	1.4	18	1	AR203413	ACCESSION:AR203413
1185	12	1.4	15	1	BD208989	1258	1.4	18	1	AR236673	ACCESSION:AR236673
1186	12	1.4	16	1	AR008570	1259	1.4	18	1	AR268857	ACCESSION:AR268857
1187	12	1.4	16	1	AR242883	1260	1.4	18	1	AR326657	ACCESSION:AR326657
1188	12	1.4	16	1	AX384935	1261	1.4	18	1	AR437466	ACCESSION:AR437466
1189	12	1.4	17	1	AX758614	1262	1.4	18	1	AX437771	ACCESSION:AX437771
1190	12	1.4	17	1	AR072247	1263	1.4	18	1	AX427089	ACCESSION:AX427089
1191	12	1.4	17	1	AR153869	1264	1.4	18	1	AX440575	ACCESSION:AX440575
1192	12	1.4	17	1	AR164696	1265	1.4	18	1	AX796398	ACCESSION:AX796398
1193	12	1.4	17	1	BD254480	1266	1.4	18	1	BD085033	ACCESSION:BD085033
1194	12	1.4	17	1	BD254930	1267	1.4	18	1	BD087497	ACCESSION:BD087497
1195	12	1.4	17	1	I26358	1268	1.4	18	1	BD088461	ACCESSION:BD088461
1196	12	1.4	17	1	I36186	1269	1.4	18	1	BD089994	ACCESSION:BD089994
1197	12	1.4	17	1	AR218660	1270	1.4	18	1	ACCESSION:AB069330	ACCESSION:AB069330
1198	12	1.4	17	1	AR223075	1271	1.4	23	1	E33117	ACCESSION:E33117
1199	12	1.4	17	1	AR223987	1272	1.4	17	1	AX272822	ACCESSION:AX272822
1200	12	1.4	17	1	AR262093	1273	1.4	18	1	BD089918	ACCESSION:BD089918
1201	12	1.4	17	1	AR344531	1274	1.4	19	1	I21087	ACCESSION:I21087

c1275	11.8	1.4	20	1	AX238904	ACCSSION:AX238904	c1348	10.4	1.2	20	1	AR150229	ACCSSION:AR150229
c1276	11.8	1.4	20	1	I13508	ACCSSION:I13508	c1349	10.4	1.2	20	1	BD228102	ACCSSION:BD228102
c1277	11.8	1.4	20	1	D0G2017P02	ACCSSION:L78584	c1350	10.4	1.2	20	1	E11009	ACCSSION:E11009
c1278	11.6	1.4	20	1	AR226092	ACCSSION:AR226092	c1351	10.4	1.2	20	1	I88645	ACCSSION:I88645
c1279	11.6	1.4	20	1	AR302586	ACCSSION:AR302586	c1352	10.4	1.2	20	1	AX611049	ACCSSION:AX611049
c1280	11.6	1.4	20	1	AR226185	ACCSSION:AR226185	c1353	10.4	1.2	21	1	BD061579	ACCSSION:BD061579
c1281	11.4	1.4	17	1	AX532288	ACCSSION:AX532288	c1354	10.4	1.2	21	1	AX740294	ACCSSION:AX740294
c1282	11.4	1.4	18	1	AR266251	ACCSSION:AR266251	c1355	10.4	1.2	24	1	AR071192	ACCSSION:AR071192
c1283	11.4	1.4	19	1	AX130739	ACCSSION:AX130739	c1356	10.2	1.2	16	1	AX328360	ACCSSION:AX328360
c1284	11.4	1.4	21	1	AX244168	ACCSSION:AX244168	c1357	10.2	1.2	17	1	AR286463	ACCSSION:AR286463
c1285	11.2	1.3	17	1	AX745126	ACCSSION:AX745126	c1358	10.2	1.2	17	1	AR398453	ACCSSION:AR398453
c1286	11.2	1.3	17	1	AX745128	ACCSSION:AX745128	c1359	10.2	1.2	17	1	AR433944	ACCSSION:AR433944
c1287	11.2	1.3	17	1	AX759379	ACCSSION:AX759379	c1360	10.2	1.2	17	1	AX615882	ACCSSION:AX615882
c1288	11.2	1.3	18	1	AR072555	ACCSSION:AR072555	c1361	10.2	1.2	17	1	AX688426	ACCSSION:AX688426
c1289	11.2	1.3	18	1	AR072239	ACCSSION:AR072239	c1362	10.2	1.2	17	1	AX688791	ACCSSION:AX688791
c1290	11.2	1.3	18	1	AX705562	ACCSSION:AX705562	c1363	10.2	1.2	17	1	AX739164	ACCSSION:AX739164
c1291	11.2	1.3	20	1	I27758	ACCSSION:I27758	c1364	10.2	1.2	17	1	AX757743	ACCSSION:AX757743
c1292	11.2	1.3	20	1	AR086278	ACCSSION:AR086278	c1365	10.2	1.2	18	1	I78713	ACCSSION:I78713
c1293	11.2	1.3	20	1	AR176844	ACCSSION:AR176844	c1366	10.2	1.2	18	1	I72065	ACCSSION:I72065
c1294	11.2	1.3	20	1	AX923549	ACCSSION:AX923549	c1367	10.2	1.2	18	1	AX427085	ACCSSION:AX427085
c1295	11.2	1.3	20	1	AR340528	ACCSSION:AR340528	c1368	10.2	1.2	18	1	MMN6X6	ACCSSION:MMN6X6
c1296	11.2	1.3	20	1	BD142333	ACCSSION:BD142333	c1369	10.2	1.2	18	1	AR037938	ACCSSION:AR037938
c1297	11.2	1.3	20	1	BD142334	ACCSSION:BD142334	c1370	10.2	1.2	18	1	AB069643	ACCSSION:AB069643
c1298	11	1.3	17	1	AR286233	ACCSSION:AR286233	c1371	10.2	1.2	18	1	E30569	ACCSSION:E30569
c1299	11	1.3	17	1	AX398223	ACCSSION:AX398223	c1372	10.2	1.2	18	1	AR268857	ACCSSION:AR268857
c1300	11	1.3	20	1	AX361132	ACCSSION:AX361132	c1373	10.2	1.2	19	1	AX427086	ACCSSION:AX427086
c1301	11	1.3	20	1	BD144749	ACCSSION:BD144749	c1374	10.2	1.2	19	1	AX676166	ACCSSION:AX676166
c1302	11	1.3	20	1	AR038674	ACCSSION:AR038674	c1375	10.2	1.2	19	1	HSRTP14	ACCSSION:HSRTP14
c1303	11	1.3	20	1	AR117670	ACCSSION:AR117670	c1376	10.2	1.2	19	1	AX130878	ACCSSION:AX130878
c1304	11	1.3	20	1	BD183573	ACCSSION:BD183573	c1377	10.2	1.2	20	1	AR061750	ACCSSION:AR061750
c1305	11	1.3	23	1	BD271107	ACCSSION:BD271107	c1378	10.2	1.2	20	1	AR061991	ACCSSION:AR061991
c1306	11	1.3	23	1	AR343106	ACCSSION:AR343106	c1379	10.2	1.2	20	1	AR084388	ACCSSION:AR084388
c1307	11	1.3	23	1	AX099903	ACCSSION:AX099903	c1380	10.2	1.2	20	1	AR206225	ACCSSION:AR206225
c1308	11	1.3	23	1	AX452797	ACCSSION:AX452797	c1381	10.2	1.2	20	1	AR403788	ACCSSION:AR403788
c1309	10.8	1.3	17	1	AX745129	ACCSSION:AX745129	c1382	10.2	1.2	20	1	AR121005	ACCSSION:AR121005
c1310	10.8	1.3	17	1	AX456730	ACCSSION:AX456730	c1383	10.2	1.2	20	1	BD272626	ACCSSION:BD272626
c1311	10.8	1.3	17	1	AX499185	ACCSSION:AX499185	c1384	10.2	1.2	20	1	AR031039	ACCSSION:AR031039
c1312	10.8	1.3	17	1	AX527148	ACCSSION:AX527148	c1385	10.2	1.2	20	1	BD089273	ACCSSION:BD089273
c1313	10.8	1.3	17	1	BD197699	ACCSSION:BD197699	c1386	10.2	1.2	20	1	AX030793	ACCSSION:AX030793
c1314	10.8	1.3	18	1	AX026528	ACCSSION:AX026528	c1387	10.2	1.2	21	1	AX095779	ACCSSION:AX095779
c1315	10.8	1.3	18	1	I72050	ACCSSION:I72050	c1388	10.2	1.2	22	1	AX111228	ACCSSION:AX111228
c1316	10.8	1.3	18	1	AX456731	ACCSSION:AX456731	c1389	10	1.2	18	1	AX352833	ACCSSION:AX352833
c1317	10.8	1.3	18	1	AX074443	ACCSSION:AX074443	c1390	10	1.2	18	1	AX362678	ACCSSION:AX362678
c1318	10.8	1.3	20	1	AX298145	ACCSSION:AX298145	c1391	10	1.2	18	1	AR130048	ACCSSION:AR130048
c1319	10.8	1.3	20	1	AR208810	ACCSSION:AR208810	c1392	10	1.2	18	1	AX796398	ACCSSION:AX796398
c1320	10.6	1.3	17	1	AR285960	ACCSSION:AR285960	c1393	10	1.2	19	1	AX130664	ACCSSION:AX130664
c1321	10.6	1.3	17	1	AR397950	ACCSSION:AR397950	c1394	10	1.2	19	1	AX805166	ACCSSION:AX805166
c1322	10.6	1.3	17	1	AX615883	ACCSSION:AX615883	c1395	10	1.2	19	1	AR258320	ACCSSION:AR258320
c1323	10.6	1.3	18	1	AX690540	ACCSSION:AX690540	c1396	10	1.2	19	1	AR258320	ACCSSION:AR258320
c1324	10.6	1.3	18	1	AR073446	ACCSSION:AR073446	c1397	10	1.2	20	1	BD090169	ACCSSION:BD090169
c1325	10.6	1.3	18	1	BD250770	ACCSSION:BD250770	c1398	10	1.2	20	1	BD176247	ACCSSION:BD176247
c1326	10.6	1.3	20	1	AX613836	ACCSSION:AX613836	c1399	10	1.2	20	1	AR167144	ACCSSION:AR167144
c1327	10.6	1.3	20	1	AX816723	ACCSSION:AX816723	c1400	10	1.2	20	1	I02471	ACCSSION:I02471
c1328	10.6	1.3	20	1	BD168899	ACCSSION:BD168899	c1401	10	1.2	20	1	AR229053	ACCSSION:AR229053
c1329	10.6	1.3	20	1	AR121013	ACCSSION:AR121013	c1402	10	1.2	20	1	AR026534	ACCSSION:AR026534
c1330	10.6	1.3	20	1	BD272634	ACCSSION:BD272634	c1403	10	1.2	20	1	AR117539	ACCSSION:AR117539
c1331	10.6	1.3	20	1	AX281587	ACCSSION:AX281587	c1404	10	1.2	20	1	BD250275	ACCSSION:BD250275
c1332	10.4	1.2	14	1	BD209298	ACCSSION:BD209298	c1405	10	1.2	20	1	AR228824	ACCSSION:AR228824
c1333	10.4	1.2	15	1	I24585	ACCSSION:I24585	c1406	10	1.2	20	1	AR312995	ACCSSION:AR312995
c1334	10.4	1.2	17	1	AX735086	ACCSSION:AX735086	c1407	10	1.2	20	1	AX063374	ACCSSION:AX063374
c1335	10.4	1.2	17	1	AX753813	ACCSSION:AX753813	c1408	10	1.2	20	1	AX394078	ACCSSION:AX394078
c1336	10.4	1.2	17	1	AX733814	ACCSSION:AX733814	c1409	10	1.2	20	1	BD270109	ACCSSION:BD270109
c1337	10.4	1.2	17	1	I27899	ACCSSION:I27899	c1410	10	1.2	20	1	AR271190	ACCSSION:AR271190
c1338	10.4	1.2	17	1	I28033	ACCSSION:I28033	c1411	10	1.2	20	1	AR366672	ACCSSION:AR366672
c1339	10.4	1.2	17	1	I28133	ACCSSION:I28133	c1412	10	1.2	21	1	AR096250	ACCSSION:AR096250
c1340	10.4	1.2	17	1	AX688713	ACCSSION:AX688713	c1413	9.8	1.2	15	1	AB8036	ACCSSION:AB8036
c1341	10.4	1.2	18	1	AR142758	ACCSSION:AR142758	c1414	9.8	1.2	15	1	A90003	ACCSSION:A90003
c1342	10.4	1.2	18	1	I27928	ACCSSION:I27928	c1415	9.8	1.2	15	1	BD065549	ACCSSION:BD065549
c1343	10.4	1.2	18	1	AX116431	ACCSSION:AX116431	c1416	9.8	1.2	17	1	AX762225	ACCSSION:AX762225
c1344	10.4	1.2	19	1	E02999	ACCSSION:E02999	c1417	9.8	1.2	17	1	AX272821	ACCSSION:AX272821
c1345	10.4	1.2	19	1	E07057	ACCSSION:E07057	c1418	9.8	1.2	17	1	AX532161	ACCSSION:AX532161
c1346	10.4	1.2	19	1	E07081	ACCSSION:E07081	c1419	9.8	1.2	17	1	AR286131	ACCSSION:AR286131
c1347	10.4	1.2	19	1	I27941	ACCSSION:I27941	c1420	9.8	1.2	17	1	AR398121	ACCSSION:AR398121

C1421	9.8	1.2	17	1	AR196201	ACCSSION:AR196201	C1494	9.6	1.1	21	1	AR264537	ACCSSION:AR264537
C1422	9.8	1.2	17	1	AX118630	ACCSSION:AX118630	1495	9.6	1.1	21	1	BD056557	ACCSSION:BD056557
C1423	9.8	1.2	17	1	AX422669	ACCSSION:AX422669	C1496	9.6	1.1	21	1	BD075308	ACCSSION:BD075308
C1424	9.8	1.2	17	1	BD105131	ACCSSION:BD105131	C1497	9.6	1.1	27	1	BD095529	ACCSSION:BD095529
C1425	9.8	1.2	18	1	ACCSSION:BD228331	ACCSSION:BD228331	1498	9.4	1.1	17	1	AX272819	ACCSSION:AX272819
C1426	9.8	1.2	18	1	ACCSSION:AR299440	ACCSSION:AR299440	1499	9.4	1.1	17	1	AX272820	ACCSSION:AX272820
C1427	9.8	1.2	18	1	ACCSSION:AR293647	ACCSSION:AR293647	1500	9.4	1.1	17	1	AX725456	ACCSSION:AX725456
C1428	9.8	1.2	19	1	A39625	ACCSSION:A39625	1501	9.4	1.1	17	1	AX689714	ACCSSION:AX689714
C1429	9.8	1.2	19	1	AX130931	ACCSSION:AX130931	C1502	9.4	1.1	17	1	AX728076	ACCSSION:AX728076
C1430	9.8	1.2	19	1	AX670884	ACCSSION:AX670884	1503	9.4	1.1	17	1	AX218185	ACCSSION:AX218185
C1431	9.8	1.2	19	1	AX770894	ACCSSION:AX770894	C1504	9.4	1.1	17	1	AX532292	ACCSSION:AX532292
C1432	9.8	1.2	19	1	AX806030	ACCSSION:AX806030	C1505	9.4	1.1	17	1	AX217765	ACCSSION:AX217765
C1433	9.8	1.2	19	1	AX201550	ACCSSION:AX201550	C1506	9.4	1.1	17	1	AX218023	ACCSSION:AX218023
C1434	9.8	1.2	19	1	AX576973	ACCSSION:AX576973	C1507	9.4	1.1	17	1	AX218237	ACCSSION:AX218237
C1435	9.8	1.2	19	1	BD166120	ACCSSION:BD166120	C1508	9.4	1.1	17	1	AX218238	ACCSSION:AX218238
C1436	9.8	1.2	20	1	E63806	ACCSSION:E63806	C1509	9.4	1.1	17	1	AX218239	ACCSSION:AX218239
C1437	9.8	1.2	20	1	AR215889	ACCSSION:AR215889	C1510	9.4	1.1	17	1	AX218240	ACCSSION:AX218240
C1438	9.8	1.2	20	1	AR147191	ACCSSION:AR147191	C1511	9.4	1.1	17	1	AX218280	ACCSSION:AX218280
C1439	9.8	1.2	20	1	AR263626	ACCSSION:AR263626	C1512	9.4	1.1	17	1	AX218281	ACCSSION:AX218281
C1440	9.8	1.2	20	1	AR401410	ACCSSION:AR401410	C1513	9.4	1.1	18	1	AR138253	ACCSSION:AR138253
C1441	9.8	1.2	20	1	AR407825	ACCSSION:AR407825	C1514	9.4	1.1	18	1	AR134259	ACCSSION:AR134259
C1442	9.8	1.2	20	1	BD083551	ACCSSION:BD083551	C1515	9.4	1.1	18	1	AX020786	ACCSSION:AX020786
C1443	9.8	1.2	20	1	AR005021	ACCSSION:AR005021	C1516	9.4	1.1	18	1	AX599342	ACCSSION:AX599342
C1444	9.8	1.2	20	1	BD089898	ACCSSION:BD089898	C1517	9.4	1.1	18	1	AX796216	ACCSSION:AX796216
C1445	9.8	1.2	20	1	AR016146	ACCSSION:AR016146	C1518	9.4	1.1	18	1	AS7605	ACCSSION:AS7605
C1446	9.8	1.2	20	1	AR019144	ACCSSION:AR019144	C1519	9.4	1.1	18	1	AR089743	ACCSSION:AR089743
C1447	9.8	1.2	20	1	AX008465	ACCSSION:AX008465	C1520	9.4	1.1	18	1	AR134260	ACCSSION:AR134260
C1448	9.8	1.2	20	1	BD218353	ACCSSION:BD218353	C1521	9.4	1.1	18	1	AR252750	ACCSSION:AR252750
C1449	9.8	1.2	21	1	AR002666	ACCSSION:AR002666	C1522	9.4	1.1	18	1	AR292992	ACCSSION:AR292992
C1450	9.8	1.2	21	1	AR118410	ACCSSION:AR118410	C1523	9.4	1.1	18	1	AR429107	ACCSSION:AR429107
C1451	9.8	1.2	21	1	E29802	ACCSSION:E29802	C1524	9.4	1.1	18	1	AX403643	ACCSSION:AX403643
C1452	9.8	1.2	21	1	I43693	ACCSSION:I43693	C1525	9.4	1.1	18	1	AX403643	ACCSSION:AX403643
C1453	9.8	1.2	21	1	AX596301	ACCSSION:AX596301	C1526	9.4	1.1	18	1	BD140588	ACCSSION:BD140588
C1454	9.8	1.2	21	1	AX539492	ACCSSION:AX539492	C1527	9.4	1.1	19	1	AX19480	ACCSSION:AX19480
C1455	9.8	1.2	21	1	AX539493	ACCSSION:AX539493	C1528	9.4	1.1	19	1	AX328605	ACCSSION:AX328605
C1456	9.8	1.2	21	1	AX706472	ACCSSION:AX706472	C1529	9.4	1.1	19	1	BD132170	ACCSSION:BD132170
C1457	9.8	1.2	21	1	AX707442	ACCSSION:AX707442	C1530	9.4	1.1	19	1	AX132386	ACCSSION:AX132386
C1458	9.8	1.2	21	1	AX707403	ACCSSION:AX707403	C1531	9.4	1.1	19	1	AX686566	ACCSSION:AX686566
C1459	9.8	1.1	17	1	AX216498	ACCSSION:AX216498	C1532	9.4	1.1	19	1	AX348014	ACCSSION:AX348014
C1460	9.6	1.1	17	1	AX579256	ACCSSION:AX579256	C1533	9.4	1.1	19	1	AX130642	ACCSSION:AX130642
C1461	9.6	1.1	17	1	AX579257	ACCSSION:AX579257	C1534	9.4	1.1	19	1	AX535777	ACCSSION:AX535777
C1462	9.6	1.1	17	1	AX761827	ACCSSION:AX761827	C1535	9.4	1.1	20	1	AR226164	ACCSSION:AR226164
C1463	9.6	1.1	17	1	E43910	ACCSSION:E43910	C1536	9.4	1.1	20	1	AR143174	ACCSSION:AR143174
C1464	9.6	1.1	17	1	AR286096	ACCSSION:AR286096	C1537	9.4	1.1	20	1	BD249349	ACCSSION:BD249349
C1465	9.6	1.1	17	1	AR398086	ACCSSION:AR398086	C1538	9.4	1.1	20	1	E06091	ACCSSION:E06091
C1466	9.6	1.1	17	1	AX783686	ACCSSION:AX783686	C1539	9.4	1.1	20	1	ACCSSION:AR207166	ACCSSION:AR207166
C1467	9.6	1.1	17	1	AX783687	ACCSSION:AX783687	C1540	9.4	1.1	20	1	AR432268	ACCSSION:AR432268
C1468	9.6	1.1	17	1	AX783688	ACCSSION:AX783688	C1541	9.4	1.1	20	1	AX353600	ACCSSION:AX353600
C1469	9.6	1.1	17	1	BD258370	ACCSSION:BD258370	C1542	9.4	1.1	20	1	AR092411	ACCSSION:AR092411
C1470	9.6	1.1	17	1	AR130427	ACCSSION:AR130427	C1543	9.4	1.1	20	1	AR221998	ACCSSION:AR221998
C1471	9.6	1.1	17	1	AR325352	ACCSSION:AR325352	C1544	9.4	1.1	20	1	AX611048	ACCSSION:AX611048
C1472	9.6	1.1	17	1	AX671655	ACCSSION:AX671655	C1545	9.4	1.1	20	1	E14565	ACCSSION:E14565
C1473	9.6	1.1	17	1	AX673443	ACCSSION:AX673443	C1546	9.4	1.1	20	1	AR431389	ACCSSION:AR431389
C1474	9.6	1.1	17	1	AX723100	ACCSSION:AX723100	C1547	9.4	1.1	20	1	AX377388	ACCSSION:AX377388
C1475	9.6	1.1	17	1	AX535773	ACCSSION:AX535773	C1548	9.4	1.1	20	1	BD089308	ACCSSION:BD089308
C1476	9.6	1.1	18	1	AX352848	ACCSSION:AX352848	C1549	9.4	1.1	20	1	AB086805	ACCSSION:AB086805
C1477	9.6	1.1	18	1	AX32693	ACCSSION:AX32693	C1550	9.4	1.1	20	1	AX327013	ACCSSION:AX327013
C1478	9.6	1.1	18	1	AX439771	ACCSSION:AX439771	C1551	9.4	1.1	21	1	AR262475	ACCSSION:AR262475
C1479	9.6	1.1	18	1	BD085033	ACCSSION:BD085033	C1552	9.4	1.1	21	1	AJ589827	ACCSSION:AJ589827
C1480	9.6	1.1	18	1	AX686120	ACCSSION:AX686120	C1553	9.4	1.1	21	1	AR262474	ACCSSION:AR262474
C1481	9.6	1.1	19	1	AX686120	ACCSSION:AX686120	C1554	9.4	1.1	21	1	AR043990	ACCSSION:AR043990
C1482	9.6	1.1	19	1	BD134248	ACCSSION:BD134248	C1555	9.4	1.1	21	1	AR073523	ACCSSION:AR073523
C1483	9.6	1.1	19	1	AX326985	ACCSSION:AX326985	C1556	9.4	1.1	21	1	ACCSSION:IX3394	ACCSSION:IX3394
C1484	9.6	1.1	20	1	AR381376	ACCSSION:AR381376	C1557	9.4	1.1	21	1	AX022133	ACCSSION:AX022133
C1485	9.6	1.1	20	1	AR278913	ACCSSION:AR278913	C1558	9.4	1.1	21	1	BD080694	ACCSSION:BD080694
C1486	9.6	1.1	20	1	AR208850	ACCSSION:AR208850	C1559	9.4	1.1	21	1	BD087640	ACCSSION:BD087640
C1487	9.6	1.1	20	1	AR315952	ACCSSION:AR315952	C1560	9.4	1.1	24	1	ACCSSION:AX445671	ACCSSION:AX445671
C1488	9.6	1.1	20	1	AX705315	ACCSSION:AX705315	C1561	9.4	1.1	27	1	AR089960	ACCSSION:AR089960
C1489	9.6	1.1	20	1	DOGCYPIA1A	ACCSSION:DOGCYPIA1A	C1562	9.4	1.1	27	1	AR198995	ACCSSION:AR198995
C1490	9.6	1.1	20	1	AR035022	ACCSSION:AR035022	C1563	9.4	1.1	27	1	AR259149	ACCSSION:AR259149
C1491	9.6	1.1	21	1	AR035040	ACCSSION:AR035040	C1564	9.2	1.1	14	1	AR344485	ACCSSION:AR344485
C1492	9.6	1.1	21	1	AR264519	ACCSSION:AR264519	C1565	9.2	1.1	15	1	BD103922	ACCSSION:BD103922
C1493	9.6	1.1	21	1	AR264519	ACCSSION:AR264519	C1566	9.2	1.1	16	1	AR242883	ACCSSION:AR242883

1567	9.2	1.1	16	1	1	AX384935	ACCESION:AX384935	C1640	9.2	1.1	20	1	AR225927	ACCESION:AR225927
1568	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX422737	ACCESION:AX422737	1641	9.2	1.1	20	1	AX364587	ACCESION:AX364587	
1569	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX423746	ACCESION:AX423746	1642	9.2	1.1	20	1	AR124494	ACCESION:AR124494	
1570	9.2	1.1	17	1	BD259395	ACCESION:BD259395	1643	9.2	1.1	21	1	AX097373	ACCESION:AX097373	
1571	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX758035	ACCESION:AX758035	1644	9.2	1.1	21	1	AR296176	ACCESION:AR296176	
1572	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX215728	ACCESION:AX215728	1645	9.2	1.1	22	1	AX837848	ACCESION:AX837848	
1573	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX579750	ACCESION:AX579750	1646	9.2	1.1	23	1	A04141	ACCESION:A04141	
1574	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX598442	ACCESION:AX598442	1647	9.2	1.1	25	1	BD182961	ACCESION:BD182961	
1575	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX422029	ACCESION:AX422029	1648	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX272818	ACCESION:AX272818	
1576	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX615933	ACCESION:AX615933	1649	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX737496	ACCESION:AX737496	
1577	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX615934	ACCESION:AX615934	1650	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX738657	ACCESION:AX738657	
1578	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX674343	ACCESION:AX674343	1651	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX759311	ACCESION:AX759311	
1579	9.2	1.1	17	1	AR117832	ACCESION:AR117832	1652	9.2	1.1	17	1	162755	ACCESION:162755	
1580	9.2	1.1	17	1	BD259639	ACCESION:BD259639	1653	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX475018	ACCESION:AX475018	
1581	9.2	1.1	17	1	AR192287	ACCESION:AR192287	1654	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX475019	ACCESION:AX475019	
1582	9.2	1.1	17	1	AR195711	ACCESION:AR195711	1655	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX532162	ACCESION:AX532162	
1583	9.2	1.1	17	1	AR326157	ACCESION:AR326157	1656	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX731454	ACCESION:AX731454	
1584	9.2	1.1	17	1	AR327421	ACCESION:AR327421	1657	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX732501	ACCESION:AX732501	
1585	9.2	1.1	17	1	AR401953	ACCESION:AR401953	1658	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX737933	ACCESION:AX737933	
1586	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX215727	ACCESION:AX215727	1659	9.2	1.1	17	1	BD241111	ACCESION:BD241111	
1587	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX545193	ACCESION:AX545193	1660	9.2	1.1	17	1	BD254652	ACCESION:BD254652	
1588	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX615932	ACCESION:AX615932	1661	9.2	1.1	17	1	AR045749	ACCESION:AR045749	
1589	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX687549	ACCESION:AX687549	1662	9.2	1.1	17	1	E36934	ACCESION:E36934	
1590	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX687550	ACCESION:AX687550	1663	9.2	1.1	17	1	152801	ACCESION:152801	
1591	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX723369	ACCESION:AX723369	1664	9.2	1.1	17	1	AR243455	ACCESION:AR243455	
1592	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX727450	ACCESION:AX727450	1665	9.2	1.1	17	1	AR286312	ACCESION:AR286312	
1593	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX733847	ACCESION:AX733847	1666	9.2	1.1	17	1	AR390611	ACCESION:AR390611	
1594	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX750967	ACCESION:AX750967	1667	9.2	1.1	17	1	AR393225	ACCESION:AR393225	
1595	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX760493	ACCESION:AX760493	1668	9.2	1.1	17	1	AR398302	ACCESION:AR398302	
1596	9.2	1.1	17	1	BD067453	ACCESION:BD067453	1669	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX475016	ACCESION:AX475016	
1597	9.2	1.1	17	1	AR153869	ACCESION:AR153869	1670	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX475017	ACCESION:AX475017	
1598	9.2	1.1	17	1	I36186	ACCESION:I36186	1671	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX493389	ACCESION:AX493389	
1599	9.2	1.1	17	1	AR384935	ACCESION:AR384935	1672	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX532294	ACCESION:AX532294	
1600	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX427088	ACCESION:AX427088	1673	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX544580	ACCESION:AX544580	
1601	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX726672	ACCESION:AX726672	1674	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX648309	ACCESION:AX648309	
1602	9.2	1.1	17	1	BD087511	ACCESION:BD087511	1675	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX688647	ACCESION:AX688647	
1603	9.2	1.1	18	1	A61054	ACCESION:A61054	1676	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX688708	ACCESION:AX688708	
1604	9.2	1.1	18	1	AR369259	ACCESION:AR369259	1677	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX759787	ACCESION:AX759787	
1605	9.2	1.1	18	1	AR177758	ACCESION:AR177758	1678	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX783559	ACCESION:AX783559	
1606	9.2	1.1	18	1	AR254046	ACCESION:AR254046	1679	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX810516	ACCESION:AX810516	
1607	9.2	1.1	18	1	A06176	ACCESION:A06176	1680	9.2	1.1	17	1	BD011185	ACCESION:BD011185	
1608	9.2	1.1	18	1	AR065914	ACCESION:AR065914	1681	9.2	1.1	17	1	BD202857	ACCESION:BD202857	
1609	9.2	1.1	18	1	I73492	ACCESION:I73492	1682	9.2	1.1	17	1	AR164696	ACCESION:AR164696	
1610	9.2	1.1	18	1	AR229578	ACCESION:AR229578	1683	9.2	1.1	17	1	AR218660	ACCESION:AR218660	
1611	9.2	1.1	18	1	AR229579	ACCESION:AR229579	1684	9.2	1.1	17	1	AR223075	ACCESION:AR223075	
1612	9.2	1.1	18	1	AR234548	ACCESION:AR234548	1685	9.2	1.1	17	1	AR229837	ACCESION:AR229837	
1613	9.2	1.1	18	1	AR264364	ACCESION:AR264364	1686	9.2	1.1	17	1	AR262093	ACCESION:AR262093	
1614	9.2	1.1	18	1	AR232811	ACCESION:AR232811	1687	9.2	1.1	17	1	AR344531	ACCESION:AR344531	
1615	9.2	1.1	18	1	AX026061	ACCESION:AX026061	1688	9.2	1.1	17	1	BD222807	ACCESION:BD222807	
1616	9.2	1.1	18	1	AX076198	ACCESION:AX076198	1689	9.2	1.1	18	1	AR437472	ACCESION:AR437472	
1617	9.2	1.1	18	1	AX643994	ACCESION:AX643994	1690	9.2	1.1	18	1	AR076396	ACCESION:AR076396	
1618	9.2	1.1	18	1	AX753071	ACCESION:AX753071	1691	9.2	1.1	18	1	BD250784	ACCESION:BD250784	
1619	9.2	1.1	18	1	AX769947	ACCESION:AX769947	1692	9.2	1.1	18	1	AX705787	ACCESION:AX705787	
1620	9.2	1.1	18	1	BD225611	ACCESION:BD225611	1693	9.2	1.1	18	1	AX718779	ACCESION:AX718779	
1621	9.2	1.1	18	1	AR130082	ACCESION:AR130082	1694	9.2	1.1	18	1	AR106826	ACCESION:AR106826	
1622	9.2	1.1	18	1	AX642594	ACCESION:AX642594	1695	9.2	1.1	18	1	AX398015	ACCESION:AX398015	
1623	9.2	1.1	18	1	AR153855	ACCESION:AR153855	1696	9.2	1.1	19	1	AR012011	ACCESION:AR012011	
1624	9.2	1.1	18	1	I36172	ACCESION:I36172	1697	9.2	1.1	19	1	AX130663	ACCESION:AX130663	
1625	9.2	1.1	18	1	AX427089	ACCESION:AX427089	1698	9.2	1.1	19	1	AX131315	ACCESION:AX131315	
1626	9.2	1.1	18	1	AX40575	ACCESION:AX40575	1699	9.2	1.1	19	1	BD174184	ACCESION:BD174184	
1627	9.2	1.1	18	1	BD087497	ACCESION:BD087497	1700	9.2	1.1	19	1	BD185139	ACCESION:BD185139	
1628	9.2	1.1	18	1	BD089994	ACCESION:BD089994	1701	9.2	1.1	19	1	AR279147	ACCESION:AR279147	
1629	9.2	1.1	19	1	AR142728	ACCESION:AR142728	1702	9.2	1.1	19	1	117267	ACCESION:117267	
1630	9.2	1.1	20	1	AX697379	ACCESION:AX697379	1703	9.2	1.1	19	1	BD088101	ACCESION:BD088101	
1631	9.2	1.1	20	1	BD141108	ACCESION:BD141108	1704	9.2	1.1	19	1	AB067952	ACCESION:AB067952	
1632	9.2	1.1	20	1	AR182975	ACCESION:AR182975	1705	9.2	1.1	20	1	AS1174	ACCESION:AS1174	
1633	9.2	1.1	20	1	AX059679	ACCESION:AX059679	1706	9.2	1.1	20	1	AR76999	ACCESION:AR76999	
1634	9.2	1.1	20	1	AX706958	ACCESION:AX706958	1707	9.2	1.1	20	1	AR221391	ACCESION:AR221391	
1635	9.2	1.1	20	1	AX707888	ACCESION:AX707888	1708	9.2	1.1	20	1	AR204628	ACCESION:AR204628	
1636	9.2	1.1	20	1	AR315101	ACCESION:AR315101	1709	9.2	1.1	20	1	AX544175	ACCESION:AX544175	
1637	9.2	1.1	20	1	AR086210	ACCESION:AR086210	1710	9.2	1.1	20	1	AX675941	ACCESION:AX675941	
1638	9.2	1.1	20	1	AR162770	ACCESION:AR162770	1711	9.2	1.1	20	1	AR208824	ACCESION:AR208824	
1639	9.2	1.1	20	1	AR176776	ACCESION:AR176776	1712	9.2	1.1	20	1	AX293501	ACCESION:AX293501	

1713	9	1.1	20	1	A85315	1786	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX475752	ACCESSION:AX475752
1714	9	1.1	20	1	A27556	1787	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX579976	ACCESSION:AX579976
1715	9	1.1	20	1	A81339	1788	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX725511	ACCESSION:AX725511
1716	9	1.1	20	1	I44648	1789	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX783689	ACCESSION:AX783689
1717	9	1.1	20	1	A342851	1790	8.6	1.0	17	1	A83827	ACCESSION:A83827
1718	9	1.1	20	1	AX038447	1791	8.6	1.0	17	1	AR192279	ACCESSION:AR192279
1719	9	1.1	20	1	AX326856	1792	8.6	1.0	17	1	AR326149	ACCESSION:AR326149
1720	9	1.1	20	1	A326896	1793	8.6	1.0	17	1	AR402020	ACCESSION:AR402020
1721	9	1.1	25	1	I68670	1794	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX502888	ACCESSION:AX502888
1722	9	1.1	25	1	AR184032	1795	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX687551	ACCESSION:AX687551
1723	9	1.1	25	1	AR340024	1796	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX690666	ACCESSION:AX690666
1724	8.8	1.1	15	1	BD208841	1797	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX728686	ACCESSION:AX728686
1725	8.8	1.1	16	1	AR328545	1798	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX735297	ACCESSION:AX735297
1726	8.8	1.1	16	1	AR328546	1799	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX757858	ACCESSION:AX757858
1727	8.8	1.1	17	1	AX423747	1800	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX760089	ACCESSION:AX760089
1728	8.8	1.1	17	1	BD254048	1801	8.6	1.0	17	1	BD067520	ACCESSION:BD067520
1729	8.8	1.1	17	1	BD254406	1802	8.6	1.0	17	1	BD072779	ACCESSION:BD072779
1730	8.8	1.1	17	1	AR327746	1803	8.6	1.0	17	1	BD201450	ACCESSION:BD201450
1731	8.8	1.1	17	1	AX214978	1804	8.6	1.0	17	1	BD202858	ACCESSION:BD202858
1732	8.8	1.1	17	1	AX423395	1805	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX648756	ACCESSION:AX648756
1733	8.8	1.1	17	1	AR327302	1806	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX648757	ACCESSION:AX648757
1734	8.8	1.1	17	1	AX423518	1807	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX648758	ACCESSION:AX648758
1735	8.8	1.1	17	1	AX580075	1808	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX729303	ACCESSION:AX729303
1736	8.8	1.1	17	1	AX733861	1809	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX759587	ACCESSION:AX759587
1737	8.8	1.1	17	1	AX751067	1810	8.6	1.0	18	1	AX352815	ACCESSION:AX352815
1738	8.8	1.1	17	1	AX758183	1811	8.6	1.0	18	1	AX352837	ACCESSION:AX352837
1739	8.8	1.1	17	1	AX732200	1812	8.6	1.0	18	1	AX362660	ACCESSION:AX362660
1740	8.8	1.1	18	1	AR199411	1813	8.6	1.0	18	1	AX362682	ACCESSION:AX362682
1741	8.8	1.1	18	1	AR048082	1814	8.6	1.0	18	1	AX352849	ACCESSION:AX352849
1742	8.8	1.1	18	1	AR048084	1815	8.6	1.0	18	1	AX362694	ACCESSION:AX362694
1743	8.8	1.1	18	1	AR108985	1816	8.6	1.0	18	1	AR121114	ACCESSION:AR121114
1744	8.8	1.1	18	1	AR108987	1817	8.6	1.0	18	1	AX754821	ACCESSION:AX754821
1745	8.8	1.1	18	1	AX266231	1818	8.6	1.0	18	1	AR028974	ACCESSION:AR028974
1746	8.8	1.1	18	1	AX465584	1819	8.6	1.0	18	1	AR156856	ACCESSION:AR156856
1747	8.8	1.1	18	1	AX415551	1820	8.6	1.0	18	1	AR412054	ACCESSION:AR412054
1748	8.8	1.1	19	1	AX411930	1821	8.6	1.0	18	1	AX370476	ACCESSION:AX370476
1749	8.8	1.1	19	1	E36526	1822	8.6	1.0	18	1	BD087918	ACCESSION:BD087918
1750	8.8	1.1	19	1	E40148	1823	8.6	1.0	18	1	I66343	ACCESSION:I66343
1751	8.8	1.1	19	1	AX250666	1824	8.6	1.0	18	1	AR201799	ACCESSION:AR201799
1752	8.8	1.1	19	1	AR102121	1825	8.6	1.0	18	1	BD249435	ACCESSION:BD249435
1753	8.8	1.1	19	1	AR103165	1826	8.6	1.0	18	1	AR340499	ACCESSION:AR340499
1754	8.8	1.1	19	1	BD182240	1827	8.6	1.0	18	1	AR362580	ACCESSION:AR362580
1755	8.8	1.1	19	1	BD188643	1828	8.6	1.0	18	1	AX008729	ACCESSION:AX008729
1756	8.8	1.1	20	1	AR124480	1829	8.6	1.0	18	1	AR055760	ACCESSION:AR055760
1757	8.8	1.1	20	1	AR126247	1830	8.6	1.0	18	1	AR192915	ACCESSION:AR192915
1758	8.8	1.1	20	1	AX280100	1831	8.6	1.0	18	1	AR326657	ACCESSION:AR326657
1759	8.8	1.1	20	1	AR123980	1832	8.6	1.0	19	1	AX825874	ACCESSION:AX825874
1760	8.8	1.1	20	1	AR131379	1833	8.6	1.0	19	1	AR240864	ACCESSION:AR240864
1761	8.8	1.1	20	1	AR313543	1834	8.6	1.0	19	1	AR240876	ACCESSION:AR240876
1762	8.8	1.1	20	1	AR315153	1835	8.6	1.0	19	1	SSAJ802	ACCESSION:AJ000802
1763	8.8	1.1	20	1	AR361452	1836	8.6	1.0	19	1	AX132385	ACCESSION:AX132385
1764	8.8	1.1	20	1	AX361453	1837	8.6	1.0	19	1	BD089465	ACCESSION:BD089465
1765	8.8	1.1	20	1	AX058348	1838	8.6	1.0	19	1	AR067928	ACCESSION:AR067928
1766	8.8	1.1	20	1	AX058349	1839	8.6	1.0	19	1	A82113	ACCESSION:A82113
1767	8.8	1.1	20	1	AX062308	1840	8.6	1.0	19	1	AR072796	ACCESSION:AR072796
1768	8.8	1.1	20	1	AX062309	1841	8.6	1.0	19	1	AR075581	ACCESSION:AR075581
1769	8.8	1.1	20	1	A28459	1842	8.6	1.0	19	1	AX001184	ACCESSION:AX001184
1770	8.8	1.1	20	1	BD237650	1843	8.6	1.0	19	1	BD143629	ACCESSION:BD143629
1771	8.8	1.1	20	1	AR242935	1844	8.6	1.0	20	1	E06733	ACCESSION:E06733
1772	8.8	1.1	20	1	AR311790	1845	8.6	1.0	20	1	AR042919	ACCESSION:AR042919
1773	8.8	1.1	20	1	AR338227	1846	8.6	1.0	20	1	AR123618	ACCESSION:AR123618
1774	8.8	1.1	20	1	AR373502	1847	8.6	1.0	20	1	BD269550	ACCESSION:BD269550
1775	8.8	1.1	20	1	AX384987	1848	8.6	1.0	20	1	I49527	ACCESSION:I49527
1776	8.8	1.1	20	1	AX645145	1849	8.6	1.0	20	1	I50669	ACCESSION:I50669
1777	8.8	1.1	20	1	AX645148	1850	8.6	1.0	20	1	AR271795	ACCESSION:AR271795
1778	8.8	1.1	20	1	AX193676	1851	8.6	1.0	20	1	AR304034	ACCESSION:AR304034
1779	8.8	1.1	23	1	AR112392	1852	8.6	1.0	20	1	AX136014	ACCESSION:AX136014
1780	8.6	1.0	15	1	AR300202	1853	8.6	1.0	20	1	BD145123	ACCESSION:BD145123
1781	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX272817	1854	8.6	1.0	20	1	AR129617	ACCESSION:AR129617
1782	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX735420	1855	8.6	1.0	20	1	AR130530	ACCESSION:AR130530
1783	8.6	1.0	17	1	AR047640	1856	8.6	1.0	20	1	AR314769	ACCESSION:AR314769
1784	8.6	1.0	17	1	I54592	1857	8.6	1.0	20	1	AR064717	ACCESSION:AR064717
1785	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX475751	1858	8.6	1.0	20	1	AR089174	ACCESSION:AR089174

c1859	8.6	1.0	20	1	AX226950	ACCSSION:AX226950	c1932	8.4	1.0	19	1	BD088500	ACCSSION:BD088500
c1860	8.6	1.0	20	1	DOGF7P2A	ACCSSION:177343	c1933	8.4	1.0	19	1	AB069475	ACCSSION:AB069475
c1861	8.6	1.0	21	1	AX798454	ACCSSION:AX798454	1934	8.4	1.0	19	1	AX130641	ACCSSION:AX130641
c1862	8.6	1.0	21	1	AX074255	ACCSSION:AX074255	1935	8.4	1.0	19	1	AX299005	ACCSSION:AX299005
c1863	8.6	1.0	23	1	AX698187	ACCSSION:AX698187	1936	8.4	1.0	20	1	E14022	ACCSSION:E14022
c1864	8.4	1.0	16	1	AR211607	ACCSSION:AR211607	c1937	8.4	1.0	20	1	E14209	ACCSSION:E14209
c1865	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX227069	ACCSSION:AX227069	c1938	8.4	1.0	20	1	E14253	ACCSSION:E14253
c1866	8.4	1.0	17	1	AR145688	ACCSSION:AR145688	c1939	8.4	1.0	20	1	E14348	ACCSSION:E14348
c1867	8.4	1.0	17	1	AR174512	ACCSSION:AR174512	c1940	8.4	1.0	20	1	AR306782	ACCSSION:AR306782
c1868	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX328197	ACCSSION:AX328197	c1941	8.4	1.0	20	1	AR373661	ACCSSION:AR373661
c1869	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX227068	ACCSSION:AX227068	c1942	8.4	1.0	20	1	AX294212	ACCSSION:AX294212
c1870	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX227721	ACCSSION:AX227721	c1943	8.4	1.0	20	1	AX418658	ACCSSION:AX418658
c1871	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX674643	ACCSSION:AX674643	c1944	8.4	1.0	20	1	AR172173	ACCSSION:AR172173
c1872	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX688715	ACCSSION:AX688715	c1945	8.4	1.0	20	1	AX105826	ACCSSION:AX105826
c1873	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX732751	ACCSSION:AX732751	c1946	8.4	1.0	20	1	AX826948	ACCSSION:AX826948
c1874	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX739593	ACCSSION:AX739593	c1947	8.4	1.0	20	1	AX826953	ACCSSION:AX826953
c1875	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX760674	ACCSSION:AX760674	c1948	8.4	1.0	20	1	BD137611	ACCSSION:BD137611
c1876	8.4	1.0	17	1	BD199246	ACCSSION:BD199246	c1949	8.4	1.0	20	1	AR211139	ACCSSION:AR211139
c1877	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX578257	ACCSSION:AX578257	c1950	8.4	1.0	20	1	AR232366	ACCSSION:AR232366
c1878	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX578258	ACCSSION:AX578258	c1951	8.4	1.0	20	1	AR235937	ACCSSION:AR235937
c1879	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX578799	ACCSSION:AX578799	c1952	8.4	1.0	20	1	BD224917	ACCSSION:BD224917
c1880	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX579614	ACCSSION:AX579614	c1953	8.4	1.0	20	1	AR163755	ACCSSION:AR163755
c1881	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX615935	ACCSSION:AX615935	c1954	8.4	1.0	20	1	AR313725	ACCSSION:AR313725
c1882	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX730565	ACCSSION:AX730565	c1955	8.4	1.0	20	1	AX139273	ACCSSION:AX139273
c1883	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX737250	ACCSSION:AX737250	c1956	8.4	1.0	20	1	AX343834	ACCSSION:AX343834
c1884	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX099965	ACCSSION:AX099965	c1957	8.4	1.0	20	1	AX394475	ACCSSION:AX394475
c1885	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX226725	ACCSSION:AX226725	c1958	8.4	1.0	20	1	AX812136	ACCSSION:AX812136
c1886	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX265767	ACCSSION:AX265767	c1959	8.4	1.0	20	1	BD013557	ACCSSION:BD013557
c1887	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX265768	ACCSSION:AX265768	c1960	8.4	1.0	20	1	BD138167	ACCSSION:BD138167
c1888	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX531669	ACCSSION:AX531669	c1961	8.4	1.0	20	1	AR080751	ACCSSION:AR080751
c1889	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX694313	ACCSSION:AX694313	c1962	8.4	1.0	20	1	AR162734	ACCSSION:AR162734
c1890	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX729878	ACCSSION:AX729878	c1963	8.4	1.0	20	1	BD227794	ACCSSION:BD227794
c1891	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX757161	ACCSSION:AX757161	c1964	8.4	1.0	23	1	AX697250	ACCSSION:AX697250
c1892	8.4	1.0	17	1	BD201451	ACCSSION:BD201451	c1965	8.2	1.0	15	1	AR033653	ACCSSION:AR033653
c1893	8.4	1.0	17	1	BD254930	ACCSSION:BD254930	c1966	8.2	1.0	15	1	AR133475	ACCSSION:AR133475
c1894	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX217296	ACCSSION:AX217296	c1967	8.2	1.0	15	1	157882	ACCSSION:157882
c1895	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX423450	ACCSSION:AX423450	c1968	8.2	1.0	15	1	BD207386	ACCSSION:BD207386
c1896	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX739188	ACCSSION:AX739188	c1969	8.2	1.0	16	1	BD226508	ACCSSION:BD226508
c1897	8.4	1.0	18	1	AX837903	ACCSSION:AX837903	c1970	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX728451	ACCSSION:AX728451
c1898	8.4	1.0	18	1	E04839	ACCSSION:E04839	c1971	8.2	1.0	17	1	BD241404	ACCSSION:BD241404
c1899	8.4	1.0	18	1	BD078665	ACCSSION:BD078665	c1972	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX266323	ACCSSION:AX266323
c1900	8.4	1.0	18	1	AR098774	ACCSSION:AR098774	c1973	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX266324	ACCSSION:AX266324
c1901	8.4	1.0	18	1	AR282287	ACCSSION:AR282287	c1974	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX727570	ACCSSION:AX727570
c1902	8.4	1.0	18	1	AR295599	ACCSSION:AR295599	c1975	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX735531	ACCSSION:AX735531
c1903	8.4	1.0	18	1	AR297492	ACCSSION:AR297492	c1976	8.2	1.0	17	1	AR286485	ACCSSION:AR286485
c1904	8.4	1.0	18	1	AX118606	ACCSSION:AX118606	c1977	8.2	1.0	17	1	AR398475	ACCSSION:AR398475
c1905	8.4	1.0	18	1	AR130051	ACCSSION:AR130051	c1978	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX580303	ACCSSION:AX580303
c1906	8.4	1.0	18	1	AX328208	ACCSSION:AX328208	c1979	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX727384	ACCSSION:AX727384
c1907	8.4	1.0	18	1	AX328253	ACCSSION:AX328253	c1980	8.2	1.0	17	1	BD254479	ACCSSION:BD254479
c1908	8.4	1.0	18	1	AX662941	ACCSSION:AX662941	c1981	8.2	1.0	17	1	BD254890	ACCSSION:BD254890
c1909	8.4	1.0	18	1	I38776	ACCSSION:I38776	c1982	8.2	1.0	17	1	146492	ACCSSION:146492
c1910	8.4	1.0	18	1	AX039289	ACCSSION:AX039289	c1983	8.2	1.0	17	1	AR286005	ACCSSION:AR286005
c1911	8.4	1.0	18	1	AX111615	ACCSSION:AX111615	c1984	8.2	1.0	17	1	AR286256	ACCSSION:AR286256
c1912	8.4	1.0	18	1	AX297697	ACCSSION:AX297697	c1985	8.2	1.0	17	1	AR286295	ACCSSION:AR286295
c1913	8.4	1.0	18	1	AX455431	ACCSSION:AX455431	c1986	8.2	1.0	17	1	AR397995	ACCSSION:AR397995
c1914	8.4	1.0	18	1	AX838004	ACCSSION:AX838004	c1987	8.2	1.0	17	1	AR398246	ACCSSION:AR398246
c1915	8.4	1.0	19	1	DOGEINA	ACCSSION:177353	c1988	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX421865	ACCSSION:AX421865
c1916	8.4	1.0	19	1	AR154250	ACCSSION:AR154250	c1989	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX421865	ACCSSION:AX421865
c1917	8.4	1.0	19	1	AR030979	ACCSSION:AR030979	c1990	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX422919	ACCSSION:AX422919
c1918	8.4	1.0	19	1	AR108824	ACCSSION:AR108824	c1991	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX725548	ACCSSION:AX725548
c1919	8.4	1.0	19	1	AR205773	ACCSSION:AR205773	c1992	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX727501	ACCSSION:AX727501
c1920	8.4	1.0	19	1	AR084325	ACCSSION:AR084325	c1993	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX727518	ACCSSION:AX727518
c1921	8.4	1.0	19	1	BD230564	ACCSSION:BD230564	c1994	8.2	1.0	17	1	A20708	ACCSSION:A20708
c1922	8.4	1.0	19	1	AR230500	ACCSSION:AR230500	c1995	8.2	1.0	17	1	A21027	ACCSSION:A21027
c1923	8.4	1.0	19	1	AR310195	ACCSSION:AR310195	c1996	8.2	1.0	17	1	BD249433	ACCSSION:BD249433
c1924	8.4	1.0	19	1	AX350607	ACCSSION:AX350607	c1997	8.2	1.0	17	1	AR187367	ACCSSION:AR187367
c1925	8.4	1.0	19	1	AR131099	ACCSSION:AR131099	c1998	8.2	1.0	17	1	AR323977	ACCSSION:AR323977
c1926	8.4	1.0	19	1	AX352918	ACCSSION:AX352918	c1999	8.2	1.0	17	1	AR329037	ACCSSION:AR329037
c1927	8.4	1.0	19	1	AX362763	ACCSSION:AX362763	c2000	8.2	1.0	17	1	AR340497	ACCSSION:AR340497
c1928	8.4	1.0	19	1	A15088	ACCSSION:A15088	c2001	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX008727	ACCSSION:AX008727
c1929	8.4	1.0	19	1	A24325	ACCSSION:A24325	c2002	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX272750	ACCSSION:AX272750
c1930	8.4	1.0	19	1	AX131548	ACCSSION:AX131548	c2003	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX475753	ACCSSION:AX475753
c1931	8.4	1.0	19	1	AX777577	ACCSSION:AX777577	c2004	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX579255	ACCSSION:AX579255



C2005	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX649524	ACCESSION:AX649524	2078	8	1.0	17	1	AX615936	ACCESSION:AX615936
C2006	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX649525	ACCESSION:AX649525	2079	8	1.0	17	1	AX674521	ACCESSION:AX674521
C2007	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX693097	ACCESSION:AX693097	2080	8	1.0	17	1	AX680114	ACCESSION:AX680114
C2008	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX727772	ACCESSION:AX727772	2081	8	1.0	17	1	AX698034	ACCESSION:AX698034
C2009	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX731112	ACCESSION:AX731112	2082	8	1.0	17	1	BD254498	ACCESSION:BD254498
C2010	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX732935	ACCESSION:AX732935	2083	8	1.0	17	1	AR434043	ACCESSION:AR434043
C2011	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX758722	ACCESSION:AX758722	2084	8	1.0	17	1	AX215726	ACCESSION:AX215726
C2012	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX761793	ACCESSION:AX761793	2085	8	1.0	17	1	AX217325	ACCESSION:AX217325
C2013	8.2	1.0	17	1	BD254480	ACCESSION:BD254480	2086	8	1.0	17	1	AX421996	ACCESSION:AX421996
2014	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX648754	ACCESSION:AX648754	2087	8	1.0	17	1	AX648286	ACCESSION:AX648286
2015	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX648755	ACCESSION:AX648755	2088	8	1.0	17	1	AX649087	ACCESSION:AX649087
C2016	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX783690	ACCESSION:AX783690	2089	8	1.0	17	1	AX673410	ACCESSION:AX673410
C2017	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX783691	ACCESSION:AX783691	2090	8	1.0	17	1	AX693389	ACCESSION:AX693389
C2018	8.2	1.0	17	1	A21030	ACCESSION:A21030	2091	8	1.0	17	1	AX693390	ACCESSION:AX693390
C2019	8.2	1.0	18	1	AR048072	ACCESSION:AR048072	2092	8	1.0	17	1	AX724191	ACCESSION:AX724191
C2020	8.2	1.0	18	1	AR108975	ACCESSION:AR108975	2093	8	1.0	17	1	AX724469	ACCESSION:AX724469
2021	8.2	1.0	18	1	AR293326	ACCESSION:AR293326	2094	8	1.0	17	1	AX726089	ACCESSION:AX726089
C2022	8.2	1.0	18	1	AR042292	ACCESSION:AR042292	2095	8	1.0	17	1	AX727688	ACCESSION:AX727688
C2023	8.2	1.0	18	1	AX352809	ACCESSION:AX352809	2096	8	1.0	17	1	AX728714	ACCESSION:AX728714
C2024	8.2	1.0	18	1	AX362854	ACCESSION:AX362854	2097	8	1.0	17	1	AX729850	ACCESSION:AX729850
C2025	8.2	1.0	18	1	AX637742	ACCESSION:AX637742	2098	8	1.0	17	1	AX733742	ACCESSION:AX733742
C2026	8.2	1.0	18	1	AR048083	ACCESSION:AR048083	2099	8	1.0	17	1	AX760351	ACCESSION:AX760351
C2027	8.2	1.0	18	1	AR108986	ACCESSION:AR108986	2100	8	1.0	17	1	AX760861	ACCESSION:AX760861
C2028	8.2	1.0	18	1	AR211100	ACCESSION:AR211100	2101	8	1.0	17	1	AX423428	ACCESSION:AX423428
C2029	8.2	1.0	18	1	BD224878	ACCESSION:BD224878	2102	8	1.0	17	1	AX648753	ACCESSION:AX648753
2030	8.2	1.0	19	1	BD178777	ACCESSION:BD178777	2103	8	1.0	17	1	AX676084	ACCESSION:AX676084
C2031	8.2	1.0	19	1	AX589559	ACCESSION:AX589559	2104	8	1.0	17	1	AX728023	ACCESSION:AX728023
C2032	8.2	1.0	19	1	AR295468	ACCESSION:AR295468	2105	8	1.0	18	1	BD250581	ACCESSION:BD250581
C2033	8.2	1.0	19	1	BD233042	ACCESSION:BD233042	2106	8	1.0	18	1	AR215583	ACCESSION:AR215583
C2034	8.2	1.0	19	1	I76397	ACCESSION:I76397	2107	8	1.0	18	1	AX114488	ACCESSION:AX114488
C2035	8.2	1.0	19	1	I83817	ACCESSION:I83817	2108	8	1.0	18	1	AX320839	ACCESSION:AX320839
C2036	8.2	1.0	19	1	I86145	ACCESSION:I86145	2109	8	1.0	18	1	I72449	ACCESSION:I72449
C2037	8.2	1.0	19	1	I86239	ACCESSION:I86239	2110	8	1.0	18	1	AR203423	ACCESSION:AR203423
C2038	8.2	1.0	19	1	AX007596	ACCESSION:AX007596	2111	8	1.0	18	1	AR236683	ACCESSION:AR236683
2039	8.2	1.0	19	1	AX129417	ACCESSION:AX129417	2112	8	1.0	18	1	AR038689	ACCESSION:AR038689
2040	8.2	1.0	19	1	AX129418	ACCESSION:AX129418	2113	8	1.0	18	1	AR106953	ACCESSION:AR106953
2041	8.2	1.0	20	1	AR312796	ACCESSION:AR312796	2114	8	1.0	18	1	AR119500	ACCESSION:AR119500
C2042	8.2	1.0	20	1	AR080260	ACCESSION:AR080260	2115	8	1.0	18	1	AR190777	ACCESSION:AR190777
C2043	8.2	1.0	20	1	AR224734	ACCESSION:AR224734	2116	8	1.0	18	1	AR325621	ACCESSION:AR325621
C2044	8.2	1.0	20	1	AX153658	ACCESSION:AX153658	2117	8	1.0	18	1	AX119368	ACCESSION:AX119368
C2045	8.2	1.0	20	1	AR173839	ACCESSION:AR173839	2118	8	1.0	18	1	AX282820	ACCESSION:AX282820
2046	8.2	1.0	20	1	AR437070	ACCESSION:AR437070	2119	8	1.0	18	1	AX718517	ACCESSION:AX718517
2047	8.2	1.0	20	1	AX353364	ACCESSION:AX353364	2120	8	1.0	18	1	AX718522	ACCESSION:AX718522
2048	8.2	1.0	20	1	BD106965	ACCESSION:BD106965	2121	8	1.0	18	1	BD104004	ACCESSION:BD104004
2049	8.2	1.0	21	1	AX598398	ACCESSION:AX598398	2122	8	1.0	18	1	AR084052	ACCESSION:AR084052
2050	8.2	1.0	21	1	I34619	ACCESSION:I34619	2123	8	1.0	18	1	AR437466	ACCESSION:AR437466
2051	8.2	1.0	22	1	A91362	ACCESSION:A91362	2124	8	1.0	19	1	AR298625	ACCESSION:AR298625
2052	8.2	1.0	22	1	AR082145	ACCESSION:AR082145	2125	8	1.0	19	1	AR295785	ACCESSION:AR295785
C2053	8.2	1.0	22	1	AX369363	ACCESSION:AX369363	2126	8	1.0	19	1	AX326921	ACCESSION:AX326921
C2054	8.2	1.0	23	1	AX440932	ACCESSION:AX440932	2127	8	1.0	19	1	AX352905	ACCESSION:AX352905
2055	8	1.0	14	1	BD263816	ACCESSION:BD263816	2128	8	1.0	19	1	AX362750	ACCESSION:AX362750
2056	8	1.0	14	1	AX048302	ACCESSION:AX048302	2129	8	1.0	19	1	AR081705	ACCESSION:AR081705
C2057	8	1.0	14	1	AR169361	ACCESSION:AR169361	2130	8	1.0	19	1	AX131248	ACCESSION:AX131248
2058	8	1.0	14	1	AR169363	ACCESSION:AR169363	2131	8	1.0	19	1	AX131249	ACCESSION:AX131249
C2059	8	1.0	17	1	AX262852	ACCESSION:AX262852	2132	8	1.0	19	1	AX132503	ACCESSION:AX132503
2060	8	1.0	17	1	AX262853	ACCESSION:AX262853	2133	8	1.0	19	1	AX130640	ACCESSION:AX130640
2061	8	1.0	17	1	AX262852	ACCESSION:AX262852	2134	8	1.0	20	1	AR234690	ACCESSION:AR234690
C2062	8	1.0	17	1	BD241690	ACCESSION:BD241690	2135	8	1.0	20	1	AR234692	ACCESSION:AR234692
C2063	8	1.0	17	1	AR187334	ACCESSION:AR187334	2136	8	1.0	20	1	AX074216	ACCESSION:AX074216
2064	8	1.0	17	1	AR286037	ACCESSION:AR286037	2137	8	1.0	20	1	AX294915	ACCESSION:AX294915
C2065	8	1.0	17	1	AR323944	ACCESSION:AR323944	2138	8	1.0	20	1	AR139298	ACCESSION:AR139298
2066	8	1.0	17	1	AR398027	ACCESSION:AR398027	2139	8	1.0	20	1	AR154595	ACCESSION:AR154595
C2067	8	1.0	17	1	AX673993	ACCESSION:AX673993	2140	8	1.0	20	1	AR233332	ACCESSION:AR233332
2068	8	1.0	17	1	AX688716	ACCESSION:AX688716	2141	8	1.0	20	1	AR310755	ACCESSION:AR310755
2069	8	1.0	17	1	AX726870	ACCESSION:AX726870	2142	8	1.0	20	1	BD138086	ACCESSION:BD138086
C2070	8	1.0	17	1	AX728701	ACCESSION:AX728701	2143	8	1.0	20	1	AR011627	ACCESSION:AR011627
C2071	8	1.0	17	1	AX729611	ACCESSION:AX729611	2144	8	1.0	20	1	AR073962	ACCESSION:AR073962
2072	8	1.0	17	1	AX734906	ACCESSION:AX734906	2145	8	1.0	20	1	AR105517	ACCESSION:AR105517
C2073	8	1.0	17	1	AX738691	ACCESSION:AX738691	2146	8	1.0	20	1	B49541	ACCESSION:B49541
C2074	8	1.0	17	1	AX762855	ACCESSION:AX762855	2147	8	1.0	20	1	I27261	ACCESSION:I27261
C2075	8	1.0	17	1	AR158486	ACCESSION:AR158486	2148	8	1.0	20	1	AR215966	ACCESSION:AR215966
2076	8	1.0	17	1	AX422034	ACCESSION:AX422034	2149	8	1.0	20	1	BD006768	ACCESSION:BD006768
2077	8	1.0	17	1	AX422742	ACCESSION:AX422742	2150	8	1.0	20	1	BD017710	ACCESSION:BD017710

C2151	8	1.0	20	1	AR066886	2234	7.8	0.9	18	1	AX342472	ACCESSION:AX342472
C2152	8	1.0	20	1	AS6977	C2235	7.8	0.9	18	1	AX600970	ACCESSION:AX600970
C2153	8	1.0	20	1	AR093018	C2226	7.8	0.9	18	1	BD217453	ACCESSION:BD217453
C2154	8	1.0	20	1	AR126707	C2227	7.8	0.9	18	1	AR073056	ACCESSION:AR073056
C2155	8	1.0	20	1	AR359520	C2228	7.8	0.9	18	1	BD250669	ACCESSION:BD250669
C2156	8	1.0	20	1	BD196559	C2229	7.8	0.9	18	1	AR201812	ACCESSION:AR201812
C2157	8	1.0	21	1	AR296449	C2230	7.8	0.9	18	1	AR201850	ACCESSION:AR201850
C2158	8	1.0	24	1	AX230282	C2231	7.8	0.9	18	1	BD088461	ACCESSION:BD088461
C2159	7.8	0.9	14	1	BD203614	C2232	7.8	0.9	18	1	AB059330	ACCESSION:AB059330
C2160	7.8	0.9	15	1	BD208987	C2233	7.8	0.9	19	1	I31296	ACCESSION:I31296
C2161	7.8	0.9	15	1	AR033652	C2234	7.8	0.9	19	1	A03708	ACCESSION:A03708
C2162	7.8	0.9	15	1	AR113474	C2235	7.8	0.9	19	1	A17595	ACCESSION:A17595
C2163	7.8	0.9	15	1	I57881	C2236	7.8	0.9	19	1	AX352928	ACCESSION:AX352928
C2164	7.8	0.9	15	1	BD207385	C2237	7.8	0.9	19	1	AX362773	ACCESSION:AX362773
C2165	7.8	0.9	15	1	BD208988	C2238	7.8	0.9	19	1	I70443	ACCESSION:I70443
C2166	7.8	0.9	15	1	ACCESSION:A88206	C2239	7.8	0.9	19	1	AR297296	ACCESSION:AR297296
C2167	7.8	0.9	15	1	ACCESSION:A90173	C2240	7.8	0.9	19	1	AX138880	ACCESSION:AX138880
C2168	7.8	0.9	15	1	ACCESSION:BD065719	C2241	7.8	0.9	19	1	AX700103	ACCESSION:AX700103
C2169	7.8	0.9	15	1	BD182236	C2242	7.8	0.9	19	1	BD014866	ACCESSION:BD014866
C2170	7.8	0.9	15	1	BD188639	C2243	7.8	0.9	20	1	E40730	ACCESSION:E40730
C2171	7.8	0.9	15	1	ACCESSION:BD188639	C2244	7.8	0.9	20	1	AX785137	ACCESSION:AX785137
C2172	7.8	0.9	15	1	AR033651	C2245	7.8	0.9	20	1	AX785138	ACCESSION:AX785138
C2173	7.8	0.9	15	1	AB113473	C2246	7.8	0.9	20	1	AR174423	ACCESSION:AR174423
C2174	7.8	0.9	15	1	I57880	C2247	7.8	0.9	20	1	AR066959	ACCESSION:AR066959
C2175	7.8	0.9	15	1	ACCESSION:I61796	C2248	7.8	0.9	20	1	AR066959	ACCESSION:AR066959
C2176	7.8	0.9	15	1	ACCESSION:AX636155	C2249	7.8	0.9	20	1	AR050666	ACCESSION:AR050666
C2177	7.8	0.9	15	1	ACCESSION:BD207384	C2250	7.8	0.9	20	1	AR101050	ACCESSION:AR101050
C2178	7.8	0.9	16	1	BD208989	C2251	7.8	0.9	20	1	E29054	ACCESSION:E29054
C2179	7.8	0.9	17	1	ACCESSION:AR008570	C2252	7.8	0.9	20	1	E29056	ACCESSION:E29056
C2180	7.8	0.9	17	1	ACCESSION:AX760051	C2253	7.8	0.9	20	1	E29056	ACCESSION:E29056
C2181	7.8	0.9	17	1	ACCESSION:AX215854	C2254	7.8	0.9	20	1	E29064	ACCESSION:E29064
C2182	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX216258	C2255	7.8	0.9	20	1	AR224768	ACCESSION:AR224768
C2183	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX266320	C2256	7.8	0.9	20	1	AX231114	ACCESSION:AX231114
C2184	7.8	0.9	17	1	ACCESSION:AX266327	C2257	7.8	0.9	20	1	AX488281	ACCESSION:AX488281
C2185	7.8	0.9	17	1	ACCESSION:AX266328	C2258	7.8	0.9	20	1	BD062459	ACCESSION:BD062459
C2186	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX266329	C2259	7.8	0.9	20	1	BD138175	ACCESSION:BD138175
C2187	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX732929	C2260	7.8	0.9	21	1	AR169145	ACCESSION:AR169145
C2188	7.8	0.9	17	1	BD203235	C2261	7.8	0.9	22	1	AR282662	ACCESSION:AR282662
C2189	7.8	0.9	17	1	BD203236	C2262	7.8	0.9	23	1	AR066756	ACCESSION:AR066756
C2190	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX216151	C2263	7.6	0.9	15	1	AR179558	ACCESSION:AR179558
C2191	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX762080	C2264	7.6	0.9	15	1	I61705	ACCESSION:I61705
C2192	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX422035	C2265	7.6	0.9	15	1	AX139176	ACCESSION:AX139176
C2193	7.8	0.9	17	1	ACCESSION:AX674378	C2266	7.6	0.9	15	1	AX328242	ACCESSION:AX328242
C2194	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX731804	C2267	7.6	0.9	15	1	AX636174	ACCESSION:AX636174
C2195	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX733988	C2268	7.6	0.9	15	1	AX636176	ACCESSION:AX636176
C2196	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX736910	C2269	7.6	0.9	15	1	BD013460	ACCESSION:BD013460
C2197	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX736868	C2270	7.6	0.9	15	1	BD208986	ACCESSION:BD208986
C2198	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX762528	C2271	7.6	0.9	16	1	I72447	ACCESSION:I72447
C2199	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX139253	C2272	7.6	0.9	17	1	AR195682	ACCESSION:AR195682
C2200	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX499022	C2273	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX728303	ACCESSION:AX728303
C2201	7.8	0.9	17	1	ACCESSION:AX672791	C2274	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX725484	ACCESSION:AX725484
C2202	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX673431	C2275	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX729701	ACCESSION:AX729701
C2203	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX723562	C2276	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX735269	ACCESSION:AX735269
C2204	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX724750	C2277	7.6	0.9	17	1	AR195684	ACCESSION:AR195684
C2205	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX736992	C2278	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX215982	ACCESSION:AX215982
C2206	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX758656	C2279	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX673435	ACCESSION:AX673435
C2207	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX782153	C2280	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX690415	ACCESSION:AX690415
C2208	7.8	0.9	17	1	BD013537	C2281	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX728036	ACCESSION:AX728036
C2209	7.8	0.9	17	1	ACCESSION:AX422812	C2282	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX756692	ACCESSION:AX756692
C2210	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX423780	C2283	7.6	0.9	17	1	BD254651	ACCESSION:BD254651
C2211	7.8	0.9	17	1	ACCESSION:AX423781	C2284	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX722768	ACCESSION:AX722768
C2212	7.8	0.9	18	1	ACCESSION:A70800	C2285	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX421721	ACCESSION:AX421721
C2213	7.8	0.9	18	1	ACCESSION:A79284	C2286	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX723166	ACCESSION:AX723166
C2214	7.8	0.9	18	1	BD003514	C2287	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX723613	ACCESSION:AX723613
C2215	7.8	0.9	18	1	AX060912	C2288	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX723716	ACCESSION:AX723716
C2216	7.8	0.9	18	1	AR214333	C2289	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX731392	ACCESSION:AX731392
C2217	7.8	0.9	18	1	AR044439	C2290	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX733520	ACCESSION:AX733520
C2218	7.8	0.9	18	1	AR192809	C2291	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX735169	ACCESSION:AX735169
C2219	7.8	0.9	18	1	AR293865	C2292	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX739383	ACCESSION:AX739383
C2220	7.8	0.9	18	1	AR326553	C2293	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX758612	ACCESSION:AX758612
C2221	7.8	0.9	18	1	ACCESSION:AR096405	C2294	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX690409	ACCESSION:AX690409
C2222	7.8	0.9	18	1	AR216248	C2295	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX690410	ACCESSION:AX690410
C2223	7.8	0.9	18	1	ACCESSION:AR296269	C2296	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX736634	ACCESSION:AX736634

C2297	7.6	0.9	18	1	I72445	ACCESSION:I72445	2370	7.4	0.9	18	1	AR195242	ACCESSION:AR195242
C2298	7.6	0.9	18	1	I72446	ACCESSION:I72446	2371	7.4	0.9	18	1	AR222324	ACCESSION:AR222324
C2299	7.6	0.9	18	1	AX207873	ACCESSION:AX207873	2372	7.4	0.9	18	1	AR241443	ACCESSION:AR241443
C2300	7.6	0.9	18	1	BD089682	ACCESSION:BD089682	2373	7.4	0.9	18	1	AX767405	ACCESSION:AX767405
C2301	7.6	0.9	18	1	BD093652	ACCESSION:BD093652	2374	7.4	0.9	18	1	AX822183	ACCESSION:AX822183
C2302	7.6	0.9	18	1	BD104028	ACCESSION:BD104028	2375	7.4	0.9	18	1	AX825823	ACCESSION:AX825823
C2303	7.6	0.9	18	1	BD068407	ACCESSION:BD068407	2376	7.4	0.9	18	1	BD014809	ACCESSION:BD014809
C2304	7.6	0.9	19	1	AX829258	ACCESSION:AX829258	2377	7.4	0.9	18	1	BD175140	ACCESSION:BD175140
C2305	7.6	0.9	19	1	AX297632	ACCESSION:AX297632	2378	7.4	0.9	18	1	AR302818	ACCESSION:AR302818
C2306	7.6	0.9	19	1	E23763	ACCESSION:E23763	2379	7.4	0.9	18	1	AX067752	ACCESSION:AX067752
C2307	7.6	0.9	19	1	AX129568	ACCESSION:AX129568	2380	7.4	0.9	18	1	AX599241	ACCESSION:AX599241
C2308	7.6	0.9	19	1	AX128942	ACCESSION:AX128942	2381	7.4	0.9	18	1	AX767687	ACCESSION:AX767687
C2309	7.6	0.9	19	1	AX130629	ACCESSION:AX130629	2382	7.4	0.9	18	1	AX796133	ACCESSION:AX796133
C2310	7.6	0.9	20	1	AX203404	ACCESSION:AX203404	2383	7.4	0.9	18	1	AX838191	ACCESSION:AX838191
C2311	7.6	0.9	20	1	BD088819	ACCESSION:BD088819	2384	7.4	0.9	19	1	AX600883	ACCESSION:AX600883
C2312	7.6	0.9	20	1	BD068438	ACCESSION:BD068438	2385	7.4	0.9	19	1	AR293145	ACCESSION:AR293145
C2313	7.6	0.9	20	1	AX296579	ACCESSION:AX296579	2386	7.4	0.9	19	1	AX568511	ACCESSION:AX568511
C2314	7.6	0.9	20	1	AX488393	ACCESSION:AX488393	2387	7.4	0.9	20	1	AX228092	ACCESSION:AX228092
C2315	7.6	0.9	21	1	AX577812	ACCESSION:AX577812	2388	7.4	0.9	20	1	AX226209	ACCESSION:AX226209
C2316	7.6	0.9	21	1	AR400768	ACCESSION:AR400768	2389	7.4	0.9	20	1	AR232382	ACCESSION:AR232382
C2317	7.6	0.9	24	1	AX494042	ACCESSION:AX494042	2390	7.4	0.9	20	1	AX354929	ACCESSION:AX354929
C2318	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX262644	ACCESSION:AX262644	2391	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX213186	ACCESSION:AX213186
C2319	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX262645	ACCESSION:AX262645	2392	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX733667	ACCESSION:AX733667
C2320	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX262648	ACCESSION:AX262648	2393	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX734587	ACCESSION:AX734587
C2321	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX262649	ACCESSION:AX262649	2394	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX762068	ACCESSION:AX762068
C2322	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX690414	ACCESSION:AX690414	2395	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX730392	ACCESSION:AX730392
C2323	7.4	0.9	17	1	AR158487	ACCESSION:AR158487	2396	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX264827	ACCESSION:AX264827
C2324	7.4	0.9	17	1	AR158488	ACCESSION:AR158488	2397	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX264828	ACCESSION:AX264828
C2325	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX728754	ACCESSION:AX728754	2398	7.2	0.9	17	1	I76402	ACCESSION:I76402
C2326	7.4	0.9	17	1	AR302507	ACCESSION:AR302507	2399	7.2	0.9	17	1	I83822	ACCESSION:I83822
C2327	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX757675	ACCESSION:AX757675	2400	7.2	0.9	17	1	I86150	ACCESSION:I86150
C2328	7.4	0.9	17	1	A66883	ACCESSION:A66883	2401	7.2	0.9	17	1	I86244	ACCESSION:I86244
C2329	7.4	0.9	17	1	AR402075	ACCESSION:AR402075	2402	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX704885	ACCESSION:AX704885
C2330	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX759726	ACCESSION:AX759726	2403	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX726325	ACCESSION:AX726325
C2331	7.4	0.9	17	1	BD067575	ACCESSION:BD067575	2404	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX727995	ACCESSION:AX727995
C2332	7.4	0.9	17	1	AR057504	ACCESSION:AR057504	2405	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX728539	ACCESSION:AX728539
C2333	7.4	0.9	17	1	AR115262	ACCESSION:AR115262	2406	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX760076	ACCESSION:AX760076
C2334	7.4	0.9	17	1	BD356822	ACCESSION:BD356822	2407	7.2	0.9	17	1	BD104458	ACCESSION:BD104458
C2335	7.4	0.9	17	1	AR186861	ACCESSION:AR186861	2408	7.2	0.9	17	1	BD198735	ACCESSION:BD198735
C2336	7.4	0.9	17	1	AR191924	ACCESSION:AR191924	2409	7.2	0.9	17	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
C2337	7.4	0.9	17	1	AR323432	ACCESSION:AR323432	2410	7.2	0.9	18	1	BD182181	ACCESSION:BD182181
C2338	7.4	0.9	17	1	AR325817	ACCESSION:AR325817	2411	7.2	0.9	18	1	I43737	ACCESSION:I43737
C2339	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX422229	ACCESSION:AX422229	2412	7.2	0.9	18	1	I43771	ACCESSION:I43771
C2340	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX475298	ACCESSION:AX475298	2413	7.2	0.9	18	1	AR203413	ACCESSION:AR203413
C2341	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX502921	ACCESSION:AX502921	2414	7.2	0.9	18	1	AR236673	ACCESSION:AR236673
C2342	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX615341	ACCESSION:AX615341	2415	7.2	0.9	20	1	AR300697	ACCESSION:AR300697
C2343	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX634557	ACCESSION:AX634557	2416	7.2	0.9	20	1	AR100392	ACCESSION:AR100392
C2344	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX649088	ACCESSION:AX649088	2417	7.2	0.9	20	1	AR150047	ACCESSION:AR150047
C2345	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX672227	ACCESSION:AX672227	2418	7.2	0.9	20	1	BD227920	ACCESSION:BD227920
C2346	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX673409	ACCESSION:AX673409	2419	7.2	0.9	20	1	BD088405	ACCESSION:BD088405
C2347	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX688250	ACCESSION:AX688250	2420	7.2	0.9	20	1	AB069144	ACCESSION:AB069144
C2348	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX691845	ACCESSION:AX691845	2421	7.2	0.9	24	1	AX493377	ACCESSION:AX493377
C2349	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX722603	ACCESSION:AX722603	2422	7.2	0.9	16	1	AX6854	ACCESSION:AX6854
C2350	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX723211	ACCESSION:AX723211	2423	7.2	0.9	16	1	AR080880	ACCESSION:AR080880
C2351	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX726456	ACCESSION:AX726456	2424	7.2	0.9	17	1	AR158489	ACCESSION:AR158489
C2352	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX726608	ACCESSION:AX726608	2425	7.2	0.9	17	1	AR158490	ACCESSION:AR158490
C2353	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX735942	ACCESSION:AX735942	2426	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX423449	ACCESSION:AX423449
C2354	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX737214	ACCESSION:AX737214	2427	7.2	0.9	17	1	AR026537	ACCESSION:AR026537
C2355	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX757076	ACCESSION:AX757076	2428	7.2	0.9	17	1	I28328	ACCESSION:I28328
C2356	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX759141	ACCESSION:AX759141	2429	7.2	0.9	17	1	I33620	ACCESSION:I33620
C2357	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX772267	ACCESSION:AX772267	2430	7.2	0.9	17	1	AR328776	ACCESSION:AR328776
C2358	7.4	0.9	17	1	AR072247	ACCESSION:AR072247	2431	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX217431	ACCESSION:AX217431
C2359	7.4	0.9	17	1	I26358	ACCESSION:I26358	2432	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX217808	ACCESSION:AX217808
C2360	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX422190	ACCESSION:AX422190	2433	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX422851	ACCESSION:AX422851
C2361	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX430340	ACCESSION:AX430340	2434	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX544615	ACCESSION:AX544615
C2362	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX729345	ACCESSION:AX729345	2435	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX579066	ACCESSION:AX579066
C2363	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX735353	ACCESSION:AX735353	2436	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX723973	ACCESSION:AX723973
C2364	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX759752	ACCESSION:AX759752	2437	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX725518	ACCESSION:AX725518
C2365	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX762816	ACCESSION:AX762816	2438	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX726977	ACCESSION:AX726977
C2366	7.4	0.9	18	1	AR188969	ACCESSION:AR188969	2439	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX732309	ACCESSION:AX732309
C2367	7.4	0.9	18	1	AR324768	ACCESSION:AR324768	2440	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX733588	ACCESSION:AX733588
C2368	7.4	0.9	18	1	BD089937	ACCESSION:BD089937	2441	7.2	0.9	18	1	AR044569	ACCESSION:AR044569
C2369	7.4	0.9	18	1	AR175666	ACCESSION:AR175666	2442	7.2	0.9	19	1	AX97747	ACCESSION:AX97747

c2443	7	0.8	19	1	BD233026	ACCESSION:BD233026
2444	7	0.8	19	1	AR254740	ACCESSION:AR254740
c2445	7	0.8	19	1	AX007580	ACCESSION:AX007580
2446	7	0.8	19	1	AX428625	ACCESSION:AX428625
2447	7	0.8	20	1	A97748	ACCESSION:A97748
2448	7	0.8	20	1	AR254741	ACCESSION:AR254741
2449	7	0.8	20	1	AX428626	ACCESSION:AX428626
c2450	7	0.8	21	1	AR293906	ACCESSION:AR293906
2451	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX690412	ACCESSION:AX690412
c2452	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX690413	ACCESSION:AX690413
2453	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX325857	ACCESSION:AX325857
c2454	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX325858	ACCESSION:AX325858
2455	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX673014	ACCESSION:AX673014
c2456	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX690411	ACCESSION:AX690411
2457	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX735372	ACCESSION:AX735372
2458	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX736065	ACCESSION:AX736065
2459	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX761942	ACCESSION:AX761942
2460	6.8	0.8	17	1	AR402305	ACCESSION:AR402305
c2461	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX218311	ACCESSION:AX218311
2462	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX419955	ACCESSION:AX419955
2463	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX672829	ACCESSION:AX672829
2464	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX672830	ACCESSION:AX672830
c2465	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX673338	ACCESSION:AX673338
2466	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX673484	ACCESSION:AX673484
2467	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX691830	ACCESSION:AX691830
2468	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX725987	ACCESSION:AX725987
c2469	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX726944	ACCESSION:AX726944
2470	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX730062	ACCESSION:AX730062
2471	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX733196	ACCESSION:AX733196
c2472	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX758737	ACCESSION:AX758737
2473	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX761561	ACCESSION:AX761561
c2474	6.8	0.8	17	1	BD067805	ACCESSION:BD067805
2475	6.8	0.8	18	1	AX796484	ACCESSION:AX796484
c2476	6.8	0.8	18	1	AX796483	ACCESSION:AX796483
2477	6.8	0.8	18	1	AX822220	ACCESSION:AX822220
2478	6.8	0.8	18	1	AX825860	ACCESSION:AX825860
2479	6.8	0.8	18	1	AX111962	ACCESSION:AX111962
2480	6.8	0.8	18	1	AX175441	ACCESSION:AX175441
c2481	6.8	0.8	18	1	AX378528	ACCESSION:AX378528
c2482	6.8	0.8	18	1	AX599369	ACCESSION:AX599369
c2483	6.8	0.8	18	1	AX705541	ACCESSION:AX705541
2484	6.8	0.8	18	1	AX705543	ACCESSION:AX705543
c2485	6.8	0.8	18	1	AX796233	ACCESSION:AX796233
c2486	6.8	0.8	18	1	AX822735	ACCESSION:AX822735
c2487	6.8	0.8	18	1	AX826375	ACCESSION:AX826375
2488	6.8	0.8	19	1	AX132500	ACCESSION:AX132500
c2489	6.8	0.8	20	1	AR266098	ACCESSION:AR266098
c2490	6.8	0.8	20	1	AR181734	ACCESSION:AR181734
2491	6.8	0.8	20	1	BD273533	ACCESSION:BD273533
2492	6.8	0.8	20	1	A57371	ACCESSION:A57371
2493	6.8	0.8	20	1	AX030688	ACCESSION:AX030688
c2494	6.8	0.8	21	1	AR136776	ACCESSION:AR136776
c2495	6.8	0.8	22	1	I25278	ACCESSION:I25278
2496	6.8	0.8	17	1	BD254402	ACCESSION:BD254402
c2497	6.6	0.8	17	1	AX024019	ACCESSION:AX024019
c2498	6.6	0.8	18	1	AR073062	ACCESSION:AR073062
c2499	6.6	0.8	18	1	BD250675	ACCESSION:BD250675
c2500	6.6	0.8	18	1	AX705806	ACCESSION:AX705806
c2501	6.4	0.8	13	1	E32298	ACCESSION:E32298
2502	6.4	0.8	17	1	BD097043	ACCESSION:BD097043
2503	6.4	0.8	17	1	AX729977	ACCESSION:AX729977
2504	6.4	0.8	17	1	AX723213	ACCESSION:AX723213
2505	6.4	0.8	17	1	AX734493	ACCESSION:AX734493
2506	6.4	0.8	18	1	AR073071	ACCESSION:AR073071
2507	6.4	0.8	18	1	BD250684	ACCESSION:BD250684
2508	6	0.7	17	1	AX325973	ACCESSION:AX325973
c2509	6	0.7	17	1	AX325974	ACCESSION:AX325974
c2510	6	0.7	17	1	AX692531	ACCESSION:AX692531
2511	6	0.7	18	1	AR295731	ACCESSION:AR295731
2512	5.6	0.7	17	1	AX757554	ACCESSION:AX757554

OM nucleic - nucleic search, using sw model

Run on: July 29, 2004, 15:45:39 ; Search time 15 Seconds  
(without alignments)  
3.643 Million cell updates/sec

Title: US-09-904-568-1  
Perfect score: 835  
Sequence: 1 agtctgctttgggggctgc.....gagtcacagctgggcaggg 835

Scoring table: IDENTITY NUC  
Gapop 10.0 , Gapext 0.5

Searched: 1737 seqs, 32719 residues

Total number of hits satisfying chosen parameters: 3474

Minimum DB seq length: 8  
Maximum DB seq length: 50

Post-processing: Minimum Match 0%  
Maximum Match 100%  
Listing first 1786 summaries

Database : rnsdb.\*

Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a  
score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed,  
and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

SUMMARIES

Result No.	Score	Query Match %	Length	DB ID	Description
C 1	21	2.5	30	1	AAA71444 Human meglin promo
C 2	19	2.3	27	1	ABK65992 Human gene specific
C 3	18.2	2.2	27	1	AAS20921 Human peptide tran
C 4	18	2.2	27	1	AAH46587 Human anterior pit
C 5	17.8	2.1	24	1	ABSS4833 Human fkbp 12.87 s
C 6	17.6	2.1	25	1	AC198653 Human microarray D
C 7	17.6	2.1	25	1	ADC51443 Human natriuretic
C 8	17.2	2.1	24	1	ABSS5943 DNA topoisomerase
C 9	17	2.0	25	1	ABZ84243 Toxicologically re
C 10	17	2.0	25	1	AC181954 Human microarray D
C 11	16.8	2.0	23	1	AAAS4547 Nucleotide sequenc
C 12	16.8	2.0	24	1	AAV06320 Human prollyl 4-hyd
C 13	16.8	2.0	25	1	AAQ93015 Pre-invasive human
C 14	16.8	2.0	25	1	AC198047 Human microarray D
C 15	16.6	2.0	25	1	ABN13283 Human GDMPLP-1 25-m
C 16	16.6	2.0	25	1	ABN13285 Human GDMPLP-1 25-m
C 17	16.6	2.0	25	1	ABN13284 Human GDMPLP-1 25-m
C 18	16.6	2.0	25	1	ABZ84104 Toxicologically re
C 19	16.6	2.0	25	1	ABX77364 Mouse lrb3 3' RACE
C 20	16.6	2.0	25	1	ABX77358 Mouse lrb3 gene PC
C 21	16.6	2.0	25	1	AC174125 Human microarray D
C 22	16.6	2.0	25	1	AC174125 Human microarray D
C 23	16.6	2.0	25	1	ACK12063 Human microarray D
C 24	16.2	1.9	22	1	ADD26409 Human abl intron 1
C 25	16.2	1.9	24	1	ABSS2544 Analyte sorting ta
C 26	16.2	1.9	24	1	AB186484 Capture oligonucle
C 27	16.2	1.9	24	1	AB186485 Capture oligonucle
C 28	16	1.9	24	1	ABL55265 Lambda allele #2 P
C 29	15.8	1.9	19	1	AAT29081 Primer for tyrosin
C 30	15.8	1.9	19	1	AAV01135 Elastin PCR primer
C 31	15.8	1.9	19	1	ABT13587 Liver regeneration
C 32	15.8	1.9	20	1	AAT32535 Primer for exon 12
C 33	15.8	1.9	20	1	AAZ44829 Human FADD primer

C 34	15.8	1.9	22	1	ACC48754 Human ornithine de
C 35	15.8	1.9	23	1	AAQ11184 Primer GP-37, Syn
C 36	15.8	1.9	23	1	AAV62733 Chlamydia trachoma
C 37	15.8	1.9	23	1	AAV62729 Chlamydia trachoma
C 38	15.8	1.9	23	1	ACC48745 Human ornithine de
C 39	15.8	1.9	24	1	AAZ34149 Human PRO1072 PCR
C 40	15.8	1.9	24	1	AAZ34149 Human PRO1072 PCR
C 41	15.8	1.9	24	1	AAZ34149 Human PRO1072 PCR
C 42	15.8	1.9	24	1	ABK51524 Human myoglobin
C 43	15.8	1.9	24	1	ABK51524 Human myoglobin
C 44	15.8	1.9	24	1	ABK51524 Human myoglobin
C 45	15.8	1.9	24	1	ABK51524 Human myoglobin
C 46	15.8	1.9	24	1	ABK51524 Human myoglobin
C 47	15.8	1.9	24	1	ABK51524 Human myoglobin
C 48	15.8	1.9	24	1	ABK51524 Human myoglobin
C 49	15.8	1.9	24	1	ABK51524 Human myoglobin
C 50	15.8	1.9	24	1	ABK51524 Human myoglobin
C 51	15.8	1.9	24	1	ABK51524 Human myoglobin
C 52	15.8	1.9	24	1	ABK51524 Human myoglobin
C 53	15.8	1.9	24	1	ABK51524 Human myoglobin
C 54	15.8	1.9	24	1	ABK51524 Human myoglobin
C 55	15.8	1.9	24	1	ABK51524 Human myoglobin
C 56	15.8	1.9	24	1	ABK51524 Human myoglobin
C 57	15.8	1.9	24	1	ABK51524 Human myoglobin
C 58	15.8	1.9	24	1	ABK51524 Human myoglobin
C 59	15.8	1.9	24	1	ABK51524 Human myoglobin
C 60	15.8	1.9	24	1	ABK51524 Human myoglobin
C 61	15.8	1.9	24	1	ABK51524 Human myoglobin
C 62	15.8	1.9	24	1	ABK51524 Human myoglobin
C 63	15.8	1.9	24	1	ABK51524 Human myoglobin
C 64	15.8	1.9	24	1	ABK51524 Human myoglobin
C 65	15.8	1.9	24	1	ABK51524 Human myoglobin
C 66	15.8	1.9	24	1	ABK51524 Human myoglobin
C 67	15.8	1.9	24	1	ABK51524 Human myoglobin
C 68	15.8	1.9	24	1	ABK51524 Human myoglobin
C 69	15.8	1.9	24	1	ABK51524 Human myoglobin
C 70	15.8	1.9	24	1	ABK51524 Human myoglobin
C 71	15.8	1.9	24	1	ABK51524 Human myoglobin
C 72	15.8	1.9	24	1	ABK51524 Human myoglobin
C 73	15.8	1.9	24	1	ABK51524 Human myoglobin
C 74	15.6	1.9	22	1	AAQ82104 Chromosome 11 (loc
C 75	15.6	1.9	23	1	AAAT78932 Human stem cell an
C 76	15.6	1.9	23	1	AAAT78932 Human stem cell an
C 77	15.6	1.9	23	1	ABSS5565 Human stem cell an
C 78	15.6	1.9	23	1	ABQ80299 Human stem cell an
C 79	15.6	1.9	24	1	AAZ34098 Human PRO871 PCR f
C 80	15.6	1.9	24	1	AAZ34098 Human PRO871 PCR f
C 81	15.6	1.9	24	1	AAZ34098 Human PRO871 PCR f
C 82	15.6	1.9	24	1	AAZ34098 Human PRO871 PCR f
C 83	15.6	1.9	24	1	AAZ34098 Human PRO871 PCR f
C 84	15.6	1.9	24	1	AAZ34098 Human PRO871 PCR f
C 85	15.6	1.9	24	1	AAZ34098 Human PRO871 PCR f
C 86	15.6	1.9	24	1	AAZ34098 Human PRO871 PCR f
C 87	15.6	1.9	24	1	AAZ34098 Human PRO871 PCR f
C 88	15.6	1.9	24	1	AAZ34098 Human PRO871 PCR f
C 89	15.6	1.9	24	1	AAZ34098 Human PRO871 PCR f
C 90	15.6	1.9	24	1	AAZ34098 Human PRO871 PCR f
C 91	15.6	1.9	24	1	AAZ34098 Human PRO871 PCR f
C 92	15.6	1.9	24	1	AAZ34098 Human PRO871 PCR f
C 93	15.6	1.9	24	1	AAZ34098 Human PRO871 PCR f
C 94	15.6	1.9	24	1	AAZ34098 Human PRO871 PCR f
C 95	15.6	1.9	24	1	AAZ34098 Human PRO871 PCR f
C 96	15.6	1.9	24	1	AAZ34098 Human PRO871 PCR f
C 97	15.6	1.9	24	1	AAZ34098 Human PRO871 PCR f
C 98	15.6	1.9	24	1	AAZ34098 Human PRO871 PCR f
C 99	15.6	1.9	24	1	AAZ34098 Human PRO871 PCR f
C 100	15.6	1.9	24	1	AAZ34098 Human PRO871 PCR f
C 101	15.6	1.9	24	1	AAZ34098 Human PRO871 PCR f
C 102	15.6	1.9	24	1	AAZ34098 Human PRO871 PCR f
C 103	15.6	1.9	24	1	AAZ34098 Human PRO871 PCR f
C 104	15.6	1.9	24	1	AAZ34098 Human PRO871 PCR f
C 105	15.6	1.9	24	1	AAZ34098 Human PRO871 PCR f
C 106	15.6	1.9	24	1	AAZ34098 Human PRO871 PCR f

C 107	15.6	1.9	24	1	ADE49280	Human PRO 871 PCR	C 180	14.8	1.8	20	1	AAZ05409	PCR primer used to
C 108	15.6	1.9	24	1	ADE35334	Human PRO 871 PCR	181	14.8	1.8	20	1	AAZ34805	Human ZSIG-11 DNA
C 109	15.6	1.9	24	1	ADE16448	Human PRO 871 PCR	C 182	14.8	1.8	20	1	AAZ15595	Reverse PCR primer
C 110	15.6	1.3	24	1	ADD73063	Human PRO 871 PCR	C 183	14.8	1.8	20	1	AAZ15597	Reverse PCR primer
C 111	15.6	1.9	24	1	ADD72421	Human PRO 871 PCR	C 184	14.8	1.8	20	1	AAZ55880	Linker #5 Uniden
C 112	15.6	1.9	24	1	ADBE17072	Human PRO 871 PCR	185	14.8	1.8	20	1	AAZ55880	Arabidopsis chromo
C 113	15.6	1.9	24	1	ADE48580	Human PRO 871 PCR	186	14.8	1.8	20	1	ABA91744	Thale cress HY2 DN
C 114	15.6	1.9	24	1	ADE89681	Human PRO 871 PCR	187	14.8	1.8	20	1	ABX50049	Human oligonucleot
C 115	15.4	1.8	20	1	AAV01328	S-antigen PCR prim	C 188	14.8	1.8	20	1	ABZ97798	Human CCR3 oligonu
C 116	15.4	1.8	20	1	AAD33168	ApOe cDNA amplifi	C 189	14.8	1.8	20	1	ADB16204	Cleavase BN DNA su
C 117	15.4	1.8	21	1	AAZ21594	PCR primer INSPR f	C 190	14.8	1.8	20	1	ADC81599	Rat LXR-alpha righ
C 118	15.4	1.8	23	1	AAV38033	SCPEO section 3 co	C 191	14.8	1.8	21	1	AAQ24704	V-beta-a primer.
C 119	15.2	1.8	20	1	AAC58043	Human PRO1410 forw	192	14.8	1.8	21	1	AAZ60141	PCR primer used to
C 120	15.2	1.8	20	1	AAZ54523	Primer #132 used i	193	14.8	1.8	22	1	AAV44801	PCR primer for hum
C 121	15.2	1.8	20	1	AAZ54523	Zmax1 gene region	C 194	14.8	1.8	22	1	AAZ79334	PCR primer used to
C 122	15.2	1.8	20	1	ABL45369	Human chromosome 2	C 195	14.8	1.8	22	1	AAZ79334	PCR primer used to
C 123	15.2	1.8	20	1	ABK44387	Human onco-gene pl	C 196	14.6	1.7	21	1	AAZ77751	3' Primer detects
C 124	15.2	1.8	20	1	ABK22951	Human Zmax1 CDNA f	C 197	14.6	1.7	21	1	AAZ23577	Primer for lactofe
C 125	15.2	1.8	20	1	ABN80967	Mouse caspase 7 ph	C 198	14.6	1.7	21	1	AAZ39679	Human Vth aggregat
C 126	15.2	1.8	20	1	ABZ88060	Human oligonucleot	C 199	14.6	1.7	21	1	AAZ87631	Human lactoferrin
C 127	15.2	1.8	20	1	ACC45534	Human HBM STS mark	C 200	14.6	1.7	21	1	AAZ59929	PCR primer used to
C 128	15.2	1.8	20	1	ACD68562	Novel human secret	C 201	14.6	1.7	21	1	AAZ68326	Primer 2 used to a
C 129	15.2	1.8	20	1	ACH04664	Human secreted/tra	C 202	14.6	1.7	21	1	AAZ18152	PCR primer P24 to
C 130	15.2	1.8	20	1	ACD68208	Novel human secret	C 203	14.6	1.7	21	1	AAZ18152	Human lactoferrin-
C 131	15.2	1.8	20	1	ADB98232	Sequence tagged si	C 204	14.6	1.7	22	1	AAZ11440	Retinoblastoma Gen
C 132	15.2	1.8	20	1	ADC36179	Weed controller me	C 205	14.6	1.7	22	1	AAZ42245	Response element o
C 133	15.2	1.8	20	1	ADC18316	Human PRO PCR prim	C 206	14.6	1.7	22	1	AAH01968	suili resistance g
C 134	15.2	1.8	20	1	ADD70962	Human PRO 1410 Taq	C 207	14.6	1.7	22	1	ABL40747	Chicken heparanase
C 135	15.2	1.8	20	1	ADD40039	Human PRO 1410 Taq	C 208	14.6	1.7	22	1	AAZ90045	S. aureus S20 ribo
C 136	15.2	1.8	20	1	ADD70485	Human PRO 1410 Taq	C 209	14.6	1.7	22	1	ADC16450	Short interfering
C 137	15.2	1.8	20	1	ADD39562	Human PRO 1410 Taq	C 210	14.4	1.7	17	1	AAZ76486	Endothelial nitric
C 138	15.2	1.8	20	1	ADD39562	Human PRO 1410 Taq	C 211	14.4	1.7	17	1	AAZ54277	Endothelial nitric
C 139	15.2	1.8	20	1	ADD39085	Human PRO 1410 Taq	C 212	14.4	1.7	17	1	AAZ33721	Low adenosine anti
C 140	15.2	1.8	20	1	ADD40516	Human PRO 1410 Taq	C 213	14.4	1.7	17	1	AAZ19843	Human endothelial
C 141	15.2	1.8	20	1	ADE50737	Human PRO 1410 Taq	C 214	14.4	1.7	17	1	AAZ77190	Adenosine deaminas
C 142	15.2	1.8	20	1	ADE20349	Human PRO 1410 Taq	C 215	14.4	1.7	17	1	ABA77190	Adenosine deaminas
C 143	15.2	1.8	20	1	ADE50260	Human PRO 1410 Taq	C 216	14.4	1.7	17	1	ABA77197	Adenosine deaminas
C 144	15.2	1.8	20	1	ADE21818	Human PRO 1410 Taq	C 217	14.4	1.7	17	1	ABA77198	Adenosine deaminas
C 145	15.2	1.8	20	1	ADE14461	HSD11B1 antisense	C 218	14.4	1.7	17	1	ABA77193	Adenosine deaminas
C 146	15.2	1.8	21	1	AAZ51374	Oligo JT-296 for c	C 219	14.4	1.7	17	1	ABA77189	Adenosine deaminas
C 147	15.2	1.8	21	1	AAZ79922	PCR primer used to	C 220	14.4	1.7	17	1	ABL46756	Human GR1D NCH rib
C 148	15.2	1.8	22	1	AAZ35421	Myrtaceae microsat	C 221	14.4	1.7	17	1	ABL46755	Human GR1D NCH rib
C 149	15.2	1.8	22	1	ABX94818	Human cysteine-ric	C 222	14.4	1.7	17	1	ABZ95537	Human endothelial
C 150	15.2	1.8	23	1	AAZ60366	PCR primer and pro	C 223	14.4	1.7	18	1	AAZ34992	Antisense oligonuc
C 151	15.2	1.8	23	1	AAZ37283	Human PRO1563 forw	C 224	14.4	1.7	18	1	AAZ34987	Antisense oligonuc
C 152	15.2	1.8	23	1	AAZ54427	DNA encoding prote	C 225	14.4	1.7	20	1	ABZ72209	Gene 216 SSCP sequ
C 153	15.2	1.8	23	1	ACD86466	Novel human secret	C 226	14.4	1.7	20	1	ABZ39495	Human calreticulin
C 154	15.2	1.8	23	1	ACH04568	Human secreted/tra	C 227	14.4	1.7	20	1	ABT33907	Human helicase-moi
C 155	15.2	1.8	23	1	ACD68112	Novel human secret	C 228	14.4	1.7	20	1	ABT194957	Capture oligonucle
C 156	15.2	1.8	23	1	ADC18187	Human PRO PCR prim	C 229	14.4	1.7	20	1	ABX75062	Human gene 216 pol
C 157	15.2	1.8	23	1	ADD70833	Human secreted/tra	C 230	14.4	1.7	20	1	ADA38267	Antisense oligonuc
C 158	15.2	1.8	23	1	ADD39910	Human secreted/tra	C 231	14.4	1.7	20	1	AAZ62456	Human ABC transpor
C 159	15.2	1.8	23	1	ADD70356	Human secreted/tra	C 232	14.4	1.7	20	1	AAZ62184	Human haematopoiet
C 160	15.2	1.8	23	1	ADD38477	Human secreted/tra	C 233	14.4	1.7	21	1	AAZ71285	Human biallelic ma
C 161	15.2	1.8	23	1	ADD39433	Human secreted/tra	C 234	14.4	1.7	21	1	ABA10093	Tail primer #86 fr
C 162	15.2	1.8	23	1	ADD38956	Human secreted/tra	C 235	14.4	1.7	21	1	ABV74836	Murine OAS gene is
C 163	15.2	1.8	23	1	ADD40387	Human secreted/tra	C 236	14.4	1.7	21	1	ACC84387	Probe HIVpol7p1-1
C 164	15.2	1.8	23	1	ADE50608	Human secreted/tra	C 237	14.4	1.7	21	1	ADE85786	Human purinergic G
C 165	15.2	1.8	23	1	ADE20220	Human secreted/tra	C 238	14.4	1.7	22	1	AAA37008	Human dysferlin ex
C 166	15.2	1.8	23	1	ADE50131	Human secreted/tra	C 239	14.2	1.7	19	1	AAZ90485	Escherichia coli 2
C 167	15.2	1.8	23	1	ADE21689	Human secreted/tra	C 240	14.2	1.7	19	1	AAZ96629	Universal probe 10
C 168	15.2	1.8	15	1	AAZ53332	IGF-I oligonucleot	C 241	14.2	1.7	19	1	AAZ32108	Fungal 28S rRNA sp
C 169	15.2	1.8	15	1	AAZ53331	IGF-I oligonucleot	C 242	14.2	1.7	19	1	AAZ32108	Legionella 23S rRN
C 170	15.2	1.8	20	1	ABL58300	Human GLUT 10 SSCP	C 243	14.2	1.7	19	1	AAZ32065	C. trachomatis 23S
C 171	15.2	1.8	21	1	AAZ96192	Human gene single	C 244	14.2	1.7	19	1	AAZ52291	Bacteriophage N4 v
C 172	15.2	1.8	23	1	AAZ40625	Green fluorescent	C 245	14.2	1.7	19	1	AAZ52281	Intercalator pseud
C 173	15.2	1.8	23	1	AAZ37709	Human RAD51 antis	C 246	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ53128	Gene detection seq
C 174	15.2	1.8	23	1	AAZ01702	Human RAD51 antis	C 247	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ58461	Antisense oligonuc
C 175	15.2	1.8	23	1	AAZ43248	Antisense oligonuc	C 248	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ98660	Human papilloma vi
C 176	14.8	1.8	19	1	ADC70337	Primer oligo used	C 249	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ44752	Internal PCR prime
C 177	14.8	1.8	19	1	ABK33683	Human inhibitor of	C 250	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ77876	Internal PCR prime
C 178	14.8	1.8	19	1	ABZ84260	Toxicologically re	C 251	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ47349	Variant #5. of univ
C 179	14.8	1.8	20	1	AAZ53923	Tyr 1 PCR primer f	C 252	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ48684	Probe for detectin

C 253	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAV01932	Auxotrophic ORF TR	C 326	14	1.7	20	1	ABK55071	Human PTP1B antise
C 254	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAV17423	Primer MY48 for hu	C 327	14	1.7	20	1	ABK37240	Human PTP1B mRNA 1
C 255	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAV20056	N-ras probe 665T	C 328	14	1.7	20	1	ABI94254	Capture oligonucle
C 256	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ37482	Human mdm2 phospho	C 329	14	1.7	20	1	AAI62120	Human HCDR3 amplif
C 257	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAV73038	Human ras oncogene	C 330	14	1.7	20	1	ACD44777	PKA regulatory sub
C 258	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAV73141	Human ras oncogene	C 331	14	1.7	20	1	AAT339785	Amlyoid precursor
C 259	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ04675	PCR primer used to	C 332	14	1.7	20	1	AAZ00964	Primer pAD4.5 to s
C 260	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ05954	PCR primer used to	C 333	14	1.7	20	1	AAZ059709	Human gene single
C 261	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ01632	PCR primer used to	C 334	14	1.7	20	1	ABK66944	Human MRP-1 polymo
C 262	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ29926	Primer 128 for PD2	C 335	14	1.7	20	1	ABK66945	Human MRP-1 polymo
C 263	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ94007	PCR primer used to	C 336	14	1.7	20	1	ACF62340	Cancer based on CY
C 264	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ91991	PCR primer used to	C 337	14	1.7	20	1	ACF62341	Cancer based on CY
C 265	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ56049	PCR primer for bet	C 338	14	1.7	20	1	ADB21012	MRP1 based cancer
C 266	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAA11064	Human TNFalpha ant	C 339	14	1.7	20	1	ADB21011	MRP1 based cancer
C 267	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ45574	Reverse primer for	C 340	14	1.7	20	1	ADB88101	Human UGT1A1 varia
C 268	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ78302	Human Ig H chain s	C 341	14	1.7	20	1	ADB88100	Human UGT1A1 varia
C 269	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ93175	Human STAT3 phosph	C 342	14	1.7	20	1	ADB97084	Human MRP1 variant
C 270	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ14791	Human glycyogen syn	C 343	14	1.7	20	1	ADB97083	Human MRP1 variant
C 271	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ80636	Human mdm2 phospho	C 344	14	1.7	20	1	ADB92274	Human MRP1 variant
C 272	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ07541	Human mdm2 antisen	C 345	14	1.7	20	1	ADB92275	Human MRP1 variant
C 273	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ45766	Human E2F-2 gene P	C 346	13.8	1.7	17	1	AAQ13914	Probe Y230 to N-ra
C 274	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ529251	Human mdm2 antisen	C 347	13.8	1.7	17	1	AAZ62272	Granule bound star
C 275	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ42050	Follicular conjunc	C 348	13.8	1.7	17	1	AAH95016	Human CHK1 ribozym
C 276	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ36641	Human Her-1 antise	C 349	13.8	1.7	17	1	ABL46754	Human GRID NCH rib
C 277	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ96792	Human STAT3 antise	C 350	13.8	1.7	17	1	ABL46753	Human GRID NCH rib
C 278	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ97928	Murine SAC1 gene-s	C 351	13.8	1.7	17	1	AAH11599	Porcine reproducti
C 279	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ515230	Mouse pancreatic p	C 352	13.8	1.7	17	1	AAH80147	Oligonucleotide hy
C 280	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ42961	Human PLA2, group	C 353	13.8	1.7	17	1	ABN08387	Human GDMLP-1 17-m
C 281	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ35073	Human Stat3 antise	C 354	13.8	1.7	17	1	ABN08389	Human GDMLP-1 17-m
C 282	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ14518	Oligonucleotide in	C 355	13.8	1.7	17	1	ABN08391	Human GDMLP-1 17-m
C 283	14.2	1.7	20	1	ABZ91426	Human oligonucleot	C 356	13.8	1.7	17	1	ABT34448	Human GDMLP-1 17-m
C 284	14.2	1.7	20	1	ABZ988173	Human oligonucleot	C 357	13.8	1.7	17	1	ABT34448	Tumour suppression
C 285	14.2	1.7	20	1	ABZ91000	Human oligonucleot	C 358	13.8	1.7	17	1	ABT39664	Tumour suppression
C 286	14.2	1.7	20	1	ABZ90811	Human oligonucleot	C 359	13.8	1.7	17	1	ABD02160	Human MD24 scanin
C 287	14.2	1.7	20	1	ABZ91001	Human oligonucleot	C 360	13.8	1.7	17	1	ACD61578	HCV minus strand D
C 288	14.2	1.7	20	1	ABZ85305	Human oligonucleot	C 361	13.8	1.7	17	1	ACD61578	HCV DNzyme subetr
C 289	14.2	1.7	20	1	ABZ881325	Human oligonucleot	C 362	13.8	1.7	17	1	ACC68743	Murine oligonucleo
C 290	14.2	1.7	20	1	ABZ90554	Human oligonucleot	C 363	13.8	1.7	17	1	ACC66062	Murine oligonucleo
C 291	14.2	1.7	20	1	ACC82818	Human PLA2 antisen	C 364	13.8	1.7	17	1	ADB43049	Tumour suppression
C 292	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ55932	Human nestin gene	C 365	13.8	1.7	17	1	ADB45223	Tumour suppression
C 293	14.2	1.7	20	1	ACC68929	Chimeric phosphoro	C 366	13.8	1.7	17	1	ADB45066	Tumour suppression
C 294	14.2	1.7	20	1	ADZ26249	Human LAG3 genoty	C 367	13.8	1.7	17	1	ADD81038	Rabbit beta-globin
C 295	14.2	1.7	20	1	ACF57286	Human TIMP-3 rever	C 368	13.8	1.7	17	1	AAZ76098	Primer for lacI
C 296	14.2	1.7	20	1	ABV77208	PCR primer used to	C 369	13.8	1.7	18	1	AAZ29451	Calcium ion channe
C 297	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ62663	Human CD36 antigen	C 370	13.8	1.7	18	1	AAZ41089	Human ELK-1 phosph
C 298	14.2	1.7	20	1	ACD05232	Tumour necrosis fa	C 371	13.8	1.7	18	1	AAZ06604	ELK-1 expression m
C 299	14.2	1.7	20	1	ADZ97600	Human cartilage cu	C 372	13.8	1.7	18	1	AAZ57824	HSV-2 VP16 gene re
C 300	14.2	1.7	20	1	ADD21447	Human mdm2 antisen	C 373	13.8	1.7	18	1	ABZ77008	Bovine DGAT PCR pr
C 301	14.2	1.7	20	1	ADD27891	Human saliva (peri	C 374	13.8	1.7	18	1	ABZ76952	Bovine DGAT BAC-DN
C 302	14.2	1.7	20	1	ADD68934	Human B-cell assoc	C 375	13.8	1.7	18	1	ADC27950	PCR primer #2 used
C 303	14.2	1.7	20	1	ADD62156	Human haematopoiet	C 376	13.8	1.7	19	1	AAZ65904	Primer #1 to ampli
C 304	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAT643324	Antisense oligonuc	C 377	13.8	1.7	19	1	AAZ94157	Human PENT2 PCR pr
C 305	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAT51587	KSHV DNA polymeras	C 378	13.8	1.7	19	1	AAZ72847	Human biallelic ma
C 306	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAT94695	KSHV DNA polymeras	C 379	13.8	1.7	19	1	AAZ76004	Human biallelic ma
C 307	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAV38642	Human ICAM-1, E-se	C 380	13.8	1.7	19	1	AAH45473	PCR primer Shh-U2
C 308	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ95943	Human PS2 PCR prim	C 381	13.8	1.7	19	1	ADD15350	RT-PCR primer Shh-
C 309	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ95900	Human PS2 PCR prim	C 382	13.8	1.7	19	1	ADD15350	Cancer-related all
C 310	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ95909	Human PS2 PCR prim	C 383	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAQ55825	HCV detection prim
C 311	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ63852	PCR primer used to	C 384	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAZ41307	Human gene signatu
C 312	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ62125	Gamma-crystalline	C 385	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAQ95627	Primer B (Group 5,
C 313	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ61198	Gamma-crystalline	C 386	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAZ34677	Human cytochrome P
C 314	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ96663	Human gene single	C 387	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAV10007	Primer 4122ext use
C 315	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ91373	Oligo JT-295 for c	C 388	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAV18288	Measles virus L pr
C 316	14.2	1.7	20	1	ABA22307	Human dlk quantita	C 389	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAV70045	Rat c-Fos protein
C 317	14	1.7	15	1	AAZ53333	IGF-1 oligonucleot	C 390	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAZ01532	PCR primer used to
C 318	14	1.7	15	1	AAZ53330	IGF-1 oligonucleot	C 391	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAZ02133	PCR primer used to
C 319	14	1.7	18	1	ABL88821	HIV-1 related bind	C 392	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAZ22922	Primer specific fo
C 320	14	1.7	18	1	ABL88799	HIV-1 related bind	C 393	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAZ56154	PCR primer for HSP
C 321	14	1.7	19	1	ABT33769	Ribozyme substrate	C 394	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAZ91088	NPTII direct prime
C 322	14	1.7	20	1	AAQ75194	ALJ-1 exon 3 neste	C 395	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAA11309	Human TRPC7 gene e
C 323	14	1.7	20	1	AAZ48546	Human ALL-1 gene e	C 396	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAZ61861	Antisense oligonuc
C 324	14	1.7	20	1	AAZ45308	Oligonucleotide pr	C 397	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAA11936	Human MDX antisen
C 325	14	1.7	20	1	AAZ11996	Human PTP1B antise	C 398	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAZ31791	Human RANK antisen

399	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAH27305	Human TSG16 PCR pr	C 472	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ94680	20-mer from the ra
400	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAF271138	Human cyclin E ant	C 473	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ82307	Chromosome 11 (loc
401	13.8	1.7	20	1	AA54448	Primer for amplif	474	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ97488	M. sexta alaraprin
402	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAF61663	Lactobacillus sp 2	C 475	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAAT41182	Human gene signatu
403	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAAD12441	Mouse caspase 8 R	476	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ86599	HEV ORF2.0 PCR 5'
404	13.8	1.7	20	1	ABA821119	Znax1 gene region	477	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAAT27511	Human A-raf kinase
405	13.8	1.7	20	1	ABN95247	Human rafin anticse	C 478	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAAT85170	Chemokine receptor
406	13.8	1.7	20	1	ABK11599	Mouse alpha-cateni	C 479	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAAT97039	Presenilin-2 alter
407	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAH77260	Pichia pastoris PC	480	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAV01099	Human type I inter
408	13.8	1.7	20	1	ABN79651	Mouse fas chimeric	481	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAZ11541	Human A-raf specif
409	13.8	1.7	20	1	ABN67703	Casein kinase-2 an	482	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ04563	PCR primer M7R use
410	13.8	1.7	20	1	ABA02271	Human C/EBP phosph	C 483	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ61873	Type-specific HPV
411	13.8	1.7	20	1	ABT05177	TNFR1 expression m	C 484	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAZ03721	PCR primer used to
412	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAQ24285	Human genomic DNA	485	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAZ04965	PCR primer used to
413	13.8	1.7	20	1	ABK22916	Human Zmax1 cDNA r	486	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAZ31067	HER-2 antisense ol
414	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAQ36682	Telomerase reverse	487	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ94754	PCR primer used to
415	13.8	1.7	20	1	ABK33185	S. pneumoniae anti	488	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ94717	PCR primer used to
416	13.8	1.7	20	1	ABL53960	Leukaemia-associat	C 489	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ96364	PCR primer used to
417	13.8	1.7	20	1	ABSS1764	Human novel gene p	490	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ96312	PCR primer used to
418	13.8	1.7	20	1	ABZ29219	Human oligonucleot	C 491	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ94206	PCR primer used to
419	13.8	1.7	20	1	ABZ87869	Human oligonucleot	492	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ45779	PCR primer used to
420	13.8	1.7	20	1	ABZ85249	Human oligonucleot	493	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ55541	TRAF2 antisense ol
421	13.8	1.7	20	1	ABX34000	Human interleukin	C 494	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAZ38547	Human microtubule-
422	13.8	1.7	20	1	ACC82881	Human TRIP6 DNA sp	495	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAZ73316	Human biallelic ma
423	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAAL61478	Human ATF3 antisen	C 496	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAA29751	Rabbit neurofilame
424	13.8	1.7	20	1	ABX10658	Forward PCR primer	497	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAA98742	Human RET proto-on
425	13.8	1.7	20	1	ACC45499	Human HBM STS mark	498	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAA47539	Sequencing primer
426	13.8	1.7	20	1	ACF62728	PLA2 forward PCR p	499	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAAT73519	Human a-raf kinase
427	13.8	1.7	20	1	ADB20843	PLA2 forward PCR p	500	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ66605	Human kinase chrom
428	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAAL62687	Human CD36 antigen	C 501	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ79506	Human p38beta anti
429	13.8	1.7	20	1	ADB73397	Human MLL/AF-4 bre	502	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAAD14829	Human glycogen syn
430	13.8	1.7	20	1	ADB98197	Sequence tagged si	C 503	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAAD14805	Human glycogen syn
431	13.8	1.7	20	1	ADB87932	Human UGT1A1 gene	504	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ24576	PCR primer used fo
432	13.8	1.7	20	1	ADB96915	Human WDR1 related	C 505	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAH23240	Human WMF mRNA in
433	13.8	1.7	20	1	ADB92106	Hepatocyte growth	C 506	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ62866	Human PRPK-cytoso
434	13.8	1.7	20	1	ADB61553	Nucleotide sequenc	507	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAH48905	Human PH gene ass
435	13.8	1.7	20	1	ACF36466	Nucleotide sequenc	C 508	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ85328	cDNA primer for PA
436	13.8	1.7	20	1	ACF36461	Streptococcus pneu	509	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ85327	cDNA primer for PA
437	13.8	1.7	20	1	ADD62148	Streptococcus pneu	510	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ32171	C glutamicum pyruv
438	13.8	1.7	20	1	ADD25070	Human caspase-8 an	511	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAH27651	Human TRP2 antise
439	13.8	1.7	20	1	ADD94838	Human TREM-5 PCR p	C 512	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ63981	Human tankyrase2 e
440	13.8	1.7	20	1	ADE03522	EGS PCR primer #13	513	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ63980	Human tankyrase2 e
441	13.8	1.7	20	1	ADE030775	S. pneumoniae pep2	514	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABL53529	Mouse SM1b sense
442	13.8	1.7	21	1	AAQ65870	Type II procollage	C 515	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABL53527	Mouse SM1b antise
443	13.8	1.7	21	1	AAQ65867	Type II procollage	C 516	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABK48094	Human dendritic ce
444	13.8	1.7	21	1	AAAT51590	KSHV DNA polymeras	517	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABK48093	Human dendritic ce
445	13.8	1.7	21	1	AAV62660	Humanised antibody	C 518	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ42052	Endfor2 primer use
446	13.8	1.7	21	1	AAV22893	Humanised LO-CD2a	C 519	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABQ73919	Human cytohesin-1
447	13.8	1.7	21	1	AAV40574	Human RSC gene exo	C 520	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABL45098	Human cytohesin-1
448	13.8	1.7	21	1	AAZ26772	Human polymorphic	521	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABT06694	Nucleic acid detec
449	13.8	1.7	21	1	AAZ10193	PCR primer used to	C 522	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ12861	Human RECQL gene a
450	13.8	1.7	21	1	AAZ15026	Antisense PCR prim	C 523	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ15077	Neisseria meningit
451	13.8	1.7	21	1	AAZ15008	Probe used to isol	524	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABQ99793	Murine capn12 exon
452	13.8	1.7	21	1	AAZ73828	Human biallelic ma	C 525	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABQ22988	Human Zmax1 cDNA r
453	13.8	1.7	21	1	AAZ73555	Human biallelic ma	526	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAAL38196	Human BH3 interact
454	13.8	1.7	21	1	AAQ58811	Human gene single	527	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ44744	Human A-raf kinase
455	13.8	1.7	21	1	AAQ58584	Human gene single	528	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABQ73449	Chimeric phosphor
456	13.8	1.7	21	1	AAQ595967	Human gene single	C 529	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABQ66455	Human cytohesin-1
457	13.8	1.7	21	1	AAQ595948	Human gene single	C 530	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABQ66455	Human cytohesin-1
458	13.8	1.7	21	1	ABK86198	Cinnamoyl co-reduc	531	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABQ66455	Human RecQ protein
459	13.8	1.7	21	1	ABK65771	Human single nucle	532	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABQ66455	Capture oligonucle
460	13.8	1.7	21	1	ABT16173	NOVX related rever	C 533	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABZ86662	Human oligonucleot
461	13.8	1.7	21	1	ACA06028	Human CXG type che	534	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABZ85925	Human oligonucleot
462	13.8	1.7	21	1	ACA06010	Human CXG type che	535	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABZ85925	Human oligonucleot
463	13.8	1.7	21	1	AAQ58185	Cytokine amplifin	536	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABZ85925	Human oligonucleot
464	13.8	1.7	21	1	ACD133601	Human PF4 DNA prob	C 537	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABZ87473	Human CCR3 oligonu
465	13.8	1.7	21	1	ACD133619	Human PF4 DNA PCR	538	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABZ87473	Human CCR3 oligonu
466	13.8	1.7	21	1	ACD14251	Human src biomarke	C 539	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABZ87692	Human oligonucleot
467	13.8	1.7	21	1	ADE03298	Human immunoglobul	C 540	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABZ87692	Mouse HSL chimeric
468	13.6	1.6	15	1	ABQ25198	Human homeo box D3	541	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABX99060	Human AAGA fluorog
469	13.6	1.6	15	1	ABL45877	Human EDG6 gene al	542	13.6	1.6	20	1	ACC82817	Human PLA2 antisen
470	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ43126	HCV type 2 NS-4 se	C 543	13.6	1.6	20	1	ACC82817	Antisense oligonuc
471	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ77983	Sequence corresp.	C 544	13.6	1.6	20	1	ACC40901	Human superoxide d
												AAQ55329	Human PKR antisens



545	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABX09139	Human dual specific
546	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABX78105	Human p38-beta MAP
547	13.6	1.6	20	1	ACC45571	Human HBM STS mark
548	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABX34260	Antisense oligonucleotide
549	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABX281579	PKA regulatory subunit
550	13.6	1.6	20	1	AC362139	Corynebacterium gl
551	13.6	1.6	20	1	AL61570	Human inhibitor-ka
552	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAJ60990	Human MyD88 antisense
553	13.6	1.6	20	1	AD398269	Sequence tagged site
554	13.6	1.6	20	1	AD398269	Human chemokine re
555	13.6	1.6	20	1	ACF79553	Oligonucleotide se
556	13.6	1.6	20	1	ACF79551	Oligonucleotide an
557	13.6	1.6	20	1	ADC56839	Mouse vitronectin
558	13.6	1.6	20	1	ADD21735	Human mdm2 antisense
559	13.6	1.6	20	1	AD668815	Human TIRF2-target
560	13.6	1.6	20	1	AD614484	HS1B1 antisense
561	13.6	1.6	21	1	AA065870	Type II procollagen
562	13.6	1.6	21	1	AA065867	Type II procollagen
563	13.4	1.6	15	1	AA063196	Peptide nucleic ac
564	13.4	1.6	15	1	AA264409	Substrate for ham
565	13.4	1.6	15	1	AA46503	IGFBP2 oligonucleo
566	13.4	1.6	15	1	ABX01462	Hepatitis C virus
567	13.4	1.6	16	1	AA021896	TEG-terminating exo
568	13.4	1.6	17	1	AAA36293	Human genomic SNP
569	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK01700	Human NOD2 Inozyme
570	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK01296	Human NOD2 Inozyme
571	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABR80869	LDLR mutation corr
572	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABA90872	LDLR mutation corr
573	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABA90864	LDLR mutation corr
574	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABA90865	LDLR mutation corr
575	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABA90873	LDLR mutation corr
576	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABA90868	LDLR mutation corr
577	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABL46757	Human GRD1 NCH rib
578	13.4	1.6	17	1	AAH80146	Oligonucleotide hy
579	13.4	1.6	17	1	AAH80145	Oligonucleotide hy
580	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABN07676	Human GDM1P-1 17-m
581	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABN07677	Human GDM1P-1 17-m
582	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABN07678	Human GDM1P-1 17-m
583	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABN08388	Reduced palmitate
584	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK26752	Reduced palmitate
585	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK26751	Human ERG Amberzym
586	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK19436	Human ERG Amberzym
587	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK19435	Human ERG hammerhe
588	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK18426	Tumour suppression
589	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABT38996	Tumour suppression
590	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABT34751	Tumour suppression
591	13.4	1.6	17	1	ADB02118	Human MDZ4 scannin
592	13.4	1.6	17	1	ADB02119	Human MDZ4 scannin
593	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABZ65372	Human HER2 DNazyme
594	13.4	1.6	17	1	ACD62041	HCV minus strand D
595	13.4	1.6	17	1	ACD60628	HCV DNazyme substr
596	13.4	1.6	17	1	ACC65896	Murine oligonucleo
597	13.4	1.6	17	1	ACC68010	Murine oligonucleo
598	13.4	1.6	17	1	ADD81036	Rabbit beta-globin
599	13.4	1.6	17	1	ADD81037	Rabbit beta-globin
600	13.4	1.6	18	1	AA748840	Rat PLAZs primer,
601	13.4	1.6	18	1	AAZ41080	Human ELK-1 phosph
602	13.4	1.6	18	1	AAZ06536	ELK-1 expression m
603	13.4	1.6	18	1	AAA44844	S. typhimurium 238
604	13.4	1.6	18	1	ABL98833	HIV-1 related bind
605	13.4	1.6	18	1	ABZ98373	Human multidrug re
606	13.4	1.6	18	1	ABZ75566	Human IL5-R oligon
607	13.4	1.6	18	1	ACA74429	Generated 18 nucle
608	13.4	1.6	19	1	AA751286	Human AD4 gene PCR
609	13.4	1.6	19	1	AAV29497	Serotonin 5HT7 rec
610	13.4	1.6	19	1	ACCT78345	NOVX gene analysis
611	13.4	1.6	19	1	ADZ7581	Stearoyl-CoA desat
612	13.4	1.6	19	1	ADZ7291	PCR primer CFX 10-
613	13.4	1.6	19	1	ADE24111	Chromosome 11 (loc
614	13.4	1.6	20	1	AAQ82234	HIV-1 integrase ge
615	13.4	1.6	20	1	AA745325	Hepatocyte nuclear
616	13.4	1.6	20	1	AAV52668	Human Stat-6 antis
617	13.4	1.6	20	1	AAV56661	
618	13.4	1.6	20	1	AAZ03026	PCR primer used to
619	13.4	1.6	20	1	AAZ08838	Human PD-ABC form
620	13.4	1.6	20	1	AAZ08838	Human PD-ABC form
621	13.4	1.6	20	1	AAZ1081	Wnt4 RT-PCR primer
622	13.4	1.6	20	1	AAZ21716	Mouse Survivin ant
623	13.4	1.6	20	1	AAZ13500	PCR primer mMGLOM
624	13.4	1.6	20	1	AAZ13515	Forward PCR primer
625	13.4	1.6	20	1	ABL44019	Human chromosome 1
626	13.4	1.6	20	1	AAZ40946	Human HDAL antisense
627	13.4	1.6	20	1	ABL60593	Rat derived nucleos
628	13.4	1.6	20	1	ABK47115	Mouse R1-OS-B1-B2
629	13.4	1.6	20	1	ACC44272	3' primer to ampli
630	13.4	1.6	20	1	AAZ53519	5-HT receptor PCR
631	13.4	1.6	20	1	ADA20937	Mouse BAX chimeric
632	13.4	1.6	20	1	AAZ61388	Primer #15 used to
633	13.4	1.6	20	1	AAZ63276	RT-PCR primer NS1-
634	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ90456	Oligonucleotide pr
635	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAQ10847	Probe to N-termina
636	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAQ29050	Unique 5' PCR prim
637	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAQ79940	Murine Kln17 oligo
638	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ71707	Human KlnR VEGF rec
639	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ79917	Oligonucleotide pr
640	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ99177	Primer used in the
641	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ40986	Human RhoC phospho
642	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ41175	Human G-alpha-11 p
643	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ84480	PCR primer for Hum
644	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ19545	Human G-alpha-11 p
645	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ10825	G-alpha-11 antisense
646	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ52856	Human CD44 antisense
647	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ59030	Prostate cancer di
648	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ89730	Human RIP-1 antisense
649	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ70705	Human biallelic ma
650	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ93459	TRADD antisense ol
651	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ63616	Fragment of the 16
652	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ63619	Fragment of the 16
653	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ61167	Human beta1-adreno
654	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ94707	Rho C antisense ph
655	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ01725	Glucanase genomic
656	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ89357	Sample member clus
657	13.2	1.6	18	1	ABL45137	Human chromosome 1
658	13.2	1.6	18	1	ABX96552	Nucleic acid synth
659	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ55132	Oligonucleotide 48
660	13.2	1.6	18	1	ABZ54056	Primer oligo used
661	13.2	1.6	18	1	ADD70336	Oreochromis niloti
662	13.2	1.6	18	1	ADD19972	Corynebacterium sp
663	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAZ40397	Capped RNA based o
664	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAZ47274	Mass spectrometric
665	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAZ39569	Human genome biall
666	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAZ52863	Cyclin D1 ribozyme
667	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAA84296	Cyclin D1 ribozyme
668	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAA84295	Cyclin F ribozyme
669	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAA84760	Cyclin F ribozyme
670	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAA84761	Cyclin F ribozyme
671	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAA84761	Cdc 25 hs ribozyme
672	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAZ86132	Human biallelic ma
673	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAZ73164	Human bcl genes an
674	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAZ65072	Neurofibromatosis
675	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAZ5037	Cyclin D1 ribozyme
676	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAZ59457	Cyclin D1 ribozyme
677	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAZ59923	Cyclin F ribozyme
678	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAZ59923	Cyclin F ribozyme
679	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAZ59922	Cdc25 hs ribozyme
680	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAZ59922	Cyclin D1 ribozyme
681	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAZ59458	HIV-1 related bind
682	13.2	1.6	19	1	ABL88912	PCR primer VHP3 us
683	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAZ18479	Human TGF-beta bin
684	13.2	1.6	19	1	ABZ64456	Human IL5-R oligon
685	13.2	1.6	19	1	ABZ97569	Human repair gene
686	13.2	1.6	19	1	ABZ72318	Human NOVX DNA PCR
687	13.2	1.6	19	1	ABZ72318	Mouse Unc-51-like
688	13.2	1.6	19	1	ABZ22630	PCR primer, VHP3,
689	13.2	1.6	19	1	ABZ56367	Oreochromis niloti
690	13.2	1.6	19	1	ADD20699	

691	13.2	1.6	19	1	ADE27470	Stearoyl-CoA desat
692	13.2	1.6	19	1	ADE27100	Stearoyl-CoA desat
693	13.2	1.6	19	1	ADE29746	Mitogen activated
694	13.2	1.6	19	1	ADE29851	Mitogen activated
695	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAV52668	Hepatocyte nuclear
696	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAQ32807	Microsatellite rep
697	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAQ32807	Primer pair 9A ANK
698	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAQ57830	Human gene signatu
699	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAQ11008	Human gene signatu
700	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAQ1517	Hepatitis C virus
701	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAQ38998	CD4 5' PCR primer
702	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAAT39478	Steroidogenesis ac
703	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAV01261	Cytochrome P-450 P
704	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAAT39334	Primer for exon 23
705	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAAT39334	S182 Gene mutation
706	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAAT73404	Primer ANK1 PCR1-2
707	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAAT75570	Primer for human c
708	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAV04423	Porcine retrovirus
709	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAAT74866	Presenilin (PS-1)
710	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAAT36655	Loc1-specific prim
711	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAV03341	Maize oligonucleot
712	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAV0264	PS-1 Gene PCR prim
713	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAV22541	Antisense oligonuc
714	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ37571	Human mdm2 phospho
715	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ37563	Human mdm2 phospho
716	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAV56444	CART missense olig
717	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAV73138	Human ras oncogene
718	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ06004	PCR primer used to
719	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ05066	PCR primer used to
720	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ01456	PCR primer used to
721	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ03621	PCR primer used to
722	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ36714	PCR primer used to
723	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ01017	PCR primer for PG1
724	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ97163	Primer used to amp
725	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ04936	PCR primer used to
726	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ95980	PCR primer used to
727	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ33046	PCR primer used to
728	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ00882	Murine TNFalpha an
729	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ11141	Primer #2 for rat
730	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ23493	Clone vp8.1 hybrid
731	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ33961	BRCA1 exon 16 spec
732	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ76469	Human biallelic ma
733	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ38459	Murine Notch-1 ant
734	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ34893	Pelrine CD28 cDNA P
735	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ99833	Human jun N-termin
736	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ99834	Human jun N-termin
737	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ44584	Newcastle disease
738	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ08026	Human GAPDH antise
739	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ00770	Ribonucleotide red
740	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ33183	Human STAT3 phosph
741	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ30286	Forward primer #85
742	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ76678	Bone resorption mo
743	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ81201	Human bcl-6 phosph
744	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ73035	Human daxx inhibit
745	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ80725	Human mdm2 phospho
746	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ80717	Human mdm2 phospho
747	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ52865	Human PEPCK-cytoso
748	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ95128	katG gene PCR prim
749	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ87084	PCR primer for Pax
750	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ77782	PCR primer #55. U
751	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ0308	Antisense oligonuc
752	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAH43689	PRKAG3 reverse pri
753	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ96729	Human cytohesin-2
754	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ93340	Human mdm2 antisen
755	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ93342	Human mdm2 antisen
756	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABA83478	Human MP-1 antisen
757	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ31444	Human chromosome 1
758	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAZ96800	Human STAT3 antise
759	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABK30532	Human glioma-assoc
760	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABT07458	Human protein phos
761	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABZ73905	Human cytohesin-1
762	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABZ73945	Human cytohesin-1
763	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABZ4458	Human chromosome 1

764	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABL43605	Human chromosome 1
765	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABL44473	Human chromosome 1
766	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABS9709	Human damage speci
767	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABS71757	Human forward PCR
768	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABS71760	Human forward PCR
769	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABS71738	Human reverse PCR
770	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABL53058	Oligonucleotide JC
771	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABK15543	Trehalose syntheti
772	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABK50262	LARC receptor (CCR
773	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABZ31474	Candida albicans G
774	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABZ31362	Candida albicans G
775	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABK12330	Mouse PCR primer P
776	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAD34232	Human CYP2B6 gene
777	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABX03708	Human RECQL5 inhib
778	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABN80877	Human caspase 7 ph
779	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABQ81229	Mouse 14273 revers
780	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAD34930	Human E2F transcri
781	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAL46904	Feline CD28 PCR pr
782	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABS73483	Chimeric phosphoro
783	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABK67607	Feline CD28-768 RT
784	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABQ66481	Human cytohesin-1
785	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABQ66441	Human cytohesin-1
786	13.2	1.6	20	1	AB196621	Capture oligonucle
787	13.2	1.6	20	1	AB193156	Human ion channel
788	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAD28744	Human oligonucleot
789	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABZ85388	Human oligonucleot
790	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABZ85199	Human oligonucleot
791	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABZ93352	Human oligonucleot
792	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABZ84791	Human oligonucleot
793	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABZ88325	Human oligonucleot
794	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABZ89802	Human oligonucleot
795	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABZ90555	Human oligonucleot
796	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABZ86569	Human oligonucleot
797	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABZ87962	Human oligonucleot
798	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABZ86272	Human oligonucleot
799	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABZ93289	Human oligonucleot
800	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABZ82727	Human HSL chimeric
801	13.2	1.6	20	1	ACC28819	Human PUA2 antisen
802	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABZ86555	Elite event EE-GH1
803	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABZ59501	Mouse src-c chimere
804	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABX34276	Antisense oligonuc
805	13.2	1.6	20	1	ACC44275	3' primer to ampli
806	13.2	1.6	20	1	ACF05117	Human alphoid cons
807	13.2	1.6	20	1	ACF04054	Human HNC10 cell T
808	13.2	1.6	20	1	ACF04237	Murine embryonic c
809	13.2	1.6	20	1	ACF05282	Human G-protein co
810	13.2	1.6	20	1	AAL60041	Human GH-1 gene an
811	13.2	1.6	20	1	ABT44207	Chimeric antisense
812	13.2	1.6	20	1	ADB17804	Wheat glutathione
813	13.2	1.6	20	1	ACD05110	Tumour necrosis fa
814	13.2	1.6	20	1	ADB67635	Human HPR-3 coding
815	13.2	1.6	20	1	ADB81516	Antisense oligo (S
816	13.2	1.6	20	1	ADB88465	Primer/probe 4bD3
817	13.2	1.6	20	1	ADC58837	Mouse TGF-beta rec
818	13.2	1.6	20	1	ADC98524	OMD_03 polymorphi
819	13.2	1.6	20	1	ADD21528	Human mdm2 antisen
820	13.2	1.6	20	1	ADD21536	Human mdm2 antisen
821	13.2	1.6	20	1	ADD18139	Human G-protein co
822	13	1.6	13	1	ABC10866	Oligonucleotide SE
823	13	1.6	13	1	ABH29719	Oligonucleotide SE
824	13	1.6	13	1	ABH29718	Oligonucleotide SE
825	13	1.6	13	1	AAZ23414	Integrin subunit b
826	13	1.6	14	1	AAZ64410	Substrate for hamm
827	13	1.6	15	1	AAZ62807	Substrate for HH r
828	13	1.6	15	1	AAF53334	IGF-1 oligonucleot
829	13	1.6	15	1	AAF53329	IGF-1 oligonucleot
830	13	1.6	15	1	AAF69537	Human IL4Ralpha ge
831	13	1.6	15	1	AAF26137	Human endothelin 2
832	13	1.6	15	1	ABQ72217	Human CYP2D6 allel
833	13	1.6	15	1	ABK09399	Human NPRI gene al
834	13	1.6	15	1	ABX00658	Hepatitis C virus
835	13	1.6	15	1	ABX01463	Hepatitis C virus
836	13	1.6	15	1		

C 837 1.6 15 1 ABK30004 Hepatitis B virus  
C 838 1.6 15 1 AAG95901 Human CALM1 gene a  
C 839 1.6 17 1 AA23036 Integrin subunit b  
C 840 1.6 17 1 AA23035 Integrin subunit b  
C 841 1.6 17 1 AAF07197 Hammerhead ribozym  
C 842 1.6 17 1 ABN01768 Human GDMPL-1 17-m  
C 843 1.6 17 1 ABN01768 Human GDMPL-1 17-m  
C 844 1.6 17 1 ABN01766 Human GDMPL-1 17-m  
C 845 1.6 17 1 ABN01767 Human GDMPL-1 17-m  
C 846 1.6 17 1 ABN01770 Human GDMPL-1 17-m  
C 847 1.6 17 1 ABT35698 Tumour suppression  
C 848 1.6 17 1 ABT36389 Tumour suppression  
C 849 1.6 17 1 ACC65924 Murine oligonucleo  
C 850 1.6 17 1 ADB42309 Tumour suppression  
C 851 1.6 17 1 ADB41033 Tumour suppression  
C 852 1.6 17 1 ADB41033 Tumour suppression  
C 853 1.6 18 1 AAO90149 Human prostaglandi  
C 854 1.6 18 1 AA45778 Target probe 8. S  
C 855 1.6 18 1 AA26667 Human Smad7 phosph  
C 856 1.6 18 1 AAL60347 Human Smad-7 antis  
C 857 1.6 19 1 AAV08220 PCR primer ABCR-EX  
C 858 1.6 20 1 AAO68667 Degenerate probe s  
C 859 1.6 20 1 AAT51534 Mycobacterium gall  
C 860 1.6 20 1 AAT33985 CF primer 2. Synt  
C 861 1.6 20 1 AAT38337 CF primer 2. Synt  
C 862 1.6 20 1 AAV01115 Pulmonary Surfacta  
C 863 1.6 20 1 AAV70471 CF primer 2. Synt  
C 864 1.6 20 1 AAV92205 Sense primer for i  
C 865 1.6 20 1 AAV92204 Antisense primer f  
C 866 1.6 20 1 AAZ02042 PCR primer used to  
C 867 1.6 20 1 AAZ02911 PCR primer used to  
C 868 1.6 20 1 AA230610 Mouse integrin alp  
C 869 1.6 20 1 AA238304 Plasmodium DBL fam  
C 870 1.6 20 1 AA11919 Human MDMX antisen  
C 871 1.6 20 1 AAF31805 Human RANK antisen  
C 872 1.6 20 1 AAF83877 Human NOVINTRA C  
C 873 1.6 20 1 AAS10272 Antisense oligonuc  
C 874 1.6 20 1 AB272237 Gene 216 SSCP sequ  
C 875 1.6 20 1 AB272120 Gene 216 SSCP dele  
C 876 1.6 20 1 AAF56515 M tuberculosis D1M  
C 877 1.6 20 1 ABK99791 Mouse RAIDD antise  
C 878 1.6 20 1 AB196992 Human helicase-moi  
C 879 1.6 20 1 AB196992 Capture oligonucle  
C 880 1.6 20 1 AB074025 Human NOVINTRA C f  
C 881 1.6 20 1 ACC82834 Human PLA2 antisen  
C 882 1.6 20 1 ACC40896 Human superoxide d  
C 883 1.6 20 1 ACC40895 Human superoxide d  
C 884 1.6 20 1 ABX74973 Human gene 216 pol  
C 885 1.6 20 1 ABX75090 Human gene 216 pol  
C 886 1.6 20 1 ADC24335 Chimeric antisense  
C 887 1.5 16 1 AAT76488 PCR primer for amp  
C 888 1.5 16 1 AAX54279 Endothelial nitric  
C 889 1.5 16 1 AAA33723 Endothelial nitric  
C 890 1.5 16 1 AAF19845 Low adenosine anti  
C 891 1.5 16 1 ABL57868 Human endothelial  
C 892 1.5 16 1 ABZ95539 Human ABCA7 gene P  
C 893 1.5 17 1 AAQ13796 Human endothelial  
C 894 1.5 17 1 AAT93742 DNA probe 1 specif  
C 895 1.5 17 1 AAX70072 Human flt1 VEGF re  
C 896 1.5 17 1 AAX62274 Granule bound star  
C 897 1.5 17 1 AA19046 Human TIE-2 substr  
C 898 1.5 17 1 AAV92555 Human A-Raf subtr  
C 899 1.5 17 1 AAA36578 Human genomic SNP  
C 900 1.5 17 1 AAF01850 Hammerhead ribozym  
C 901 1.5 17 1 AAF02208 Hammerhead ribozym  
C 902 1.5 17 1 AAH5844 Human Chk1 ribozym  
C 903 1.5 17 1 AAH5844 Human Chk1 ribozym  
C 904 1.5 17 1 ABK03593 Human CD20 DNzyme  
C 905 1.5 17 1 ABK01940 Human NOGO DNzyme  
C 906 1.5 17 1 ABK01170 Human NOGO Inozyme  
C 907 1.5 17 1 ABK01170 Human NOGO Inozyme  
C 908 1.5 17 1 AAD03856 PCR primer 415 use  
C 909 1.5 17 1 AAH76222 Human prostaglandi

1.5 17 1 AAH80148 Oligonucleotide hy  
1.5 17 1 ABN01795 Human GDMPL-1 17-m  
1.5 17 1 ABN06604 Human GDMPL-1 17-m  
1.5 17 1 ABN06603 Human GDMPL-1 17-m  
1.5 17 1 ABN01796 Human GDMPL-1 17-m  
1.5 17 1 ABN07595 Human GDMPL-1 17-m  
1.5 17 1 ABN08386 Human GDMPL-1 17-m  
1.5 17 1 ABN07594 Human GDMPL-1 17-m  
1.5 17 1 ABN08392 Human GDMPL-1 17-m  
1.5 17 1 ABQ63463 Human KTOMla porti  
1.5 17 1 ABQ64197 Human KTOMla porti  
1.5 17 1 ABQ63464 Human KTOMla porti  
1.5 17 1 ABQ64196 Human KTOMla porti  
1.5 17 1 ABK26635 Waxy starch produc  
1.5 17 1 ABK26636 Human ERG Amberzym  
1.5 17 1 ABK19138 Human POSHL1 scann  
1.5 17 1 ABV90957 Human POSHL1 scann  
1.5 17 1 AAS18428 PCR primer 415 use  
1.5 17 1 ABK57443 Human C1CA1 gene e  
1.5 17 1 ABK57770 Human C1CA1 gene e  
1.5 17 1 ABK56723 Human C1CA1 gene e  
1.5 17 1 ABK56724 Human C1CA1 gene e  
1.5 17 1 ABK57217 Human C1CA1 gene e  
1.5 17 1 ACC53671 Human tumour suppr  
1.5 17 1 ACC54321 Human tumour suppr  
1.5 17 1 ACC53113 Human tumour suppr  
1.5 17 1 ABT38748 Tumour suppression  
1.5 17 1 ABT35608 Tumour suppression  
1.5 17 1 ABT38498 Tumour suppression  
1.5 17 1 ABT37451 Tumour suppression  
1.5 17 1 ABT34698 Tumour suppression  
1.5 17 1 ACA08327 NFkB sub-unit modu  
1.5 17 1 ACA07669 NFkB sub-unit modu  
1.5 17 1 ACA06426 NFkB sub-unit modu  
1.5 17 1 ADB00461 Human MD23 scannin  
1.5 17 1 ADB00462 Human MD23 scannin  
1.5 17 1 ADB02161 Human MD24 scannin  
1.5 17 1 ABZ65433 Human HER2 DNzyme  
1.5 17 1 ABZ65437 Human HER2 DNzyme  
1.5 17 1 ABZ65388 Human HER2 DNzyme  
1.5 17 1 ACD55860 HBV amberyze subs  
1.5 17 1 ACC67824 Murine oligonucleo  
1.5 17 1 ACC68476 Murine oligonucleo  
1.5 17 1 ACC65951 Murine oligonucleo  
1.5 17 1 ACC67310 Human checkpoint g  
1.5 17 1 ABX16358 Tumour suppression  
1.5 17 1 ADB43672 Tumour suppression  
1.5 17 1 ADB39690 Tumour suppression  
1.5 17 1 ADB40613 Human AMPLa scann  
1.5 17 1 ADC37811 Human AMPLa scann  
1.5 17 1 ADC37812 Tumour suppression  
1.5 17 1 ADB45853 Tumour suppression  
1.5 17 1 ADB44825 Tumour suppression  
1.5 17 1 ADB45078 Rabbit beta-globin  
1.5 17 1 ADD81039 Cholesterol homeos  
1.5 17 1 ADE30681 Monomer DRB3705 fo  
1.5 18 1 AAQ41404 cDNA3 sense primer  
1.5 18 1 AAT18697 Human CD40 hairpin  
1.5 18 1 AAT16419 Primer #2 for BWS  
1.5 18 1 AAV13327 Sense primer Exon  
1.5 18 1 AAV15663 LDR oligonucleotid  
1.5 18 1 AAV40031 Mouse Pax4 PCR sen  
1.5 18 1 AAZ18148 STK 13 gene specif  
1.5 18 1 AAZ18144 STK 11 gene specif  
1.5 18 1 AAZ18150 STK 14 gene specif  
1.5 18 1 AAZ18152 STK 10 gene specif  
1.5 18 1 AAZ18138 STK 8 gene specif  
1.5 18 1 AAZ18146 STK 12 gene specif  
1.5 18 1 AAZ18140 STK 9 gene specif  
1.5 18 1 AAZ41189 Human AKT-1 phosph

983	12.8	1.5	18	1	AAZ10941	PCR primer for Pax	c1056	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAT40017	Human Kx11 gene ex
C 984	12.8	1.5	18	1	AAZ01403	PCR primer Syk-H f	c1057	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAZ01411	T. gondii MGIS4-4
C 985	12.8	1.5	18	1	AAZ22205	Human Akt-1 mRNA i	c1058	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAZ61872	Type-specific HPV
C 986	12.8	1.5	18	1	AAZ62614	Human OB gene sequ	1059	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAZ39640	Human Vth aggregat
C 987	12.8	1.5	18	1	AAZ72978	Human OB gene sequ	1060	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAZ97632	HIV-1 protease gen
C 988	12.8	1.5	18	1	AAZ76819	Human biallelic ma	1061	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAZ97648	HIV-1 protease gen
C 989	12.8	1.5	18	1	AAZ74871	Human biallelic ma	1062	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAA96392	Primer used to amp
C 990	12.8	1.5	18	1	AAZ56420	Escherichia coli H	c1063	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAA86135	Cdc 25 hs ribozyme
C 991	12.8	1.5	18	1	AAZ12336	Human OB DNA PCR p	c1064	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAA83050	cdk6 ribozyme bind
C 992	12.8	1.5	18	1	AAZ62694	Human OB gene sequ	c1065	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAA84881	Cyclin F ribozyme
C 993	12.8	1.5	18	1	AAH63028	Shrimp white spot	c1066	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAA83049	cdk6 ribozyme bind
C 994	12.8	1.5	18	1	AAH26010	PCR primer Syk-M f	c1067	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAA84880	Cyclin F ribozyme
C 995	12.8	1.5	18	1	AAH40093	SNP specific upper	c1068	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAA85180	Cyclin G1 ribozyme
C 996	12.8	1.5	18	1	AAZ5987	Primer PC2 to ampl	c1069	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAA84371	Cyclin D2 ribozyme
C 997	12.8	1.5	18	1	ABL43118	Human chromosome 1	c1070	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAA83200	cdk7 ribozyme bind
C 998	12.8	1.5	18	1	ABX95968	Human sequence tag	1071	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAZ74675	Human biallelic ma
C 999	12.8	1.5	18	1	ABK30214	CYP2D6 gene polymo	1072	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAA446429	PCR primer used to
C1000	12.8	1.5	18	1	ABL61442	Human OB gene STS	c1073	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAH25537	PCR primer used to
C1001	12.8	1.5	18	1	ACF63207	Human P53 PCR prim	c1074	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAH19058	Hepatitis viral DN
C1002	12.8	1.5	18	1	AAZ54275	Mouse BSP PCR prim	c1075	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAZ42734	Sequencing primer
C1003	12.8	1.5	18	1	ABX36428	Human obese (ob) g	c1076	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAZ21671	Beta-actin DNA amp
C1004	12.8	1.5	18	1	ACA89785	Herbicide resistanc	c1077	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAZ98576	Human kinase mark
C1005	12.8	1.5	18	1	ABX15431	Human Syk cDNA spe	c1078	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAH60043	Cyclin F ribozyme
C1006	12.8	1.5	18	1	ADB54019	Oligonucleotide 11	c1079	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAH60042	Cyclin F ribozyme
C1007	12.8	1.5	18	1	ADE35148	Beer spoilage-asso	c1080	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAH58212	Cell-cycle depende
C1008	12.8	1.5	18	1	ADE84057	Human lymphoid cel	c1081	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAH58362	Cell-cycle depende
C1009	12.8	1.5	18	1	AAQ85689	Intronic primer fo	c1082	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAH59533	Cyclin D2 ribozyme
C1010	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAQ99435	Human aspartoacyla	c1083	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAH56211	Cell-cycle depende
C1011	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAQ00177	Hepatitis GB virus	c1084	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAH60342	Cyclin G1 ribozyme
C1012	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAT40393	Corynebacterium sp	c1085	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAH61297	Cdc25 hs ribozyme
C1013	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAT42922	Primer for HGBV-C	c1086	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAH87912	Arabidopsis thalia
C1014	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAV58226	Lactobacillus sp.	1087	12.6	1.5	19	1	ABQ78721	Nucleotide sequenc
C1015	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAZ84272	PCR primer for hum	c1088	12.6	1.5	19	1	ABQ78713	Species specific p
C1016	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAA70837	Molecular interact	1089	12.6	1.5	19	1	ABK33463	Human TNF-receptor
C1017	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAA90058	Bovine lysosomal t	1090	12.6	1.5	19	1	ABL43700	Human chromosome 1
C1018	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAA84731	Cyclin E ribozyme	1091	12.6	1.5	19	1	ABQ74052	SSO probe for the
C1019	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAA84947	Cyclin F ribozyme	c1092	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAZ30510	Human GPCR PFI-011
C1020	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAA86018	Cdc 25 hs ribozyme	1093	12.6	1.5	19	1	ACC79815	Human PD-1 Oligonu
C1021	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAA84563	Cyclin E ribozyme	1094	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAD53346	Probe used in huma
C1022	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAA86017	Cdc 25 hs ribozyme	c1095	12.6	1.5	19	1	ABZ21613	Human target Mlj3
C1023	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAA55445	Hepatitis GB virus	1096	12.6	1.5	19	1	ACA65071	Plea ecadysone rece
C1024	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAZ75011	Human biallelic ma	c1097	12.6	1.5	19	1	ACA96815	Human glial cell d
C1025	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAZ70534	Human biallelic ma	c1098	12.6	1.5	19	1	ABZ69526	Human orphan G-pro
C1026	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAA66571	Dog genomic marker	c1099	12.6	1.5	19	1	ABZ76718	Human beta-actin p
C1027	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAA98318	Bovine lysosomal t	1100	12.6	1.5	19	1	ACH03476	Human latrophilin 3
C1028	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAH61179	Cdc25 hs ribozyme	c1101	12.6	1.5	19	1	ACH03475	Human latrophilin 3
C1029	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAH60109	Cyclin F ribozyme	c1102	12.6	1.5	19	1	ADC64593	Brassica rapa rela
C1030	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAH61180	Cdc25 hs ribozyme	1103	12.6	1.5	19	1	ADC65821	Mouse neuromedin p
C1031	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAH59893	Cyclin E ribozyme	c1104	12.6	1.5	19	1	ADD00163	HCV coding region-
C1032	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAH59725	Cyclin E ribozyme	c1105	12.6	1.5	19	1	ADD00331	HCV coding region-
C1033	12.8	1.5	19	1	ABL272145	Gene 216 SSCP dete	c1106	12.6	1.5	19	1	ADD00281	HCV coding region-
C1034	12.8	1.5	19	1	ABL88889	HIV-1 related bind	c1107	12.6	1.5	19	1	ADD133826	Human viamaba PCR p
C1035	12.8	1.5	19	1	ABL98902	HIV-1 related bind	c1108	12.6	1.5	19	1	ADD80862	Human alpha-actin
C1036	12.8	1.5	19	1	ABL49607	Tumour differentia	c1109	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAH45766	Human E2F-2 gene p
C1037	12.8	1.5	19	1	ABT06238	Human NOVX coding	c1110	12.6	1.5	20	1	ABZ71738	Human reverse PCR
C1038	12.8	1.5	19	1	ABL44665	Human chromosome 1	c1111	12.6	1.5	20	1	AAZ60041	Human GH-1 gene am
C1039	12.8	1.5	19	1	ABZ75753	Seryl-tRNA synthet	c1112	12.6	1.5	22	1	AAZ64409	Human abi intron 1
C1040	12.8	1.5	19	1	ABZ59100	Human IGPGR32 cDNA	1113	12.6	1.5	22	1	AAZ79934	PCR primer used to
C1041	12.8	1.5	19	1	ABX74938	Human gene 216 pol	1114	12.6	1.5	22	1	AAZ79925	PCR primer used to
C1042	12.8	1.5	19	1	ABZ232485	Bovine papillomavi	c1115	12.4	1.5	14	1	AAQ45287	Sequence of minima
C1043	12.8	1.5	19	1	ADE65560	Human c-fos transcr	c1116	12.4	1.5	14	1	AAC88538	Anti-gammaBPE codi
C1044	12.8	1.5	19	1	ADE65626	Human c-fos sRNA 1	c1117	12.4	1.5	14	1	AAZ44114	MARS gene, intron
C1045	12.8	1.5	19	1	ADE29456	Mitogen activated	c1118	12.4	1.5	15	1	AAZ58115	Human rlaA hammerh
C1046	12.8	1.5	19	1	ADE29619	Mitogen activated	c1119	12.4	1.5	15	1	AAZ58113	Human rlaA hammerh
C1047	12.6	1.5	13	1	ABC973303	Oligonucleotide SE	c1120	12.4	1.5	15	1	AAZ79429	HLA-DR cyping prob
C1048	12.6	1.5	13	1	ABF77924	Oligonucleotide SE	1121	12.4	1.5	15	1	AAT41816	HLA allele, HLA-DR
C1049	12.6	1.5	13	1	ABC973302	Oligonucleotide SE	c1122	12.4	1.5	15	1	AAT38941	Vader transposon 5
C1050	12.6	1.5	13	1	ABF77925	Oligonucleotide SE	c1123	12.4	1.5	15	1	AAV48595	JunD gene antisens
C1051	12.6	1.5	15	1	ABA81571	Human phospholipid	1124	12.4	1.5	15	1	AAV48765	Erbb-2 gene antis
C1052	12.6	1.5	15	1	AAQ34583	Human PLTP gene al	c1125	12.4	1.5	15	1	AAV16667	Probe F67DR70 used
C1053	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAQ38895	Sequence of primer	c1126	12.4	1.5	15	1	AAZ64408	Substrate for hamn
C1054	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAQ71966	Human IL-2R gamma	c1127	12.4	1.5	15	1	AAZ64263	Substrate for hamn
C1055	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAQ94796	CH3-IL-2 fusion co	1128	12.4	1.5	15	1	AAZ46502	IGFBP2 oligonucleo

1129	12.4	1.5	15	1	AAFA6504	IGFBP2 oligonucleo	1202	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABT37801	Tumour suppression
1130	12.4	1.5	15	1	AAFA3299	IGF-I oligonucleot	1203	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABT36562	Tumour suppression
1131	12.4	1.5	15	1	AAFA3300	IGF-I oligonucleot	1204	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABT35974	Tumour suppression
1132	12.4	1.5	15	1	AAFA95031	Mutant capture oli	1205	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACA06427	NFKB sub-unit modu
1133	12.4	1.5	15	1	AAFA92693	HLA-DR typing prob	1206	12.4	1.5	17	1	ADB00459	Human MD23 scannin
1134	12.4	1.5	15	1	ABK41344	Human eIF2gamma r	1207	12.4	1.5	17	1	ADB02157	Human MD24 scannin
1135	12.4	1.5	15	1	ABX01316	Hepatitis C virus	1208	12.4	1.5	17	1	ADB00460	Human MD23 scannin
1136	12.4	1.5	15	1	ABX01441	Hepatitis C virus	1209	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABZ64588	Human transforming
1137	12.4	1.5	15	1	ABZ76549	Lactobacillus brev	1210	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABZ64765	Human HER2 DNzyme
1138	12.4	1.5	16	1	AAAT48906	Complementary huma	1211	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABZ64877	Human HER2 DNzyme
1139	12.4	1.5	16	1	AAV141156	Probe HBP-21 for g	1212	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABZ64876	Human HER2 DNzyme
1140	12.4	1.5	16	1	AAAS7828	PCR primer for G.	1213	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABZ64966	Human HER2 DNzyme
1141	12.4	1.5	16	1	AAZ36573	Probe hybridising	1214	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABZ65371	Human HER2 DNzyme
1142	12.4	1.5	16	1	AAA46246	Interphotoreceptor	1215	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABZ64766	Human HER2 DNzyme
1143	12.4	1.5	16	1	AAH91937	Human inflammatory	1216	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABZ61269	Human H-Ras DNzyme
1144	12.4	1.5	16	1	ABK41462	Human proteasome a	1217	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABZ64806	Human HER2 DNzyme
1145	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAV95305	Human c-fos target	1218	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACD52085	HBV inozyme substr
1146	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAQ26331	HLA-DR beta sub-ty	1219	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACD62296	HCV minus strand D
1147	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAQ26112	HLA-DR beta sub-ty	1220	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACD60317	HCV DNzyme substr
1148	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAQ26233	HLA-DR beta sub-ty	1221	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACD54534	HBV DNzyme substr
1149	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAQ47606	Human D HUMJUNDR/C	1222	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACC63208	Murine oligonucleo
1150	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAV14179	Probe HBP-50 for g	1223	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACC67941	Murine oligonucleo
1151	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAV95305	Human c-fos target	1224	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACC65988	Murine oligonucleo
1152	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAV95304	Human c-fos target	1225	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACC68516	Murine oligonucleo
1153	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAV97635	Human EGF-R target	1226	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACC67958	Murine oligonucleo
1154	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAV96425	Potato citrate syn	1227	12.4	1.5	17	1	ADA15895	Primer for amplifi
1155	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAV91021	Human C-raf target	1228	12.4	1.5	17	1	ADB42724	Tumour suppression
1156	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAV91020	Human C-raf target	1229	12.4	1.5	17	1	ADB44940	Tumour suppression
1157	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAV91019	Human C-raf target	1230	12.4	1.5	17	1	ADB45526	Tumour suppression
1158	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAA36001	Human genomic SNP	1231	12.4	1.5	17	1	ADD18035	Rabbit beta-globin
1159	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAA46231	Primer IPMTF for 1	1232	12.4	1.5	17	1	AD330755	Cholesterol homeos
1160	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAFO2692	Hammerhead ribozym	1233	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAQ26129	HLA-DR beta sub-ty
1161	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAFO2454	Hammerhead ribozym	1234	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAQ34456	DOA1 probe AG2.3
1162	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAFO2281	Hammerhead ribozym	1235	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAQ41674	Probe DB326 for C1
1163	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAQ24453	Hammerhead ribozym	1236	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAQ45655	Monomer DB7002 fo
1164	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAQ56333	PCR primer used to	1237	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAQ70148	Primer 2 for RT-PC
1165	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABR00420	Human NOGO Hamern	1238	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAQ70148	Human TNF-alpha ha
1166	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABAY9337	Factor VII mutati	1239	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAQ93734	Primer M6688f to g
1167	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABAY9372	Factor VIII mutati	1240	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAQ95896	Primer B (Group 12
1168	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAH80144	Oligonucleotide hy	1241	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAQ36749	Antisense oligonuc
1169	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABAY93692	GAPDH cDNA PCR pri	1242	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAQ40392	Corynebacterium sp
1170	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABNO7800	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	1243	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAQ95057	Primer for murine
1171	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABNO7801	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	1244	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAQ48904	Complementary huma
1172	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABNO7803	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	1245	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAQ48905	Complementary huma
1173	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABNO8112	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	1246	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAQ48908	Complementary huma
1174	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABNO7679	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	1247	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAQ48447	GAPDH PCR primer.
1175	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABNO7802	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	1248	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAV01061	Primer F1 for huma
1176	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABNO8393	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	1249	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAQ93487	DOA1 allele determ
1177	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABNO8394	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	1250	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAQ93488	DOA1 allele determ
1178	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABNO8111	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	1251	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAQ93488	Mouse flt-1 VEGF r
1179	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABNO8113	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	1252	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAQ85599	Scrambled oligonuc
1180	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABNO8114	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	1253	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAV44627	Human uncoupling p
1181	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABNO7675	Human ERG hammerhe	1254	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAV44621	House-keeping cont
1182	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABK17723	Human ERG hammerhe	1255	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAQ29180	DOA1 gene PCR prim
1183	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABK17724	Human ERG hammerhe	1256	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAQ90266	DOA1 gene PCR prim
1184	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABK18431	Human ERG DNzyme	1257	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAQ90267	Nucleic acid-based
1185	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABK19084	Human ERG hammerhe	1258	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAQ90267	PCR primer for G.
1186	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABK17718	Human ERG G-cleave	1259	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAZ34352	Human glyceraldehy
1187	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABK17608	Human ERG hammerhe	1260	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAZ58247	Glyceraldehyde-3-p
1188	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABK17554	Human ERG hammerhe	1261	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAA27446	Primer RGAPDH use
1189	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABK55725	Human CLCA1 gene e	1262	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAA65178	Human biallelic ma
1190	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABK56266	Human CLCA1 gene e	1263	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAZ71244	Human biallelic ma
1191	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABK55724	Human CLCA1 gene e	1264	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAZ70190	Human biallelic ma
1192	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABK57081	Human CLCA1 gene e	1265	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAZ71026	Human biallelic ma
1193	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACC34036	Human tumour suppr	1266	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAZ50702	Antisense PCR prim
1194	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACC34031	Human tumour suppr	1267	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAZ50702	Human G-alpha-13 a
1195	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACC52692	Human tumour suppr	1268	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAAI3547	GAPDH sense primer
1196	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACC54199	Human tumour suppr	1269	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAH48628	Human MLP exon 2 m
1197	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACD00597	G-protein coupled	1270	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAH79635	Human Akt-3 antis
1198	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACD00596	G-protein coupled	1271	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAH21042	Bovine-derived DNA
1199	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACD00594	G-protein coupled	1272	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAH21042	GAPDH PCR primer #
1200	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACC48122	Nucleotide sequenc	1273	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAH5212	Ocoferlin exon PCR
1201	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABT39985	Tumour suppression	1274	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAH5212	Human ocoferlin ex

C1275	12.4	1.5	18	1	AA278498	Human GAPDH PCR se	C1348	12.4	1.5	19	1	ACD26558	Nucleic acid cloni
C1276	12.4	1.5	18	1	AA278498	GAPDH PCR primer #	C1349	12.4	1.5	19	1	ACD26558	Human PRO1800 cDNA
C1277	12.4	1.5	18	1	AA278498	GAPDH specific ant	C1350	12.4	1.5	19	1	ABT44134	Human nucleotide b
C1278	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABL88817	HIV-1 related bind	C1351	12.4	1.5	19	1	ACD07779	Novel human secret
C1279	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABL88817	HIV-1 related bind	C1352	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Forward PCR primer
C1280	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABL88817	HIV-1 related bind	C1353	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	HIA class I allele
C1281	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABL88817	HIV-1 related bind	C1354	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Optineurin promote
C1282	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABL88817	Mouse RYK exodomai	C1355	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	G-protein coupled
C1283	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human/mouse GAPDH	C1356	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Probe Y24 to N-ras
C1284	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human beta-APP pro	C1357	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Artificial HIV-1 T
C1285	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1358	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Rat ICAM hammerhea
C1286	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1359	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human c-myc hamme
C1287	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1360	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Template #2 for co
C1288	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1361	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Template #2 for co
C1289	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1362	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human fit-1 VEGF r
C1290	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1363	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Mouse fit-1 VEGF r
C1291	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1364	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Mouse fit-1 VEGF r
C1292	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1365	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Mouse fit-1 VEGF r
C1293	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1366	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human fit-1 VEGF r
C1294	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1367	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Mouse fit-1 VEGF r
C1295	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1368	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Granule bound star
C1296	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1369	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Delta-9 desaturase
C1297	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1370	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human BRCA1 allele
C1298	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1371	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human c-fos target
C1299	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1372	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human EGF-R target
C1300	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1373	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human EGF-R target
C1301	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1374	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human EGF-R target
C1302	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1375	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Telomerase reverse
C1303	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1376	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Primer used to clo
C1304	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1377	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	S. pneumoniae PBP2
C1305	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1378	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Aryl hydrocarbon n
C1306	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1379	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Integrin alpha 6 s
C1307	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1380	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Integrin subunit b
C1308	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1381	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human TIB-2 substr
C1309	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1382	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Integrin subunit b
C1310	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1383	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Integrin subunit b
C1311	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1384	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human A-Raf substr
C1312	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1385	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human A-Raf substr
C1313	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1386	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Template #2 for ge
C1314	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1387	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	PCR primer specifi
C1315	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1388	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	ECOR1 adapter, SEQ
C1316	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1389	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Primer 1 for human
C1317	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1390	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human cDNA library
C1318	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1391	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	HIV-1 TAR oligonuc
C1319	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1392	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Hammerhead ribozym
C1320	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1393	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Hammerhead ribozym
C1321	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1394	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Hammerhead ribozym
C1322	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1395	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Hammerhead ribozym
C1323	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1396	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Hammerhead ribozym
C1324	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1397	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human Chk1 ribozym
C1325	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1398	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human NOGO Inozyme
C1326	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1399	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human CD20 Hammer
C1327	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1400	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human CD20 Inozyme
C1328	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1401	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human CD20 Inozyme
C1329	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1402	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human CD20 Inozyme
C1330	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1403	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	MLH1 mutation corr
C1331	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1404	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	MLH1 mutation corr
C1332	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1405	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Murine GCSF intr
C1333	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1406	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	RT-PCR primer for
C1334	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1407	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Wild-type capture
C1335	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1408	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human GRD NCH rib
C1336	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1409	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human GRD NCH rib
C1337	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1410	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Allele specific ol
C1338	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1411	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
C1339	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1412	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
C1340	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1413	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
C1341	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1414	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
C1342	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1415	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
C1343	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1416	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
C1344	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1417	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
C1345	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1418	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
C1346	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1419	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
C1347	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABK30170	Human KIF11beta DN	C1420	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human GMPLP-1 17-m

1421	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABN09043	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m	1494	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABT39585	Tumour suppression
1422	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABN06627	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m	1495	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABT34536	Tumour suppression
1423	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABN07388	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m	1496	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABT37109	Tumour suppression
1424	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABN08385	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m	1497	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABT39739	Tumour suppression
1425	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABN00557	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m	1498	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACA07776	NFKB sub-unit modu
1426	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABN00568	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m	1499	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACA06612	NFKB sub-unit modu
1427	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABN02239	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m	1500	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACA06425	NFKB sub-unit modu
1428	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABN07387	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m	1501	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACA06326	NFKB sub-unit modu
1429	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABN08317	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m	1502	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACA07786	NFKB sub-unit modu
1430	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABN00569	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m	1503	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACA08403	Human MD23 scannin
1431	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABN06718	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m	1504	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB00537	Human MD23 scannin
1432	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABN00220	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m	1505	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB00172	Human MD23 scannin
1433	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABN01395	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m	1506	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB00393	Human MD23 scannin
1434	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABN09004	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m	1507	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB02412	Human MD24 scannin
1435	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABN08958	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m	1508	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB04843	Human MD212 scannin
1436	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABQ63461	Human K10M1a porti	1509	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB03576	Human MD27 scannin
1437	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABQ63743	Human K10M1a porti	1510	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB05136	Human MD212 scannin
1438	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABQ64198	Human K10M1a porti	1511	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB00454	Human MD23 scannin
1439	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABQ63462	Human K10M1a porti	1512	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB05135	Human MD212 scannin
1440	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABV85100	Human pp-GaNTase 1	1513	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADA99993	Human MD23 scannin
1441	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABV851135	Human pp-GaNTase 1	1514	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADA99293	Human MD23 scannin
1442	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABV85713	Human pp-GaNTase 1	1515	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADA99294	Human MD23 scannin
1443	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABV85713	Human pp-GaNTase 1	1516	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADA99292	Human MD23 scannin
1444	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABV85713	Human pp-GaNTase 1	1517	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADA99292	Human MD23 scannin
1445	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABV79246	Human HTPL scannin	1518	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB02886	Human MD24 scannin
1446	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABV82949	Human HTPL scannin	1519	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB04277	Human MD27 scannin
1447	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABV82949	Human HTPL scannin	1520	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABS57647	Human HGRPMY2-ass
1448	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABV79450	Human HTPL scannin	1521	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABS57647	Human HGRPMY2-ass
1449	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABN88198	G protein-coupled	1522	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABZ64605	Human HER2 DNzyme
1450	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABN76631	Human NEDD-1 scann	1523	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABZ64616	Human HER2 DNzyme
1451	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABK17918	Human ERG hammerhe	1524	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABZ61546	Human H-Ras DNzyme
1452	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABK18358	Human ERG hammerhe	1525	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABZ60174	Human K-Ras DNzyme
1453	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABK17410	Human ERG hammerhe	1526	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABZ64935	Human HER2 DNzyme
1454	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABK17685	Human ERG hammerhe	1527	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABZ64678	Human HER2 DNzyme
1455	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABK18540	Human ERG G-cleave	1528	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACD57018	HCV DNzyme substr
1456	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABK19207	Human ERG Amberzym	1529	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACD52401	HCV DNzyme substr
1457	12.2	1.5	17	1	AA46760	Antisense oligonuc	1530	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACD52401	HCV minus strand D
1458	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABV74841	Human PAPP-Ea asso	1531	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACD5398	HCV DNzyme substr
1459	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABV74940	Human PAPP-Ea asso	1532	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACD5398	HCV minus strand D
1460	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABV91084	Human POSHL1 scann	1533	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACD62379	HCV minus strand D
1461	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABV91084	Human POSHL1 scann	1534	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACD65651	HCV minus strand D
1462	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABV91084	Human POSHL1 scann	1535	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACD60752	HCV DNzyme substr
1463	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABV90465	Human POSHL1 scann	1536	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC64909	Murine oligonucleo
1464	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABL31746	Human HLA genotypi	1537	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC63651	Murine oligonucleo
1465	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABL31073	Human HLA genotypi	1538	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC63809	Murine oligonucleo
1466	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABK56722	Human CLCA1 gene e	1539	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC66427	Murine oligonucleo
1467	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABK56533	Human CLCA1 gene e	1540	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC63653	Murine oligonucleo
1468	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABK57542	Human CLCA1 gene e	1541	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC64002	Murine oligonucleo
1469	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABL34721	Rat VRL antisense	1542	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC64413	Murine oligonucleo
1470	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABZ75081	Human CYP24 3'UTR	1543	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC64631	Murine oligonucleo
1471	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC33087	Human tumour suppr	1544	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC63540	Murine oligonucleo
1472	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC33109	Human tumour suppr	1545	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC64156	Murine oligonucleo
1473	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC32508	Human tumour suppr	1546	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC66529	Murine oligonucleo
1474	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC33121	Human tumour suppr	1547	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC66896	Murine oligonucleo
1475	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC33016	Human tumour suppr	1548	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC65958	Murine oligonucleo
1476	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC31905	Human tumour suppr	1549	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC67890	Murine oligonucleo
1477	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC31333	Human tumour suppr	1550	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC64053	Murine oligonucleo
1478	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC32507	Human tumour suppr	1551	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC68212	Murine oligonucleo
1479	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC32469	Human tumour suppr	1552	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC67417	Murine oligonucleo
1480	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC33088	Human tumour suppr	1553	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC66765	Murine oligonucleo
1481	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC33162	Human tumour suppr	1554	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC68435	Murine oligonucleo
1482	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABV75126	Rat RT1.Bbeta cDNA	1555	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC63606	Murine oligonucleo
1483	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABT36059	Tumour suppression	1556	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC65190	Murine oligonucleo
1484	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABT37389	Tumour suppression	1557	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC67048	Murine oligonucleo
1485	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABT35847	Tumour suppression	1558	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC67384	Murine oligonucleo
1486	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABT34711	Tumour suppression	1559	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC68128	Murine oligonucleo
1487	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABT34683	Tumour suppression	1560	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC63043	Murine oligonucleo
1488	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABT39858	Tumour suppression	1561	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB43087	Tumour suppression
1489	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABT35875	Tumour suppression	1562	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB42785	Tumour suppression
1490	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABT38305	Tumour suppression	1563	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB40856	Tumour suppression
1491	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABT39517	Tumour suppression	1564	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB41720	Tumour suppression
1492	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABT39844	Tumour suppression	1565	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB42377	Tumour suppression
1493	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABT39193	Tumour suppression	1566	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB43859	Tumour suppression

c1567	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB40074	Tumour suppression	1640	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAF59690
c1568	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB41735	Tumour suppression	c1641	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAF66785
c1569	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB41610	Tumour suppression	c1642	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAF44467
c1570	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB43074	Tumour suppression	1643	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAF97793
1571	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB43349	Tumour suppression	1644	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAC92446
1572	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB41181	Tumour suppression	1645	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
1573	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB41654	Tumour suppression	1646	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1574	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB40159	Tumour suppression	1647	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1575	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB41612	Tumour suppression	1648	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1576	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB42139	Tumour suppression	c1649	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1577	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB43431	Tumour suppression	c1650	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1578	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB43497	Tumour suppression	1651	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1579	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB40487	Tumour suppression	1652	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1580	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADC04441	Tumour suppression	1653	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1581	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADC03662	Tumour suppression	1654	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1582	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADC04440	Tumour suppression	1655	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1583	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADC03639	Tumour suppression	1656	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1584	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB44791	Tumour suppression	c1657	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1585	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB44559	Tumour suppression	1658	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1586	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADC01466	Tumour suppression	1659	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1587	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADC02027	Tumour suppression	c1660	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1588	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADD21027	Tumour suppression	1661	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1589	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADD25362	Tumour suppression	1662	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1590	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADD94081	Tumour suppression	1663	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1591	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADD30805	Tumour suppression	c1664	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1592	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAK44480	Tumour suppression	1665	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1593	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ39052	Tumour suppression	c1666	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1594	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ33606	Tumour suppression	1667	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1595	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ33537	Tumour suppression	c1668	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1596	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ95205	Tumour suppression	c1669	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1597	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ95478	Tumour suppression	c1670	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1598	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ73188	Tumour suppression	c1671	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1599	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ39502	Tumour suppression	1672	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1600	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ73515	Tumour suppression	c1673	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1601	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ76448	Tumour suppression	c1674	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1602	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ66833	Tumour suppression	c1675	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1603	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ02533	Tumour suppression	c1676	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1604	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ09526	Tumour suppression	c1677	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1605	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ39475	Tumour suppression	c1678	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1606	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ16025	Tumour suppression	1679	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1607	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ33107	Tumour suppression	c1680	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1608	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ34239	Tumour suppression	c1681	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1609	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ80112	Tumour suppression	1682	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1610	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ33683	Tumour suppression	c1683	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1611	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ35988	Tumour suppression	1684	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1612	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ58441	Tumour suppression	1685	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1613	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ55502	Tumour suppression	c1686	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1614	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ48550	Tumour suppression	c1687	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1615	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ49518	Tumour suppression	c1688	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1616	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ59072	Tumour suppression	1689	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1617	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ73648	Tumour suppression	c1690	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1618	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ73110	Tumour suppression	c1691	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1619	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ70371	Tumour suppression	c1692	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1620	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ43284	Tumour suppression	c1693	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1621	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ48824	Tumour suppression	c1694	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1622	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ50269	Tumour suppression	c1695	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1623	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ52614	Tumour suppression	c1696	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1624	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ52614	Tumour suppression	c1697	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1625	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ55660	Tumour suppression	c1698	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1626	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ56660	Tumour suppression	c1699	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1627	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ56660	Tumour suppression	c1700	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1628	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ56660	Tumour suppression	c1701	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1629	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ56660	Tumour suppression	1702	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1630	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ56660	Tumour suppression	c1703	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1631	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ56660	Tumour suppression	c1704	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1632	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ56660	Tumour suppression	c1705	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1633	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ56660	Tumour suppression	c1706	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1634	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ56660	Tumour suppression	c1707	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1635	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ56660	Tumour suppression	c1708	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1636	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ56660	Tumour suppression	c1709	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1637	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ56660	Tumour suppression	c1710	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1638	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ56660	Tumour suppression	c1711	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069
c1639	12.2	1.5	17	1	AAQ56660	Tumour suppression	c1712	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069

Human CACP (MSF) g  
PPAR-gamma mRNA am  
Human PRO361 forwa  
Human chromosome 1  
Primer used for se  
Human obesity-asso  
Human DNA represen  
Human ARF RT-PCR p  
Human bcl-2 mRNA p  
Human cathepsin D  
Human chromosome 1  
Human chromosome 1  
TNFRI expression m  
Interferon recepto  
Human MEGF/Fibrill  
Human BSMR gene po  
Human V-erbB gene  
Human V-erbB gene  
Human HLA genotypi  
Plasmodium invasio  
p53 mutation detec  
p53 mutation detec  
Rat VRI antisense  
X chromosome singl  
Myotonic dystrophy  
Human substance p  
Human PRO361 PCR p  
Human PRO PCR prim  
Human secreted or  
Human secreted/tra  
PCR primer #2 for  
Human secreted/tra  
Human secreted/tra  
Human BRN-2 gene p  
Human PRO DNA PCR  
Human PRO PCR prim  
Human familial bip  
Antisense inhibiti  
ACA60605  
ACA60625  
Novel human secret  
Human PRO361 forwa  
Multiplex group PC  
Novel human secret  
Human p53 PCR prim  
Human p16 PCR prim  
Human p16 PCR prim  
Human PRO361 PCR p  
Haematopoietic cel  
Haematopoietic cel  
Human secreted/tra  
Human PRO DNA PCR  
Synthetic Cy3-labe  
Novel human secret  
Novel secreted/tra  
Novel human secret  
Nucleotide sequenc  
Human secreted or  
Novel human secret  
Novel platelet der  
Human PRO PCR prim  
Human PRO PCR prim  
Human epidermal gr  
Human PRO361 PCR p  
Human PRO PCR prim  
Novel human secret  
Human secreted/tra  
Human secreted/tra  
Human PRO361 PCR p  
Human PRO DNA PCR  
Human secreted/tra



c1713	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADA94746	Human secreted/tra
c1714	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADA38971	Human secreted/tra
c1715	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADA33092	Human secreted/tra
c1716	12.2	1.5	18	1	ACH85647	Human secreted/tra
c1717	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADA22653	Human secreted/tra
c1718	12.2	1.5	18	1	ACD39637	Human PRO 361 PCR
c1719	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADA06819	Human secreted/tra
c1720	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADA39512	Human secreted/tra
c1721	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADB96538	Human PRO PCR prim
c1722	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADB54571	Hybridisation olig
c1723	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADC70086	Primer oligo used
c1724	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADC69987	Primer oligo used
c1725	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADC8010	Human PRO PCR prim
c1726	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADC25842	Human secreted/tra
c1727	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADC25600	Human secreted/tra
c1728	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADC55374	Human PRO PCR prim
c1729	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADC12241	Human secreted/tra
c1730	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADC56663	Human PRO PCR prim
c1731	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADC11708	Human secreted/tra
c1732	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADC25721	Human secreted/tra
c1733	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADC14830	Novel human secret
c1734	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADC08362	Human secreted and
c1735	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADC32187	Human PRO PCR prim
c1736	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADC07829	Human secreted and
c1737	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADC82720	Human PRO PCR prim
c1738	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADC08900	Human secreted and
c1739	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADD07149	Human secreted and
c1740	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADC83396	Human PRO PCR prim
c1741	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADD55503	Human PRO PCR prim
c1742	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADD56441	Human PRO PCR prim
c1743	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADD54899	Human PRO PCR prim
c1744	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADE14886	Beer spoilage-asso
c1745	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADE14891	Beer spoilage-asso
c1746	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADE31918	Human secreted/tra
c1747	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADE27053	Novel human secret
c1748	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADE94339	Human lymphoid cel
c1749	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADE26520	Novel human secret
c1750	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADE71555	Human secreted/tra
c1751	12.2	1.5	19	1	AA04760	Cyclin F ribozyme
c1752	12.2	1.5	19	1	AAH59922	Cyclin F ribozyme
c1753	12.2	1.5	19	1	AAT10017	Arabidopsis thalia
c1754	12.2	1.5	22	1	ADC16450	Short interfering
c1755	12	1.4	17	1	ADB41612	Tumour suppression
c1756	12	1.4	20	1	AAV99205	Sense primer for i
c1757	12	1.4	20	1	AAV99204	Antisense primer f
c1758	12	1.4	23	1	AAV60366	PCR primer and pro
c1759	11.8	1.4	17	1	ABL46758	Human GRID NCH rib
c1760	11.8	1.4	18	1	ABL45118	Human chromosome 1
c1761	11.8	1.4	19	1	AAV84272	PCR primer for hum
c1762	11.8	1.4	19	1	AAV71966	Human IL-2R gamma
c1763	11.8	1.4	19	1	ABV77222	PCR primer used to
c1764	11.8	1.4	20	1	AAQ97928	Murine SAC1 gene-s
c1765	11.8	1.4	20	1	AAQ97488	M. sexta alasepin
c1766	11.6	1.4	20	1	AAQ36641	Human Her-1 antis
c1767	11.6	1.4	20	1	AAQ15230	Mouse pancreatic p
c1768	11.6	1.4	20	1	ABT13928	Human helicase-moi
c1769	11.6	1.4	24	1	ABK51524	Human myoglobin
c1770	11.6	1.4	25	1	ABN13283	Human GDMLP-1 25-m
c1771	11.6	1.4	25	1	ABN13285	Human GDMLP-1 25-m
c1772	11.6	1.4	25	1	ABN13284	Human GDMLP-1 25-m
c1773	11.4	1.4	17	1	ABV91084	Human POSH11 scann
c1774	11.4	1.4	18	1	AAQ09526	Human biallelic po
c1775	11.4	1.4	18	1	ACA60625	Antisense inhibiti
c1776	11.4	1.4	19	1	AA04371	Cyclin D2 ribozyme
c1777	11.4	1.4	19	1	AAH59533	Cyclin D2 ribozyme
c1778	11.4	1.4	20	1	ABZ82777	Human HSL chimeric
c1779	11.4	1.4	21	1	AAJ18152	PCR primer P24 to
c1780	11.4	1.4	27	1	AAZ02091	Human peptide tran
c1781	11.2	1.3	17	1	ACD00596	G-protein coupled
c1782	11.2	1.3	17	1	ACD00594	G-protein coupled
c1783	11.2	1.3	17	1	ABN02240	Human GDMLP-1 17-m
c1784	11.2	1.3	17	1	ABN02239	Human GDMLP-1 17-m
c1785	11.2	1.3	17	1	ACA07786	NFKB sub-unit modu

1786	11.2	1.3	17	1	ADB42377	Tumour suppression
ALIGNMENTS						
RESULT 1						
AAAY1444/c	AAAY1444 standard; DNA; 30 BP.					
ID	AAAY1444					
XX	AC					
XX	AAA71444;					
XX	01-DEC-2000	(first entry)				
XX	Human megin promoter PCR primer	SEQ ID NO: 11.				
DE	Promoter; megin; human; protein isolation; screening.	PCR primer; ss.				
KW	Homo sapiens.					
OS	WO200043528-A1.					
XX	27-JUL-2000.					
XX	25-JAN-2000;	2000WO-JP000350.				
XX	25-JAN-1999;	99JP-00015667.				
PR	(KURO/) KUROKAWA K.					
XX	(MIYA/) MIYATA T.					
PA	Miyata T;					
XX	WPI; 2000-543257/49.					
XX	DNA for promoter region of megin useful for screening proteins.					
XX	Example 5; Page 38; 45pp; Japanese.					
PS	This invention describes a novel DNA sequence (I) representing a promoter region having part or all of a specific base sequence. The invention also describes (1) a vector containing (I); (2) a cell transformed by the above vector; and (3) protein produced using (I). (I) is useful for screening and isolating proteins (especially transcription factors).					
CC	AAAY1434-A71469 represent PCR primers used in the method described in the invention					
XX	Sequence 30 BP; 6 A; 10 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;					
SQ	Query Match 2.5%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 30;					
	Best Local Similarity 82.8%; Pred. No. 20;					
	Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;					
OY	266	GAGCACCTTCAGAAAGTTGTTGAAACTTG	294			
DB	30	GAGCAGCTTCAGTAGGAGCTGAAACTTG	2			
RESULT 2						
ABK65992/c	ABK65992 standard; DNA; 27 BP.					
ID	ABK65992					
XX	AC					
XX	ABK65992;					
XX	02-JUL-2002	(first entry)				
XX	Human gene specific PCR primer	#80.				
DE	Primer; ss; DNA microarray; differential expression analysis; human.					
KW	Homo sapiens.					
OS	US6352829-B1.					
XX						
PN						

XX PD 05-MAR-2002.  
 XX XX  
 XX PF 05-JAN-1999; 99US-00225928.  
 XX XX  
 XX PR 21-MAY-1997; 97US-00859998.  
 XX XX  
 XX PA (CLON-) CLONTECH LAB INC.  
 XX XX  
 XX PI Chenchik A, Johadze G, Bibilashvilli R;  
 XX XX  
 XX DR WPI; 2002-314699/35.  
 XX XX  
 XX PT Producing sub-population of labeled nucleic acids, useful for analyzing  
 XX PT differences in RNA profiles between several different physiological  
 XX PT sources, using set of distinct gene specific primers.  
 XX XX  
 XX PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 80; 11pp; English.  
 XX CC  
 XX CC The invention relates to producing a sub-population of labeled nucleic  
 XX CC acids (NAs) comprising contacting a NA sample from a physiological  
 XX CC source, with a pool of 50 distinct gene specific primers under suitable  
 XX CC conditions to enzymatically generate sub-population of NAs, where each  
 XX CC gene specific primer has a sequence complementary to a distinct mRNA, and  
 XX CC each labeled NA is generated using a single gene specific primer. The  
 XX CC method is useful for producing a sub-population of labeled NAs which is  
 XX CC useful for analysing the differences in the RNA profiles between several  
 XX CC different physiological sources, where the method comprises producing  
 XX CC subpopulation of labeled NAs for the different physiological sources,  
 XX CC comprising the populations for each physiological source to identify  
 XX CC differences in the population, where the comparison is preferably  
 XX CC performed by hybridising the labeled NAs for each of the distinct  
 XX CC physiological sources to an array of probe NAs stably associated with the  
 XX CC surface of a substrate to produce a hybridisation pattern for each of the  
 XX CC sources, and comparing the patterns for each of the sources, where  
 XX CC differential gene expression assays are utilised in differential  
 XX CC expression analysis of diseased a normal tissue e.g. neoplastic a normal  
 XX CC tissue, or different tissue or subtype types. The present sequence is a  
 XX CC human gene specific PCR primer used in the method of the invention. Note:  
 XX CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from USPTO  
 XX CC at <http://wipo.segdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html?docID=635282951>  
 XX SQ Sequence 27 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 2.3%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 27;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.5%; Pred. No. 48;  
 Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 174 GCTGACAGTCACAGTGGCGGGTCACT 200  
 |||||  
 DB 27 GCACAGTCACACTGTTTGGTCAGT 1  
 RESULT 3  
 AAS20921  
 ID AAS20921 standard; DNA; 27 BP.  
 XX AC  
 XX AC AAS20921;  
 XX XX  
 XX DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX XX  
 XX DE Human peptide transporter PHT1 cDNA antisense PCR primer.  
 XX KW Human; peptide histidine transporter 1; hPHT1; peptide transport;  
 XX KW peptide-based drug transport; cell membrane; gastrointestinal tract;  
 XX KW hPHT1-related disease; PHT1; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX XX  
 XX XX WO200192468-A2.  
 XX PN  
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX 31-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017650.  
 XX 31-MAY-2000; 2000US-0208061P.  
 XX (RUTF ) UNIV RUTGERS STATE NEW JERSEY.  
 XX Knipp GT, Herrera-Ruiz D;  
 XX WPI; 2002-130529/17.  
 XX Novel isolated human peptide histidine transporter which facilitates  
 XX peptide transport across cell membranes in gastrointestinal tract, useful  
 XX as target for evaluating peptide and peptide-based drug transport.  
 XX Example 3; Page 57; 95pp; English.  
 XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid sequences encoding human  
 XX peptide histidine transporter 1 (hPHT1) protein, the hPHT1 proteins and  
 XX methods for using them. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention are  
 XX is useful for screening a test compound for human PHT1 modulating  
 XX activity. The hPHT1 proteins are useful as a target for evaluating  
 XX peptide and peptide-based drug transport. The functional characteristics  
 XX of hPHT1 and the ability to correlate the Michaelis-Menten kinetics for a  
 XX particular substrate to the molar expression level of hPHT1 provides  
 XX crucial information regarding the ability of this transporter to  
 XX facilitate the uptake and transport of peptides and peptide-based drugs.  
 XX The PHT1 proteins facilitate peptide transport across cell membranes in  
 XX the gastrointestinal tract and other organs in which they are expressed.  
 XX The identification of full length hPHT1 clone facilitates the development  
 XX of optimal peptide-based drugs for treating patients with hPHT1-related  
 XX diseases. AAS20912-AAS20925 represent PCR primers used in the methods of  
 XX the present invention  
 XX SQ Sequence 27 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 2.2%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 27;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 73;  
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 377 GCGCTCTCTGCTGGCGGCACAC 399  
 |||||  
 DB 1 GCGCTCTCTGCTGGCGGCACGC 23  
 RESULT 4  
 AAH46587  
 ID AAH46587 standard; DNA; 27 BP.  
 XX AC AAH46587;  
 XX DT 17-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX XX  
 XX DE Human anterior pituitary hormone-related polypeptide primer LF2.  
 XX KW Human; anterior pituitary hormone; hypertension; autoimmune disease;  
 XX KW heart failure; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX XX  
 XX PN WO200144475-A1.  
 XX XX  
 XX PD 21-JUN-2001.  
 XX 15-DEC-2000; 2000WO-JP008896.  
 XX 17-DEC-1999; 99JP-00358707.  
 XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000JP-00046825.  
 XX (TAKE ) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.  
 XX Hinuma S, Fukusumi S, Fujii R, Hosoya M;  
 XX PI  
 XX XX

DR WPI; 2001-408485/43.  
XX Polypeptides for treatment of hypertension, autoimmune disease and heart  
PT failure.  
PS  
XX Example 1; Page 79; 107pp; Japanese.  
XX The invention relates to a novel polypeptide comprising a fully defined  
CC 130 amino acid sequence given in the specification and its amides, esters  
CC and salts. The polypeptide has anterior pituitary hormone-related  
CC activity. It is useful for the treatment of hypertension, autoimmune  
CC diseases and heart failure. The screening method and kit also provided in  
CC the invention are useful for identifying new substances for treating and  
CC preventing these diseases. The present sequence is a primer used to  
CC isolate the nucleotide sequence encoding the polypeptide of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 27 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 2.2%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 27;  
Best Local Similarity 80.8%; Pred. No. 81;  
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 461 GGAAGAGCTCCAGCACTGGCATT 486  
Db 2 GGAAGAGCAGCATGAAGCTGGCATT 27  
  
RESULT 5  
ABS54833  
ID ABS54833 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
AC  
XX ABS54833;  
XX  
DT 07-JAN-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human fkbp 12.87 specific RT-PCR primer #1.  
XX  
KW Human; ss; fkbp; 12.87; malignant tumour; haemopathy;  
KW Human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; infection; immunological disease;  
KW inflammation; RT-PCR; primer; reverse transcription.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX CN1352169-A.  
XX  
XX 05-JUN-2002.  
XX  
XX 10-NOV-2000; 2000CN-00127372.  
XX  
XX 10-NOV-2000; 2000CN-00127372.  
XX  
XX (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.  
XX  
XX Mao Y, Xie Y;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2002-714435/78.  
XX  
XX New human fkbp protein 12.87 and encoding polynucleotide for treating  
PT malignant tumors, hemopathy, human immunodeficiency virus infection,  
PT immunological diseases and various inflammations.  
XX  
XX Example 2; Page 17 (disclosure); 33pp; Chinese.  
XX  
XX This invention relates to the DNA and protein sequences of a novel human  
CC fkbp protein 12.87. The invention also comprises a method for producing  
CC the polypeptide by recombinant DNA technology. The polypeptide is useful  
CC in treating malignant tumours, haemopathy, human immunodeficiency virus  
CC infection, immunological diseases and various inflammations. Also  
CC disclosed in the invention is an antagonist to the fkbp protein and a  
CC method for its use. The present sequence represents a reverse  
CC transcriptase (RT) PCR primer used to isolate the human fkbp 12.87 cDNA  
CC of the invention  
XX

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 6 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 2.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 24;  
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 74;  
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 930 TTCAGTTTCTTTTATGAGT 950  
Db 4 TTAGGTTTATTTATGAGT 24  
  
RESULT 6  
ACI98653  
ID ACI98653 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
XX  
AC ACI98653;  
XX  
DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 98644.  
XX  
KW EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;  
KW Genetic variation; diallelic marker; polymorphism; human;  
KW cross-species comparison.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003104410-A1.  
XX  
XX 05-JUN-2003.  
XX  
XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.  
XX  
XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.  
XX  
XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.  
XX  
XX Mittmann MP;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.  
XX  
XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in  
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the  
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.  
XX  
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 98644; 9pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic  
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its  
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.  
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used  
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,  
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled  
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis  
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises  
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more  
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid  
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring  
CC gene expression levels, identifying diallelic markers or polymorphisms,  
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the  
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid  
CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-  
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific  
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by  
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones  
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been  
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the  
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence  
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly  
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html  
XX  
XX Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

```

Query Match      2.1%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 88;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      878 CATTGAGGCTCTGCATGTGAGAAC 901
Db      1 CAAGAGGCTCTGAGAGTGAAC 24

RESULT 7
ID      ADC51443/c
ID      ADC51443 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC      ADC51443;
XX
DT      18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE      Human natriuretic peptide A receptor PCR primer 1 SEQ ID NO:2.
XX
KW      human; circulatory disease; ss; natriuretic peptide A receptor; receptor;
KW      PCR; primer.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      JP2002355049-A.
XX
PD      10-DEC-2002.
XX
PF      01-JUN-2001; 2001JP-00167331.
XX
PR      01-JUN-2001; 2001JP-00167331.
XX
PA      (UUNI-) UNIV NIPPON.
XX
DR      WPI; 2003-472590/45.
XX
PT      An oligonucleotide for identification of genetic factors of diseases of
PT      circulatory organs.
XX
PS      Example 1; SEQ ID NO 2; 6pp; Japanese.
XX
CC      The invention relates to a novel oligonucleotide for identification of
CC      genetic factors of diseases of circulatory organs. The oligonucleotide of
CC      the invention is useful for the genetic identification of diseases of
CC      circulatory organs. The present sequence is used in the exemplification
CC      of the invention.
XX
SQ      Sequence 25 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      2.1%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 88;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      803 CTGACTGAACCTGCTGTACTGTGGG 826
Db      24 CTGACTATTCCTAGTACTGTGGG 1

RESULT 8
ID      ABS55943
ID      ABS55943 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC      ABS55943;
XX
DT      22-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE      DNA topoisomerase II (TOP2) 21.34 cDNA RT-PCR primer #2.
XX
KW      DNA topoisomerase II 21.34; TOP2; primer; ss; DNA recombination; cancer;
KW      malignant tumour; haemopathy; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; RT-PCR;
KW      immunological disease; inflammation; development disturbance;
KW      reverse transcriptase.
XX
PT      Determining a toxicological response to an agent, useful for screening of

```

```

OS      Unidentified.
XX
PN      CN1345941-A.
XX
PD      24-APR-2002.
XX
PF      29-SEP-2000; 2000CN-00125577.
XX
PR      29-SEP-2000; 2000CN-00125577.
XX
PA      (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC.
XX
PI      Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX
WPI; 2002-539340/58.
XX
New polypeptide-DNA topoisomerase II (Top2) 21.34 for treating malignant
tumor, hemopathy, development disturbance, human immunodeficiency virus
infection, immunological disease and various inflammations.
XX
Example 2; Page 18 (Disclosure); 34pp; Chinese.
XX
The invention relates to the polypeptide DNA topoisomerase II (TOP2)
21.34, a polynucleotide encoding the polypeptide and a method for
producing the polypeptide by DNA recombination technology. The
polypeptide is used for curing several diseases, such as malignant
tumours, haemopathy, development disturbance, human immunodeficiency
virus (HIV) infection, immunological diseases and various inflammations.
This sequence represents a reverse transcriptase PCR (RT-PCR) primer used
in isolation of cDNA encoding DNA topoisomerase II (TOP2) 21.34
XX
SQ      Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      2.1%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 1e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      323 CAGAGAAGCTGTGAGCAACTT 344
Db      2 CAGAGCAGCTCGGAGCGACTT 23

RESULT 9
ID      ABZ84243/c
ID      ABZ84243 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC      ABZ84243;
XX
DT      14-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE      Toxicologically relevant human PCR primer #1402.
XX
KW      Toxicologically relevant gene; toxicological response; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
OS      Synthetic.
XX
PN      WO2003016500-A2.
XX
PD      27-FEB-2003.
XX
PF      16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US026514.
XX
PR      16-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313080P.
XX
PA      (PHAS-) PHASE-1 MOLECULAR TOXICOLOGY INC.
XX
PI      Neft RE, Dunn RT, Adkins K, Pickett GG, Kier LD, Schmeiser K;
PI      Alen P;
XX
WPI; 2003-268322/26.
XX
PT      Determining a toxicological response to an agent, useful for screening of

```

PT drugs, comprises comparing the expression profile of one or more human  
PT toxic response genes to a reference gene expression profile indicative of  
PT toxicity.

XX Claim 1; Page 337; 455pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for determining a  
CC toxicological response to an agent, which comprises comparing the  
CC expression profile of one or more human toxic response genes to a  
CC reference gene expression profile indicative of toxicity, and so  
CC determining the presence of a toxic response to the agent. Also  
CC described: (1) an array comprising one or more polynucleotides selected  
CC from the genes corresponding to the partial sequences given in A8282842  
CC to A8284764, or their fragments of at least 20 nucleotides, or homologues  
CC ; and (2) determining if a gene putatively identified to be a toxic  
CC response gene plays a role on toxic response pathways by determining the  
CC expression profile of the gene after exposure of cells or a human subject  
CC to a known toxic pharmaceutical or industrial agent, comprising: (a)  
CC exposing cells to an agent or isolating cells from a human subject who  
CC was exposed to an agent; (b) obtaining the test gene expression profile  
CC for a putatively identified toxic response gene after exposure to a known  
CC toxic pharmaceutical or industrial agent; and (c) comparing the test  
CC profile to the expression profile of a gene with a similar function or  
CC comparing the test profile to the expression profile of that gene after  
CC exposure to other known toxic compounds. The methods are useful for  
CC predicting and determining toxicological responses on a cellular, organ  
CC or system level. The arrays comprising the human genes are useful for  
CC toxicological screening of drugs, pharmaceutical compounds and chemicals

XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 174 GCTGACAGTCACAGTGGCCGGGTCA 198

Db 25 GCAGACAGTCACACTGTTTGTCA 1

RESULT 10

AC181954

ID AC181954 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX AC181954;

XX 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 81945.

XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;  
KW genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;  
KW cross-species comparison.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2003104410-A1.

XX 05-JUN-2003.

XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.

XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.

XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

XX Mittmann MP;

XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.

XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in  
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the  
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.

XX

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 81945; 9pp; English.

XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic  
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its  
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.  
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used  
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,  
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled  
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis  
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises  
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more  
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid  
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring  
CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,  
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the  
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid  
CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-  
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific  
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by  
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones  
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been  
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the  
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence  
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly  
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html

XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 172 CGCTGACAGTCACAGTGGCCGGGT 196

Db 1 CGCTGACAGTCACAGTGGCCGGGT 25

RESULT 11

AAA64547/c

ID AAA64547 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

XX AAA64547;

XX 02-JAN-2001 (first entry)

XX Nucleotide sequence of a donor site of human FEZ1 gene.

XX Human; FEZ1 gene; tumour suppressor gene; 8p22; cancer; tumour growth;  
KW tumour proliferation; tubulin; microtubule; protein Bfl-gamma;  
KW tubulin polymerisation disorder; mitosis initiation; cell proliferation;  
KW cell growth; cell shape; cell rigidity; cell motility; DNA replication;  
KW tumorigenesis; tumour survival; metastasis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200050565-A2.

XX 31-AUG-2000.

XX 25-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004950.

XX 25-FEB-1999; 99US-0121537P.

XX (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.

XX Croce CM, Ishii H;

XX WPI; 2000-558396/51.

XX New polynucleotide homologous with a portion of one strand of the human  
PT FEZ1 Gene, useful for alleviating abnormal cell proliferation such as  
PT cancer.

XX Example 1; Page 103; 255pp; English.

XX AAA64539-50 represent donor and acceptor sites of the human FEZ1 gene.

CC FEZ1 is a tumour suppressor gene, located at chromosome location 8p22.

CC Decreased or no expression of FEZ1 is detected in a variety of cancer

CC cells. Expression of FEZ1 inhibits tumour growth and proliferation. FEZ1

CC also interacts with tubulin, with microtubules, and with protein Bfl-

CC gamma. Post-translational phosphorylation and dephosphorylation modulates

CC the effect of the FEZ1 protein. Inhibitors of FEZ1 gene expression are

CC useful for inducing cells to proliferate. Compounds which modulate FEZ1

CC association with tubulin are useful for alleviating tubulin hyper- or

CC hypo- polymerisation disorders, such as those associated with aberrant

CC initiation of mitosis, modulation of the initiation and rate of cell

CC proliferation and cell growth, modulation of cell shape, cell rigidity,

CC cell motility, rate and stage of cellular DNA replication, intracellular

CC distribution of organelles, metastatic potential of cell and cellular

CC transformation from a non-cancerous to cancerous phenotype. Compounds

CC which modulate FEZ1 binding and phosphorylation are also useful for

CC alleviating a disorder, such as tumorigenesis, tumour survival, growth

CC and metastasis

XX SQ Sequence 23 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 23;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 404 CCTGCTCAGCAGCTCTCC 423

Db 21 CCTGCTCAGCAGGTTCA 2

RESULT 12

AAV06320/c

ID AAV06320 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AAV06320;

AC

XX 06-MAY-1998 (first entry)

DT

XX Human prolyl 4-hydroxylase alpha subunit amplifying 3' primer.

DE

XX Collagen; human; recombinant; post-translational enzyme; procollagen;

KW prolyl 4-hydroxylase alpha subunit; PCR primer; ss.

KX

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9738710-A1.

EN

XX 23-OCT-1997.

PD

XX 11-APR-1997; 97WO-US007300.

PF

XX 12-APR-1996; 96US-00631336.

PR

XX (FIBR-) FIBROGEN INC.

PA (FIFI-) ACAD FINLAND.

PA

XX Kivirikki KI, Pihlajaniemi T;

PI

XX WPI; 1997-526203/48.

DR

XX Recombinant production of (pro)collagen having correct folding - using

PT vectors encoding collagen subunit and collagen post-translational enzyme

PT respectively.

XX

XX Example 10; Page 57; 90pp; English.

PS

XX This primer is used to mutate a plasmid pBS(SK-) by PCR by introducing a

CC NorI site upstream of the initiation codon for human prolyl 4-hydroxylase

CC alpha subunit. This is used in the construction of recombinant vectors

CC containing collagen modifying enzymes. A novel method for producing a

CC (pro)collagen polypeptide comprises culturing a host cell, where the host

CC cell has been infected, transfected or transformed with a first

CC expression vector comprising a polynucleotide molecule having a nucleic

CC acid sequence which encodes a (pro)collagen subunit and a second

CC expression vector comprising a polynucleotide molecule having a nucleic

CC acid sequence which encodes at least one (pro)collagen post-translational

CC enzyme or enzyme subunit. The (pro)collagen polypeptide is then purified

CC from the cultured cell. The (pro)collagen polypeptide is selected from

CC collagen types IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI,

CC XVII, XVIII, and XIX. The methods can be used for the production of

CC collagens such as human collagens which can be used in therapeutic

CC applications. The method provides for the synthesis of correctly folded

CC proteins so that they exhibit the normal triple-helical conformation

CC characteristic of procollagens and collagens. Purification of the

CC collagens is greatly facilitated

XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 748 TGGTCTTAAGCAGATGCA 767

Db 20 TGGTCTTAAGGATATGCA 1

RESULT 13

AAQ93015

ID AAQ93015 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX AAQ93015;

AC

XX 02-APR-1996 (first entry)

DT

XX Pre-invasive human breast cancer marker gene PCR primer.

DE

XX BRCA1; breast cancer; diagnosis; prognosis; gene therapy;

KW non-comedo DCIS; ductal carcinoma in situ; intraductal carcinoma;

KX pre-invasive human breast tissue; marker gene; RT-PCR; primer;

KW randomly selected; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

OS

XX WO9519369-A1.

PN

XX 20-JUL-1995.

PD

XX 17-JAN-1995; 95WO-US000608.

PF

XX 14-JAN-1994; 94US-00182961.

PR

XX 17-JAN-1995; 95US-00373799.

PR

XX (UYVA-) UNIV VANDERBILT.

PA

XX Holt JT, Jensen RA, Page DL, Obermiller PS, Robinson-Benion CL;

PI Thompson ME;

PI

XX WPI; 1995-269208/35.

DR

XX Detection, diagnosis and treatment of pre-invasive breast cancer - by

PT identifying differentially expressed marker genes, also use of BRCA1 gene

PT in therapy of breast cancer.

PT

XX Claim 13; Page 106; 149pp; English.

PS

XX In a novel method, differentially expressed cDNA clones are identified by

CC comparing cDNA obtained from abnormal breast tissue (e.g. ductal breast

CC carcinoma in situ (DCIS)) samples with those obtained from normal breast

CC epithelial cells. Such clones are useful as marker genes for pre-invasive

CC human breast tissue. In a prefd. version of the method, differential

CC expression of the marker gene is confirmed by using PCR amplification.

CC The present sequence is that of a randomly selected PCR primer for use in  
XX the amplification  
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;  
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 201 TTCTGGGTCCAGCCCTC 220  
DB 3 TTCTGGGTACCTGCCCC 22  
RESULT 14  
ACI98047  
ID ACI98047 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
XX  
AC ACI98047;  
XX  
DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 98038.  
XX  
DE EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;  
KW genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;  
KW cross-species comparison.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2003104410-A1.  
XX  
PD 05-JUN-2003.  
XX  
PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.  
XX  
PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.  
XX  
PA (APFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.  
XX  
PI Mittmann MP;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.  
XX  
PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in  
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the  
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.  
XX  
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 98038; 9pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic  
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its  
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.  
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used  
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,  
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled  
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis  
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises  
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more  
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid  
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring  
CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,  
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the  
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid  
CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-  
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific  
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by  
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones  
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been  
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the  
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence  
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly  
CC from USPTO at [seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html](http://seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html)

XX  
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;  
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 882 GAGGTCTCTGCATGTGAGAAC 901  
DB 4 GAGGTCTCTCCAAGTGAGAAC 23  
RESULT 15  
ABN13283/C  
ID ABN13283 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
XX  
AC ABN13283;  
XX  
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human GDMPLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13275.  
XX  
DE Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200192524-A2.  
XX  
PD 06-DEC-2001.  
XX  
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
XX  
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000561.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000562.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000563.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000564.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000565.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000566.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000567.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000568.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000569.  
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
XX  
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
XX  
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DX, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
XX  
PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13275; 214pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP-  
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule

CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 401 CACCTGCTCCAGCAGCTCTCC 423  
 ||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 25 CACTCTGCTCCAGCTGCTGTC 3

RESULT 16  
 ABN13285/C  
 ID ABN13285 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
 XX AC ABN13285;  
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13277.  
 XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200192524-A2.  
 XX DT 06-DEC-2001.

XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
 XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX FA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Pern SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX WPI; 2002-179445/23.  
 XX DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,  
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 PT desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13277; 214pp; English.  
 XX PS  
 XX PA

CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 401 CACCTGCTCCAGCAGCTCTCC 423  
 ||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 23 CACTCTGCTCCAGCTGCTGTC 1

RESULT 17  
 ABN13284/C  
 ID ABN13284 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
 XX AC ABN13284;  
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13276.  
 XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200192524-A2.  
 XX DT 06-DEC-2001.

XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
 XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX FA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.



XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13276; 214pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 401 CACCTGCTCCAGCAGCTCTCC 423  
 DB 24 CACTCTGCTCCAGCTGCTGTC 2  
 RESULT 18  
 ABZ84104/c  
 ID ABZ84104 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
 XX  
 XX ABZ84104;  
 XX  
 XX 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Toxicologically relevant human PCR primer #1263.  
 DE  
 XX Toxicologically relevant gene; toxicological response; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX WO2003016500-A2.  
 PN  
 XX  
 XX 27-FEB-2003.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US026514.  
 PF  
 XX  
 XX 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313080P.  
 PR  
 XX  
 XX (PHAS-) PHASE-1 MOLECULAR TOXICOLOGY INC.  
 PA  
 XX Neft RE, Dunn RT, Adkins K, Pickett GG, Kier LD, Schmeiser K;  
 PI  
 XX Alen P;  
 XX

DR WPI; 2003-268322/26.  
 XX  
 XX Determining a toxicological response to an agent, useful for screening of  
 PT drugs, comprises comparing the expression profile of one or more human  
 PT toxic response genes to a reference gene expression profile indicative of  
 PT toxicity.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 1; Page 331; 455pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX  
 XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for determining a  
 CC toxicological response to an agent, which comprises comparing the  
 CC expression profile of one or more human toxic response genes to a  
 CC reference gene expression profile indicative of toxicity, and so  
 CC determining the presence of a toxic response to the agent. Also  
 CC described: (1) an array comprising one or more polynucleotides selected  
 CC from the genes corresponding to the partial sequences given in ABZ82842  
 CC to ABZ84764, or their fragments of at least 20 nucleotides, or homologues  
 CC ; and (2) determining if a gene putatively identified to be a toxic  
 CC response gene plays a role on toxic response pathways by determining the  
 CC expression profile of the gene after exposure of cells or a human subject  
 CC to a known toxic pharmaceutical or industrial agent, comprising: (a)  
 CC exposing cells to an agent or isolating cells from a human subject who  
 CC was exposed to an agent; (b) obtaining the test gene expression profile  
 CC for a putatively identified toxic response gene after exposure to a known  
 CC toxic pharmaceutical or industrial agent; and (c) comparing the test  
 CC profile to the expression profile of a gene with a similar function or  
 CC comparing the test profile to the expression profile of that gene after  
 CC exposure to other known toxic compounds. The methods are useful for  
 CC predicting and determining toxicological responses on a cellular, organ  
 CC or system level. The arrays comprising the human genes are useful for  
 CC toxicological screening of drugs, pharmaceutical compounds and chemicals  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 297 GTGGGGCCCTGCATGGGAAGA 319  
 DB 25 GTGGTAGCCCTGGATGGGAAGA 3  
 RESULT 19  
 ABX77364  
 ID ABX77364 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
 XX  
 XX ABX77364;  
 AC  
 XX  
 XX 09-APR-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 XX Mouse lrb 3' RACE primer.  
 DE  
 XX  
 XX LPS responsive CHS1/beige-like anchor gene; lrb; primer; PCR;  
 KW tumour growth inhibitor; cytostatic; gene therapy; tumour; cancer;  
 KW melanoma; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; adenocarcinoma;  
 KW lymphoblastic leukaemia; lung carcinoma; ss; human; mouse.  
 XX  
 XX Mus sp.  
 OS  
 XX WO200278614-A2.  
 PN  
 XX  
 XX 10-OCT-2002.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 02-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010350.  
 PF  
 XX  
 XX 02-APR-2001; 2001US-0280107P.  
 PR  
 XX  
 XX (UYSF-) UNIV SOUTH FLORIDA.  
 PA  
 XX  
 XX Kerr WG, Wang J;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-103233/09.  
 XX

XX A new isolated LPS-responsive and Beige-like Anchor polypeptide useful  
 PT for inhibiting growth of tumors in a patient.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 33; 79pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention relates to a novel isolated LPS-responsive and Beige-like  
 CC Anchor (Irba) polypeptide which may be used to inhibit tumour growth. The  
 CC invention also comprises an interfering RNA sequence which may be used to  
 CC suppress Irba function and inhibit tumour growth. The polypeptide and  
 CC small interfering RNA (siRNA) molecules of the invention may have  
 CC cytosstatic activity and may be used in gene therapy. Also disclosed is a  
 CC method for inhibiting tumour growth in a patient comprising administering  
 CC to the patient an agent that suppresses Irba function in the patient. The  
 CC agent may be a polynucleotide fragment of an Irba gene or its variant, or  
 CC a polypeptide fragment of an Irba gene or its variant or an RNA sequence  
 CC that interferes with the expression of the Irba gene. The method of the  
 CC invention may be used to treat a patient who is suffering from a tumour  
 CC or a cancer, such as breast, prostate, melanoma, cervical or colorectal  
 CC cancer, chronic myelogenous leukemia, adenocarcinoma, lymphoblastic  
 CC leukemia or lung carcinoma. The present sequence represents a PCR primer  
 CC used to amplify a Irba gene sequence of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 10 A; 1 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 767 AGAAGTGGAGAGAGTGTGAGC 789  
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 DB 3 AGAAGAGGAGAGAGTGTGATC 25  
 RESULT 20  
 ABX77358  
 ID ABX77358 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABX77358;  
 XX  
 DT 09-APR-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Mouse Irba gene PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 KW LPS responsive CHS1/beige-like anchor gene; Irba; primer; PCR;  
 KW tumour growth inhibitor; cytosstatic; gene therapy; tumour; cancer;  
 KW melanoma; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; adenocarcinoma;  
 KW lymphoblastic leukaemia; lung carcinoma; ss; human; mouse.  
 XX  
 OS Mus sp.  
 XX  
 PN WO200278614-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 10-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 02-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010350.  
 XX  
 PR 02-APR-2001; 2001US-0280107P.  
 XX  
 PA (JYSP-) UNIV SOUTH FLORIDA.  
 XX  
 PI Kerr WG, Wang J;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-103233/09.  
 XX  
 PT A new isolated LPS-responsive and Beige-like Anchor polypeptide useful  
 PT for inhibiting growth of tumors in a patient.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 33; 79pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention relates to a novel isolated LPS-responsive and Beige-like  
 CC Anchor (Irba) polypeptide which may be used to inhibit tumour growth. The  
 CC invention also comprises an interfering RNA sequence which may be used to  
 CC suppress Irba function and inhibit tumour growth. The polypeptide and  
 CC small interfering RNA (siRNA) molecules of the invention may have  
 CC cytosstatic activity and may be used in gene therapy. Also disclosed is a  
 CC method for inhibiting tumour growth in a patient comprising administering  
 CC to the patient an agent that suppresses Irba function in the patient. The  
 CC agent may be a polynucleotide fragment of an Irba gene or its variant, or  
 CC a polypeptide fragment of an Irba gene or its variant or an RNA sequence  
 CC that interferes with the expression of the Irba gene. The method of the  
 CC invention may be used to treat a patient who is suffering from a tumour  
 CC or a cancer, such as breast, prostate, melanoma, cervical or colorectal  
 CC cancer, chronic myelogenous leukemia, adenocarcinoma, lymphoblastic  
 CC leukemia or lung carcinoma. The present sequence represents a PCR primer  
 CC used to amplify a Irba gene sequence of the invention  
 XX

CC suppress Irba function and inhibit tumour growth. The polypeptide and  
 CC small interfering RNA (siRNA) molecules of the invention may have  
 CC cytosstatic activity and may be used in gene therapy. Also disclosed is a  
 CC method for inhibiting tumour growth in a patient comprising administering  
 CC to the patient an agent that suppresses Irba function in the patient. The  
 CC agent may be a polynucleotide fragment of an Irba gene or its variant, or  
 CC a polypeptide fragment of an Irba gene or its variant or an RNA sequence  
 CC that interferes with the expression of the Irba gene. The method of the  
 CC invention may be used to treat a patient who is suffering from a tumour  
 CC or a cancer, such as breast, prostate, melanoma, cervical or colorectal  
 CC cancer, chronic myelogenous leukemia, adenocarcinoma, lymphoblastic  
 CC leukemia or lung carcinoma. The present sequence represents a PCR primer  
 CC used to amplify a Irba gene sequence of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 10 A; 1 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 767 AGAAGTGGAGAGAGTGTGAGC 789  
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 DB 3 AGAAGAGGAGAGAGTGTGATC 25  
 RESULT 21  
 ACI74125  
 ID ACI74125 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACI74125;  
 XX  
 DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 74116.  
 XX  
 KW EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;  
 KW genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;  
 KW cross-species comparison.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003104410-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 05-JUN-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.  
 XX  
 PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.  
 XX  
 PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.  
 XX  
 PI Mittmann MP;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.  
 XX  
 PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in  
 PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the  
 PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 74116; 9pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic  
 CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its  
 CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.  
 CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used  
 CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,  
 CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled  
 CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis  
 CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises  
 CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more  
 CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid  
 CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring  
 CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,

CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the  
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid  
CC probes is useful in situ hybridization, in Southern, Northern or dot-  
CC blot hybridization to identify or detect the sequence or specific  
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by  
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones  
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been  
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the  
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence  
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly  
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html  
XX  
XX Sequence 25 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 251 GAAGGACTGAGAGGAGGACCT 273  
DB 3 GAAGGACTGAGAGGAGGACTT 25

RESULT 22  
ACK10883  
ID ACK10883 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
XX  
AC ACK10883;  
DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 110864.  
DE EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;  
XX genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;  
KW cross-species comparison.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX US2003104410-A1.  
PN 05-JUN-2003.  
PD 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.  
PP 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.  
PR (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.  
XX Mittmann MP;  
PI WPI; 2003-567953/53.  
DR New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in  
XX Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the  
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.  
PT  
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 110864; 9pp; English.

XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic  
XX acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its  
XX perfect match, antisense match or antisense mismatch.  
XX Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used  
XX in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,  
XX in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled  
XX compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis  
XX of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises  
XX hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more  
XX nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid  
XX probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring  
XX gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,  
XX or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the  
XX nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid

CC probes is useful in situ hybridization, in Southern, Northern or dot-  
CC blot hybridization to identify or detect the sequence or specific  
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by  
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones  
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been  
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the  
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence  
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly  
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html  
XX  
XX Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;  
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 327 GAAGCTGTGGAGCAACTGTGTC 349  
DB 1 GAAGAAGTAGAGCAACTGTGTC 23

RESULT 23  
ACK12063/c  
ID ACK12063 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
XX  
AC ACK12063;  
DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 112044.  
DE EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;  
XX genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;  
KW cross-species comparison.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX US2003104410-A1.  
PN 05-JUN-2003.  
PD 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.  
PP 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.  
PR (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.  
XX Mittmann MP;  
PI WPI; 2003-567953/53.  
DR New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in  
XX Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the  
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.  
PT  
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 112044; 9pp; English.

XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic  
XX acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its  
XX perfect match, antisense match or antisense mismatch.  
XX Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used  
XX in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,  
XX in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled  
XX compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis  
XX of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises  
XX hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more  
XX nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid  
XX probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring  
XX gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,  
XX or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the  
XX nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid  
XX probes is useful in situ hybridization, in Southern, Northern or dot-  
XX blot hybridization to identify or detect the sequence or specific

CC non-invasive and combining the

CC para. 1

CC Thus, any sequence within the family of sequences will not significantly  
 CC cross-hybridize with any other sequence derived from that family, making  
 CC it suitable for highly parallel processing of analytes. ABS61529-ABS62696  
 CC represent oligonucleotide tags of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 12 A; 0 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 24;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 767 AGAATGAGAGAGAGTGA 787  
 Db 2 AGAATTAGAGATAAGTGTGA 22

RESULT 26  
 ABI86484/c  
 ID ABI86484 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABI86484;  
 XX  
 DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 DE  
 DE Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#2044 oligo #1.  
 XX  
 KW Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;  
 KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;  
 KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;  
 KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;  
 KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO200179548-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 25-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.  
 XX  
 PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.  
 XX  
 XX (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.  
 XX  
 XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;  
 XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.  
 XX  
 XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which  
 XX complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.  
 XX  
 XX Example 5; Fig 25; 300pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture  
 XX oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary  
 XX oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where  
 XX (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful  
 XX for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents  
 XX e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal  
 XX infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and  
 XX Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,  
 XX Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents  
 XX selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus  
 XX medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such  
 XX as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.  
 XX Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes  
 XX involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the  
 XX cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,  
 XX p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The  
 XX method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food  
 XX and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning  
 XX electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the  
 XX particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe

CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a  
 CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI82074 to  
 CC ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification  
 CC of the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 24;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 230 GACGCGCTGGCTCAGCTCTT 250  
 Db 21 GATGCGCTGGCTCAGATCCT 1

RESULT 27  
 ABI86485  
 ID ABI86485 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABI86485;  
 XX  
 DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 DE  
 DE Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#2044 oligo #2.  
 XX  
 KW Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;  
 KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;  
 KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;  
 KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;  
 KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO200179548-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 25-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.  
 XX  
 PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.  
 XX  
 XX (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.  
 XX  
 XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;  
 XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.  
 XX  
 XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which  
 XX complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.  
 XX  
 XX Example 5; Fig 25; 300pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture  
 XX oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary  
 XX oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where  
 XX (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful  
 XX for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents  
 XX e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal  
 XX infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and  
 XX Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,  
 XX Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents  
 XX selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus  
 XX medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such  
 XX as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.  
 XX Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes  
 XX involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the  
 XX cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,  
 XX p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The  
 XX method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food  
 XX and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning  
 XX electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the  
 XX particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe

CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a  
 CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ARI82074 to  
 CC ARI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification  
 CC of the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 24;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 230 GACGGCGTGGCTCAGTCTT 250  
 |||||  
 Db 4 GATGGCGTGGCTCAGATCT 24  
 RESULT 28  
 ABL55265  
 ID ABL55265 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABL55265;  
 XX  
 DT 28-JUN-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Lambda allele #2 PCR primer RESP04, SEQ ID NO:12.  
 XX  
 DE Genetic variation; genotyping; polymorphism detection;  
 KW mutation detection; single nucleotide polymorphism detection;  
 KW SNP detection; interrupted restriction site; non-palindromic;  
 KW nucleotide array; diagnosis; cancer; genetic disorder;  
 KW pathogenic organism; drug resistance; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Bacteriophage lambda.  
 XX  
 PN WO200229006-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 11-APR-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 01-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US042432.  
 XX  
 PR 02-OCT-2000; 2000US-0237409P.  
 PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0247166P.  
 PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0247167P.  
 PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0247172P.  
 PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0247173P.  
 PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0247275P.  
 PR 24-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263971P.  
 PR 15-FEB-2001; 2001US-0269244P.  
 PR 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-0300319P.  
 PR 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-0300350P.  
 PR 27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301394P.  
 XX  
 PA (KECK-) KECK GRADUATE INST.  
 XX  
 PI Van Ness J, Galas DJ, Garrison LK;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-340099/37.  
 XX  
 FT Method, oligonucleotides and arrays for parallel measurement of genetic  
 FT variations, based on the incorporation of unique restriction endonuclease  
 FT restriction sites flanking and encompassing genetic variation loci.  
 XX  
 PS Example 2; Page 73; 135pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a method, oligonucleotides and arrays for  
 CC parallel measurement of genetic variations. The method is based on the  
 CC presence of interrupted (non-palindromic) restriction endonuclease  
 CC restriction sites (IRRS) which flank and encompass genetic variation  
 CC loci and is used for determining the identity of one or more nucleotides  
 CC at a defined position in a single-stranded nucleic acid. Examples of  
 CC restriction endonucleases which recognise interrupted sites are BslI,  
 CC EcoNI, AhdI, BglI and XmnI. The method of the invention involves the use  
 CC of an immobilised antisense primer which anneals to the target nucleic

CC acid 3' of the position of interest, and a sense primer which corresponds  
 CC to a sequence 5' of the position of interest. In addition, each primer  
 CC includes part of the endonuclease recognition sequence, such that  
 CC extension from the primers will generate a complete double-stranded  
 CC IRRS, in which the nucleotide of interest is located in the variable  
 CC region of the IRRS. The double-stranded DNA thus generated is then  
 CC cleaved with the relevant restriction endonuclease, and the cleavage  
 CC product characterised (e.g., via gel electrophoresis, or mass  
 CC spectrometry) to identify the nucleotide of interest. The method, primers  
 CC and arrays may be used to identify mutations associated with a wide range  
 CC of diseases, including bladder carcinoma, colorectal tumours, sickle-cell  
 CC anaemia, thalassemias, alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency, Lesch-Nyhan  
 CC syndrome, cystic fibrosis/mucoviscidosis, Duchenne/Becker muscular  
 CC dystrophy, Alzheimer's disease, X-chromosome-dependent mental deficiency,  
 CC Huntington's disease, phenylketonuria, galactosaemia, Wilson's disease,  
 CC haemochromatosis, severe combined immunodeficiency, albinism,  
 CC alkaptonuria, lysosomal storage diseases, Ehlers-Danlos syndrome,  
 CC haemophilia, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase disorder,  
 CC agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome,  
 CC Fabry's disease, fragile X syndrome, familial hypercholesterolaemia,  
 CC polycystic kidney disease, hereditary spherocytosis, Marfan's syndrome,  
 CC von Willebrand's disease, neurofibromatosis, tuberous sclerosis,  
 CC hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia, familial colonic polyposis,  
 CC myotonic dystrophy, osteogenesis imperfecta, acute intermittent  
 CC porphyria, and von Hippel-Lindau disease. The method, primers and arrays  
 CC may also be used to genotype a pathogenic microorganism in order to  
 CC identify mutations associated with drug resistance. The method offers a  
 CC convenient, rapid and sensitive method for detecting mutations and  
 CC parallel measurement of genetic variations. The methods exploit the high  
 CC degree of specificity provided by restriction endonucleases and employ  
 CC readily available detection techniques. In an exemplification of the  
 CC invention, an allele of interest from the bacteriophage lambda genome  
 CC (ABL55267) was amplified using PCR primers ABL55264-ABL55265. The  
 CC amplicon was then digested with FokI to release a 6-mer nucleic acid  
 CC fragment which was analysed by electrospray-liquid chromatography/mass  
 CC spectrometry  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;  
 Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;  
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 370 AGCGTCTGGCGTCTCTGTCGCGG 393  
 |||||  
 Db 1 AGCGTCTGTTTCATCTCTGTCGCGG 24  
 RESULT 29  
 AAT29081  
 ID AAT29081 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT29081;  
 XX  
 DT 02-DEC-1996 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Primer for tyrosinase gene fragment.  
 XX  
 KW p53; mutant; mutation; cleavage; nuclease; cleavage; Thermus;  
 KW Escherichia; Saccharomyces; Campylobacter; Mycobacterium; Shigella;  
 KW Staphylococcus; identification; detection; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO9615267-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 23-MAY-1996.  
 XX  
 XX 09-NOV-1995; 95WO-US014673.  
 XX 09-NOV-1994; 94US-00337164.  
 PR 09-MAR-1995; 95US-00402601.  
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00484956.

PR 30-AUG-1995; 95US-00520946.  
 PA (THIR-) THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES INC.  
 XX  
 PI Dahlberg JE, Iyamichev VI, Brow MAD, Oldenburg MC, Heisler LM;  
 PI Fors L, Olive DM;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1996-259862/26.  
 XX  
 XX Cleavage of nucleic acids to detect mutation(s) - allows detection esp.  
 PT in human p53 gene, to identify strains of microorganisms and viruses.  
 PT  
 XX Example 10; Page 119; 433pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX Cleavage of nucleic acids using an enzyme, especially a nuclease selected  
 CC from the group consisting of: Cleavase (RTM) BN enzyme, Thermus aquaticus  
 CC DNA polymerase, Thermus thermophilus DNA polymerase, Escherichia coli  
 CC ExolIII and the Saccharomyces cerevisiae Rad1/Rad10 complex. The nucleic  
 CC acid substrate is preferably an oligonucleotide containing a human p53  
 CC gene sequence or alternatively, microbial gene sequences. Cleavage  
 CC products are compared to the cleavage products of reference gene  
 CC sequences. The method is used for detecting mutation in the human p53  
 CC gene; for identifying strains of microorganisms, especially bacteria  
 CC selected from the group of members of the genera Campylobacter,  
 CC Escherichia, Mycobacterium, Salmonella, Shigella and Staphylococcus. The  
 CC method may also be used for the identification of viruses, especially  
 CC hepatitis C virus and simian immunodeficiency virus. The human tyrosinase  
 CC gene (both wild type and mutant gene fragments) was used as a test  
 CC sequence for the method. Three primers (AAT23080-82) were used alongside  
 CC other primers (AA127689-90) and in combination, to amplify fragments of  
 CC wild type and mutant tyrosinase genes  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 510 GCCAGTTGGCATTGGGA 528  
 Db 1 GCAAGTTGGCTTTGGGA 19  
 RESULT 30  
 AA001125/c  
 ID AA001125 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AA001125;  
 XX  
 DT 23-MAR-1998 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Elastin PCR primer for universal mammalian STS's.  
 XX  
 XX PCR primer; polymerase chain reaction; amplification; UM-STS;  
 KW universal mammalian sequence tagged site; genomic map; clone; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX WO9731012-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 28-AUG-1997.  
 PD  
 XX  
 PF 18-FEB-1997; 97WO-US002403.  
 XX  
 XX 22-FEB-1996; 96US-0012061P.  
 PR  
 XX (UNMI ) UNIV MICHIGAN.  
 PA (UNMS ) UNIV MICHIGAN STATE.  
 XX  
 XX Brewer GJ, Venta RJ, Yuzbasian-Gurkan V;  
 PI WPI; 1997-435083/40.  
 XX  
 XX

PT New oligonucleotide primers amplifying gene regions conserved among  
 PT mammals - useful for developing genomic maps, isolating clones and making  
 PT cross-species comparisons.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 1; Page 9; 26pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence represents a specifically claimed oligonucleotide  
 CC PCR primer. The oligonucleotide can be used for polymerase chain reaction  
 CC (PCR) amplification of DNA, specifically regions of specific genes that  
 CC are conserved among mammalian species, i.e. pairs of oligonucleotides  
 CC from the present specification represent universal mammalian sequence-  
 CC tagged site (UM-STS) primers. The primers are used to develop genomic  
 CC maps, to isolate clones from libraries, to make cross-species comparisons  
 CC and to develop additional genetic markers. UM-STS allow genomic  
 CC comparisons to be made between more species  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 136 CTGCTTTGGCGCTGCAGC 154  
 Db 19 CTGCTTTAGCGCTGCAGC 1  
 RESULT 31  
 ABT13587/c  
 ID ABT13587 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABT13587;  
 XX  
 DT 07-FEB-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Liver regeneration-related gene panel PCR primer #115.  
 XX  
 KW PCR; primer; ss; liver regeneration; gene panel; expression profile;  
 KW drug screening; drug development; hepatitis; liver transplantation.  
 XX  
 OS Unidentified.  
 XX  
 PN WO200277222-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 03-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 13-MAR-2002; 2002WO-JP002372.  
 XX  
 PR 13-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00070940.  
 XX  
 PA (AJIN ) AJINOMOTO CO INC.  
 XX  
 PI Yokoya F, Okutsu T, Mori M, Takahara Y, Fukuda H, Aburatani H;  
 PI Sonaka I;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2003-018922/01.  
 DR  
 XX Gene panel participating in liver regeneration, applicable in providing  
 PT expression data, diagnosis and development of drugs for promoting liver  
 PT regeneration e.g. after transplantation or removal of liver during  
 PT cancer.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 19; Page 76; 101pp; Japanese.  
 PS  
 CC The invention comprises a gene panel constructed from the expression  
 CC profile of known genes which show a change in expression level between  
 CC normal liver cells and liver cells under regeneration. The gene panel is  
 CC useful for providing expression data and screening/development of drugs  
 CC for liver regeneration (e.g. when treating hepatitis, after  
 CC transplantation or removal of the liver during cancer or hepatitis  
 CC therapy). The present DNA sequence represents a PCR primer used in the  
 CC invention  
 XX

```

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 761 GATGCGAGAACTGGAGAG 779
Db 19 GATTGCAGAACTGGAGATG 1

RESULT 32
AAT32535/c
ID AAT32535 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAT32535;
XX XX
XX XX
XX 02-DEC-1996 (first entry)
XX XX
XX Primer for exon 12 of the calpain large subunit 1 gene.
XX XX
XX Calpain; subunit; calcium; protease; mutation; treatment; detection;
XX KW identification; diagnosis; limb girdle muscular dystrophy; LGMD2;
XX KW calcium activated neutral protease; CANP; ss.
XX XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS
XX FN W09616175-A2.
XX XX
XX 30-MAY-1996.
XX XX
XX 21-NOV-1995; 95WO-EP004575.
XX XX
XX 22-NOV-1994; 94EP-00402668.
XX PR
XX (ASFR-) ASSOC FR CONTRE MYOPATHIES.
XX PA
XX Beckmann J, Richard I;
XX PI
XX WPI; 1996-268611/27.
XX DR
XX Human novel Calpain large subunit 1 gene encoding a calcium dependent
XX PT protease - used to develop prods. for the diagnosis and treatment of limb
XX PT -girdle muscular dystrophy 2 disease.
XX XX
XX Claim 16; Page 13; 66pp; English.
XX PS
XX XX
XX The calpain large subunit 1 gene located on chromosome 15 codes for a
XX CC calcium activated neutral protease (CANP3) belonging to the calpain
XX CC family. Mutations in the gene induce limb-girdle muscular dystrophy
XX CC (LGMD) 2 disease. The gene, and fragments of it, can be used in the
XX CC prevention, treatment, diagnosis and detection of a predisposition to
XX CC LGMD2 disease. Fifty primers (AAT32510-59) were used to specifically
XX CC amplify the exons and splice junctions of the calpain large subunit 1
XX CC gene as well as the regions containing the putative CAT, TATA boxes and
XX CC the polyadenylation signal. Two primers (AAT32534, AAT32535) were used to
XX CC amplify exon 12 of the gene
XX XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 12 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 394 GCACACACACCCCTGCTCCA 412
Db 20 GCACACTCACCCCTGCTCCA 2

RESULT 33
AAZ44829/c
ID AAZ44829 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX XX

```

```

AC AAZ44829;
XX XX
XX 19-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX DT
XX Human FADD primer ISIS #101866.
XX DE
XX FADD; human; antisense; inhibitor; Fas-associated death domain; primer;
XX KW probe; ss.
XX KW
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX US6015712-A.
XX PN
XX 18-JAN-2000.
XX PD
XX 19-JUL-1999; 99US-00357072.
XX PF
XX 19-JUL-1999; 99US-00357072.
XX PR
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PA
XX Monia BP, Cowser LM, Baker BP, Zhang H;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2000-126316/11.
XX DR
XX Antisense oligonucleotides, useful for inhibiting human Fas-associated
XX PT death domain (FADD) expression are targeted to the 3' untranslated region
XX PT of the FADD gene.
XX XX
XX Claim 3; Col 69-70; 37pp; English.
XX PS
XX This invention describes novel antisense oligonucleotides (OGNs) (I) 8-20
XX CC nucleotides in length that specifically hybridize with and inhibit
XX CC nucleic acids encoding human Fas-associated death domain (FADD), targeted
XX CC to the 3' untranslated region (3'UTR). (I) can be used to treat animals,
XX CC especially humans, suspected of having or being prone to a disease or
XX CC condition associated with FADD expression. AAZ44746-744831 represent
XX CC primers and probes used in the method of the invention
XX XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 233 GCGCGTGGCTCAGCTCTTG 251
Db 20 GCGCGTGGCTCAGCTCTTG 2

RESULT 34
ACC48754/c
ID ACC48754 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AC
XX ACC48754;
XX AC
XX 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX DT
XX Human ornithine decarboxylase-like protein gene 5' PCR primer.
XX DE
XX Ornithine decarboxylase-like protein; ODC-p; human;
XX KW central nervous system disease; testicular dysfunction; infertility;
XX KW cancer; diagnosis; PCR; primer; ss.
XX XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX EPI283258-A1.
XX PN
XX 12-FEB-2003.
XX PD
XX 08-AUG-2002; 2002EP-00255559.
XX PF
XX 09-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311063P.
XX PR

```



XX PA (ORTH ) ORTHO CLINICAL DIAGNOSTICS INC.  
 XX PI Heiskala M, Andersson LCU, Pitkanen L;  
 XX DR WPI; 2003-364989/35.  
 XX PT New nucleic acid molecule encoding an ornithine decarboxylase-like  
 PT protein, useful for diagnosing and monitoring the treatment of Central  
 PT Nervous System disease or testicular dysfunction.  
 XX PT Disclosure; Page 3; 45pp; English.  
 XX PS  
 XX CC The present sequence is a 5' primer for the human ornithine decarboxylase  
 CC -like protein (ODC-p) gene. The primer is based on ODC-p cDNA (see  
 CC ACC48726) beginning 10 nucleotides upstream from the predicted start  
 CC codon. PCR was performed using this primer to identify alternatively  
 CC splice variants of ODC-p (see ACC48727-33), using brain and testis tissue  
 CC libraries as template. ODC-p and its splice variants are involved in cell  
 CC differentiation, and different isoforms are expressed in different stages  
 CC of neuronal or spermatzoal differentiation. Assays for the detection of  
 CC ODC-p and its splice variants, particularly relative to ODC, are useful  
 CC in the detection and monitoring of a central nervous system disease such  
 CC as dementia, in the diagnosis of individuals with testicular dysfunction  
 CC or fertility problems, and for screening of early testicular cancer.  
 CC Note: The present sequence is identified as Seq ID 1 in the disclosure,  
 CC but is not the same as the sequence given as Seq ID 1 in Example 1 and in  
 CC the sequence listing (see ACC48745)  
 XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 22;  
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 451 ATGCCTTCAGGAGAGCT 469  
 DB 20 ATGCCTTCAGGAGAGCT 2  
 RESULT 35  
 AAQ11184  
 ID AAQ11184 standard; DNA; 23 BP.  
 XX AC AAQ11184;  
 XX DT 05-JUN-1991 (first entry)  
 XX DE Primer CP-37.  
 XX KW Chlamydia trachomatis L1 serovar; cryptic plasmid; hybridisation;  
 KW polymerase chain reaction; PCR; ss.  
 XX OS Synthetic.  
 XX PN EP420260-A.  
 XX PD 03-APR-1991.  
 XX PF 27-SEP-1990; 90EP-00118620.  
 XX PR 29-SEP-1989; 89US-00414542.  
 XX PA (HOFF ) HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE AG.  
 XX PI Longiaru M, Silver SB, Sulzinski MA;  
 XX WPI; 1991-095712/14.  
 XX PT Nucleic acid hybridisation assays - using a capture probe immobilised on  
 PT a solid support to bind a labelled target nucleic acid sequence.  
 XX Claim 42; Page 17; 21pp; English.

XX CC The primer (+ve polarity) corresponds to bases 678-700 from the cryptic  
 CC plasmid of C. trachomatis L1 serovar, (Hatt et al., Nucleic Acids  
 CC Research, 16:4053-4067,1988). It was used in conjunction with primer CP-  
 CC 38 (-ve polarity; AAQ11185), together designated Primer Set B, to  
 CC generate a 173 bp amplicon by PCR. The DNA was then detected by a capture  
 CC probe, CP-39 (-ve polarity; AAQ11186), using a plate assay. See also  
 CC AAQ11181-Q11183  
 XX SQ Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 23;  
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 885 GTCTGTCATGTGAGAACGT 903  
 DB 1 GTCTGTCATGTGAGAACGT 19  
 RESULT 36  
 AAV62733  
 ID AAV62733 standard; DNA; 23 BP.  
 XX AC AAV62733;  
 XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 XX DT 24-DEC-1998 (first entry)  
 XX DE Chlamydia trachomatis detection primer 3.  
 XX KW ss; Chlamydia trachomatis; identification; PCR; primer; amplification;  
 KW biotin dependent chromographic detection assay.  
 XX OS Chlamydia trachomatis.  
 XX PN EP675583-A2.  
 XX PD 04-NOV-1998.  
 XX PF 27-SEP-1990; 98EP-00111076.  
 XX PR 29-SEP-1989; 89US-00414542.  
 XX PR 27-SEP-1990; 90EP-00118620.  
 XX PA (HOFF ) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.  
 XX PI Longiaru M, Silver SB, Sulzinski MA;  
 XX WPI; 1998-559446/48.  
 XX PT Primers and probes for Chlamydia trachomatis detection - by PCR  
 PT amplification and hybridisation assay.  
 XX PS Example 13; Page 17; 21pp; English.  
 XX CC The primers AAV62931-V62734 are used for the identification of Chlamydia  
 CC trachomatis. After the target DNA has been amplified it is labelled with  
 CC biotin. The labelled DNA is specifically captured by base-pair  
 CC hybridization to an amplicon-specific oligonucleotide probe which is  
 CC bound to a solid support and the labelled DNA is detected with a biotin  
 CC dependent chromographic detection assay. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to  
 CC correct PF field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)  
 XX SQ Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 23;  
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 885 GTCTGTCATGTGAGAACGT 903  
 DB 1 GTCTGTCATGTGAGAACGT 19

RESULT 37  
AAV62729/c  
ID AAV62729 standard; DNA; 23 BP.  
XX AC AAV62729;  
XX AC AAV62729;  
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
XX DT 24-DEC-1998 (first entry)  
XX XX Chlamydia trachomatis sequence 5.  
XX XX ss; Chlamydia trachomatis; identification;  
XX KW biotin dependent chromatographic detection assay.  
XX OS Chlamydia trachomatis.  
XX PN EP875583-A2.  
XX PD 04-NOV-1998.  
XX PF 27-SEP-1990; 98EP-00111076.  
XX PR 29-SEP-1989; 89US-00414542.  
XX PR 27-SEP-1990; 90EP-00118620.  
XX PA (HOFF ) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.  
XX PI Longiaru M, Silver SB, Sulzinski MA;  
XX DR WPI; 1998-559446/48.  
XX XX Primers and probes for Chlamydia trachomatis detection - by PCR  
XX PT amplification and hybridisation assay.  
XX PS Claim 8; Page 17; 2lpp; English.  
XX XX The Chlamydia trachomatis target nucleic sequences AAV62725-V62730 are  
XX CC used for the identification of Chlamydia trachomatis. After the target  
XX CC DNA has been amplified it is labelled with biotin. The labelled DNA is  
XX CC specifically captured by base-pair hybridization to an amplicon-specific  
XX CC oligonucleotide probe which is bound to a solid support and the labelled  
XX CC DNA is detected with a biotin dependent chromatographic detection assay.  
XX CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to  
XX CC correct PR field.)  
XX XX Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 23;  
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 885 GTCCTGATGTGAGACGT 903  
Db 23 GTCCTGCTTGAGAGACGT 5  
RESULT 38  
ACC48745/c  
ID ACC48745 standard; DNA; 23 BP.  
XX AC ACC48745;  
XX XX 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
XX DT Human ornithine decarboxylase-like protein gene 5' PCR primer.  
XX DE Ornithine decarboxylase-like protein; ODC-p; human;  
XX KW central nervous system disease; testicular dysfunction; infertility;  
XX KW cancer; diagnosis; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX XX Homo sapiens.  
OS

XX PN EP1283258-A1.  
XX PD 12-FEB-2003.  
XX PF 08-AUG-2002; 2002EP-00255559.  
XX PR 09-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311063P.  
XX XX (ORTH ) ORTHO CLINICAL DIAGNOSTICS INC.  
XX PI Heiskala M, Andersson LCL, Pitkanen L;  
XX DR WPI; 2003-364989/35.  
XX XX New nucleic acid molecule encoding an ornithine decarboxylase-like  
XX PT protein, useful for diagnosing and monitoring the treatment of Central  
XX PT Nervous System disease or testicular dysfunction.  
XX PS Example 1; Page 6; 46pp; English.  
XX XX The present sequence is a 5' primer for the human ornithine decarboxylase  
XX CC -like protein (ODC-p) gene. The primer is based on ODC-p cDNA (see  
XX CC ACC48726) beginning 10 nucleotides upstream from the predicted start  
XX CC codon. PCR was performed using this primer to identify alternatively  
XX CC splice variants of ODC-p (see ACC48727-33), using brain and testis tissue  
XX CC libraries as template. ODC-p and its splice variants are involved in cell  
XX CC differentiation, and different isoforms are expressed in different stages  
XX CC of neuronal or spermatzoal differentiation. Assays for the detection of  
XX CC ODC-p and its splice variants, particularly relative to ODC, are useful  
XX CC in the detection and monitoring of a central nervous system disease such  
XX CC as dementia, in the diagnosis of individuals with testicular dysfunction  
XX CC or fertility problems, and for screening of early testicular cancer  
XX XX Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 23;  
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 451 ATGCCTTCCAGGAGACGT 469  
Db 21 ATGCCTTCCAGGAGACGT 3  
RESULT 39  
AAZ34149  
ID AAZ34149 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
XX AC AAZ34149;  
XX DT 07-DEC-1999 (first entry)  
XX XX Human PRO1072 PCR forward primer.  
XX XX Human; PRO; EST; expressed sequence tag; PCR primer; hybridisation;  
XX KW probe; blood coagulation disorder; cancer; cellular adhesion disorder;  
XX KW secreted protein; transmembrane protein; ss.  
XX OS Synthetic.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO9946281-A2.  
XX PD 16-SEP-1999.  
XX XX 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
XX PF 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
XX PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
XX PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
XX PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
XX PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.

```

PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079224P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079556P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082767P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084411P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085539P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.

PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.

XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX Wood WI, Goddard A, Gurney A, Yuan J, Baker KP, Chen J;
XX WPI; 1999-551358/46.
XX New secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and their polynucleotides,
XX useful for treating blood coagulation disorders, cancers and cellular
XX adhesion disorders.
XX Example 48; Page 222; 530pp; English.
XX The present invention describes secreted and transmembrane polypeptides
XX and their polynucleotides. The nucleotide sequences are useful as sources
XX of probes, primers, for chromosome mapping, and for generation of
XX antisense sequences. They can also be used to create transgenic animals.
XX The proteins can be used to treat a variety of diseases and disorders.
XX depending on their function. Diseases that may be treated include blood
XX coagulation disorders, cancers and cellular adhesion disorders. They may
XX also be used to raise antibodies. AAZ3891 to AAZ34338, and AA41685 to
XX AA41774 represent polynucleotide and polypeptide sequence given in the
XX exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 458 CCAGGACAGCTCCAGGAA 476
Db 1 CCAGGAATGCTCCAGGAA 19
|||||
AAC78783
ID AAC78783 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AAC78783;
XX 08-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX Human PRO1072 forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO:305.
XX Human; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; EST; cytostatic;
XX expressed sequence tag; detection; cancer; PCR primer; probe; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO2000053756-A2.
XX
XX 14-SEP-2000.
XX
XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
XX
XX 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
XX 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
XX 21-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
XX 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
XX 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
XX 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
XX 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.

```

PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028513.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
 XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL;  
 PI Ferrata N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Garber H, Gerritsen ME;  
 PI Goddard A, Godowski P, Grimaldi CJ, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;  
 PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;  
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX WPI; 2000-611443/58.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Novel PRO polypeptides and polynucleotides used in detection methods, to  
 PT target bioactive molecules to specific cells, and to modulate cellular  
 PT activities.  
 XX  
 XX Example 48; Page 278; 636pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX  
 XX AAC78458 to AAC78599 represent polynucleotide and EST (expressed sequence  
 CC tag) sequences which encode secreted or transmembrane PRO polypeptides.  
 CC The PRO polynucleotides and polypeptides have cytostatic activity. The  
 CC polynucleotides and polypeptides can be used for detecting the presence  
 CC of PRO polypeptides in samples, for linking bioactive molecules to cells  
 CC and for modulating biological activities of cells, using the polypeptides  
 CC for specific targeting. The polypeptide targeting can be used to kill the  
 CC target cells, e.g. for the treatment of cancers. The polypeptide pairs  
 CC provide specific targeting of bioactive molecules to cells. AAC78600 to  
 CC AAC78987 represent PCR primers and probes used in the isolation of the  
 CC PRO polynucleotide sequences  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;  
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 458 CCAGGAAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476  
 DB 1 CCAGGAATGCTCCAGGAA 19  
 RESULT 41  
 ID ABK51524 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
 AC ABK51524;  
 XX  
 XX 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
 DE Human myoglobin IXA 14.08 reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer #1.  
 DE Human, myoglobin IXA 14.08; obesity; tumour; RT-PCR;  
 KW reverse transcriptase PCR; primer; ss.  
 KW Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX CN1331191-A.  
 XX 16-JAN-2002.  
 XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116892.  
 XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116892.  
 PR

XX (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.  
 XX Mao Y, Xie Y;  
 XX WPI; 2002-305500/35.  
 DR  
 XX Polypeptide-human myoglobin IXA14.08 and polynucleotide for coding it.  
 PT Example 2; Page 17 (Disclosure); 32pp; Chinese.  
 PS  
 XX The invention described a novel polypeptide-human myoglobin IXA 14.08,  
 CC the polynucleotide for coding it, the process for preparing the  
 CC polypeptide by DNA recombination, the application of the polypeptide in  
 CC treating diseases such as obesity and tumours, the antagonist of the  
 CC polypeptide and its medical action, and the application of the  
 CC polynucleotide are disclosed. This sequence represents a reverse  
 CC transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer used to isolate cDNA encoding the human  
 CC myoglobin IXA 14.08 described in the invention  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;  
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 452 TGCCTTCCAGGAGAGCTC 470  
 DB 1 TGCCTTCCGAGAGGGCTC 19  
 RESULT 42  
 ID ABK50280  
 ID ABK50280 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
 XX  
 XX ABK50280;  
 AC  
 XX 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
 DT Human motor protein analogous protein 10.12 RT-PCR primer #1.  
 DE Motor protein analogous protein 10.12; reverse transcriptase;  
 XX protein metabolism disturbance related disease; Human;  
 KW membrane protein dysfunction related disease; ss;  
 KW cell withering dysfunction related disease; PCR; primer.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX CN1329083-A.  
 XX 02-JAN-2002.  
 XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116665.  
 XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116665.  
 XX (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIODOOR GENE DEV CO LTD.  
 PA Mao Y, Xie Y;  
 PI WPI; 2002-305418/35.  
 DR A novel polypeptide-human motor protein analogous protein 10.12 and  
 PT polynucleotide for coding this polypeptide.  
 PT Example 2; Page 21 (Disclosure); 38pp; Chinese.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to a novel polypeptide-human motor protein  
 CC analogous protein 10.12, the polynucleotide encoding this polypeptide and  
 CC a method for producing this polypeptide by using recombinant DNA  
 CC technology. The invention also discloses the method for curing several  
 CC diseases, such as protein metabolism disturbance related disease,  
 CC membrane protein dysfunction related disease and cell withering

CC dysfunction related disease by using this polypeptide. Also disclosed is  
 CC an antagonist for resisting this polypeptide and its therapeutic action,  
 CC and the application of the polynucleotide encoding this novel human motor  
 CC protein analogous protein 10.12. The present sequence is a reverse  
 CC transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer used to isolate the cDNA encoding human  
 CC motor protein analogous protein 10.12  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;  
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 889 TGCATGTGAGAACGTATTT 907  
 |||||  
 Db 3 TCGCTGTGAGACATATTT 21

RESULT 43  
 ABS61879  
 ID ABS61879 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX ABS61879;  
 DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Analyte sorting tag sequence #351.  
 XX  
 KW Analyte sorting oligonucleotide tag; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200259355-A2.

XX 01-AUG-2002.

XX 25-JAN-2002; 2002WO-CA000089.

XX 25-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263710P.

XX 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303799P.

XX (TMBI-) TM BIOSCIENCE CORP.

XX Kobler D, Fieldhouse D;

XX WPI; 2002-619176/66.

PT Polynucleotides comprising minimally cross-hybridizing nucleotide  
 PT sequences, useful as tags or tag complements for use in a wide variety of  
 PT research, medical or industrial applications, e.g. in diagnostic assays  
 PT or DNA sequencing.

XX Example 2; Page 64; 120pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a composition, which comprises molecules for use  
 CC as tags or tag complements. Each molecule comprises an oligonucleotide  
 CC selected from a set of oligonucleotides based on numeric identifiers  
 CC (numerals 1-3) corresponding to the pattern of nucleotide bases present  
 CC in 1168 nucleotide sequences fully defined in the specification. These  
 CC oligonucleotides were found to be non-cross hybridising. The composition  
 CC is useful as a tag or tag complement, in analysing a biological sample  
 CC for the presence of a mutation or polymorphism at a locus in a nucleic  
 CC acid, and in determining the presence of a target suspected of being  
 CC contained in a mixture. Also for use in a wide variety of research,  
 CC medical, or industrial applications, e.g. identification of disease-  
 CC related polynucleotides in diagnostic assays, screening for clones of  
 CC novel target polynucleotides, identification of specific polynucleotide  
 CC in blots of mixtures of polynucleotides, therapeutic blocking of  
 CC inappropriately expressed genes or DNA sequencing. The polynucleotides of  
 CC the composition are particularly useful in methods involving highly  
 CC parallel processing of analytes. The use of the polynucleotides provides  
 CC minimal cross-hybridisation or cross-talk during the sorting process.  
 CC Thus, any sequence within the family of sequences will not significantly

CC cross-hybridise with any other sequence derived from that family, making  
 CC it suitable for highly parallel processing of analytes. ABS61879-ABS62696  
 CC represent oligonucleotide tags of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 6 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;  
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 889 TGCATGTGAGAACGTATTT 907  
 |||||  
 Db 5 TGAATGTGAGAAAGTATTT 23

RESULT 44  
 ACD42682  
 ID ACD42682 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX ACD42682;

XX 09-SEP-2003 (first entry)

XX Secreted and transmembrane protein associated oligonucleotide #47.

XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; virucide; gene therapy;  
 KW cell death; growth induction cascade; blood coagulation cascade;  
 KW vital infection; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2003050239-A1.

XX 13-MAR-2003.

XX 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978191.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.

XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.

XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.

XX 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.

XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.

XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.

XX 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.

XX 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.

XX 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.

XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.

XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.

XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.

XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.

XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.

XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080156P.

XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080154P.

XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.

XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.

XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.

XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.

XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.

XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.

XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.

XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.

PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082956P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 28-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.  
PR 28-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 28-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100030P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00169578.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0021141.  
PR 08-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.  
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-00202054.  
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
PR 03-JAN-1999; 98US-0000010P.  
PR 05-MAR-1999; 98US-00254465.

PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265866.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.  
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028113.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.  
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US009552.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017092.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.  
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.  
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;



CC failure, atherosclerosis, cardiac injury, infertility, birth defects,  
 CC premature aging, AIDS, cancer, or diabetic complications. The nucleic  
 CC acids are useful as hybridisation probes, in chromosome and gene mapping,  
 CC and in generating antisense RNA or DNA. The polypeptides are useful as  
 CC pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or bioreactors. Both are useful  
 CC in tissue typing. This sequence represents a novel human secreted and  
 CC transmembrane PRO polypeptide associated primer  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.98; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;  
 Best Local Similarity 89.58; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 458 CCAGGAAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476  
 ||||| |||||  
 Db 1 CCAGGAATGCTCCAGGAA 19

# RESULT 46

ACAV1881  
 ID ACA71881 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX ACA71881;

DT 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)

XX Human PRO polypeptide associated oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 305.

XX Human; ds; thrombolytic agent; interferon; interleukin; cytokine;  
 KW erythropoietin; colony stimulating factor; cancer; colorectal carcinoma;  
 KW apoptosis related condition; AIDS; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;  
 KW inflammatory disease; asthma; atherosclerosis; neurodegenerative disease;  
 KW gastrointestinal disorder; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;  
 KW hypertension; myocardial ischaemia; kidney disease; carcinogenesis;  
 KW glomerulonephritis; lung disease; pulmonary hypertension; preclampsia;  
 KW bronchial asthma; gastric ulcer; renal failure; cardiovascular disease;  
 KW inflammatory bowel disease; reproductive disorder; premature labour.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002177553-A1.

XX 28-NOV-2002.

PF 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978192.

PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.

PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.

PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.

PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.

PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.

PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.

PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.

PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.

PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078866P.

PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.

PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.

PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.

PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079669P.

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079766P.

PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.

PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0079923P.

PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00105413.

XX 98US-00168378.

PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
 PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.  
 PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.  
 PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 98WO-US000106.  
 PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.  
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.  
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.  
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.  
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.  
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028113.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 PR 28-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.  
 PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.  
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-00742578.  
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-0074259.  
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.  
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.  
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.  
 PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.  
 PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.  
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
 PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.  
 PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882536.  
 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.  
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-00854280.  
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
 Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;  
 Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;  
 Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;  
 Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PW, Wood WI;  
 WPI; 2003-328499/31.

XX



PT New isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO213, PRO274 and PRO300, for use as  
PT pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors and bioreactors, for identifying  
PT modulators of receptor-ligand interactions.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 305; 55pp; English.

CC The invention relates to an isolated secreted and transmembrane  
CC polypeptide, designated as PRO polypeptide. The PRO polypeptide is useful  
CC in PRO polypeptide detection methods. The PRO polypeptide is useful for  
CC linking a bioactive molecule to a cell. The PRO polypeptide or an  
CC antibody against it is useful for modulating a biological activity of a  
CC cell. The PRO polypeptide is useful in industrial applications including  
CC pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors and bioreactors. The PRO  
CC polypeptide is also useful as a thrombolytic agent, interferon,  
CC interleukin, erythropoietin, colony stimulating factor and other  
CC cytokines. The PRO polypeptide is useful for treating disease such as  
CC cancer e.g. colorectal carcinoma; apoptosis related conditions e.g. AIDS,  
CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; inflammatory disease e.g. asthma,  
CC atherosclerosis; neurodegenerative disease e.g. Alzheimer's disease,  
CC Parkinson's disease; cardiovascular disease e.g. hypertension and  
CC myocardial ischaemia; kidney disease e.g. renal failure and  
CC glomerulonephritis; lung disease e.g. pulmonary hypertension, bronchial  
CC asthma; gastrointestinal disorders e.g. gastric ulcer and inflammatory  
CC bowel disease; reproductive disorders e.g. premature labour and  
CC pre-eclampsia; carcinogenesis. The present sequence represents a PRO  
CC polypeptide associated oligonucleotide of the invention. Note: The  
CC sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
CC specification but was obtained in electronic format directly from USPTO  
CC at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html?DocID=20020177553

XX  
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;  
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred.No. 2.1e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 458 CCAGGAAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476  
Dd 1 CCAGGAATGCTCCAGGAA 19  
|||||

## RESULT 47

ABX92521  
ID ABX92521 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX  
AC ABX92521;

XX  
DT 08-MAY-2003 (first entry)

DE Human PRO DNA PCR primer SEQ ID NO 305.

XX Human; PRO polypeptide; secreted and transmembrane protein;  
KW immune disorder; diabetes; hyper-insulinaemia; hypo-insulinaemia;  
KW cardiac insufficiency; nervous system disorder; kidney disorder;  
KW bone disorder; cartilage disorder; arthritis; tumour; wound healing;  
KW genetic disorder; cytostatic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory;  
KW antiarthritic; anti-tumour; vulnery; antianaemic; dermatological;  
KW cardiant; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002169284-A1.

XX 14-NOV-2002.

XX 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978697.

XX 26-MAY-1981; 81US-00267213.

PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.

PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.

PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.

PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.

PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078866P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.  
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.  
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0024855.  
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 98US-00000106.  
PR 05-MAR-1999; 98US-00254465.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 98US-00005028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 98US-00265686.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 98US-00005190.  
PR 12-APR-1999; 98US-00284291.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 98US-00311832.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 98US-00312252.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 98US-00380137.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 98US-00380138.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 98US-00380142.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 98US-00283113.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 98US-0028551.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 98US-0028551.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 98US-00300095.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 98US-00311243.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 98US-0031274.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.  
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.

PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
 PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.  
 PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.  
 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.  
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
 PR 08-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 XX  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 XX Ashkenazi A, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton D;  
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;  
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;  
 PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Fan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;  
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX WPI; 2003-288163/28.  
 XX  
 XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides  
 PT encoding them useful for treating cancer, kidney diseases, bone,  
 PT cartilage disorders and immune deficiencies.  
 XX  
 XX Example 48; Page 153; 459pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human PRO  
 CC polypeptides, and the polynucleotide sequences encoding them. The PRO  
 CC polypeptides are secreted and transmembrane proteins. The PRO  
 CC polypeptides are useful for detecting other PRO polypeptides, for linking  
 CC bioactive molecules to cells expressing PRO polypeptides, for modulating  
 CC biological activities of cells expressing PRO polypeptides, and for  
 CC identifying agonists or antagonists. The bioactive molecule maybe a  
 CC toxin, radiolabel or antibody, and causes apoptosis or death of the cell.  
 CC The PRO polypeptides are useful for treating immune disorders, diabetes  
 CC or hyper- or hypo-insulinaemia, cardiac insufficiency, nervous system  
 CC disorders, kidney disorders, bone and cartilage disorders or arthritis,  
 CC tumours, and wound healing. The polynucleotide sequences encoding PRO  
 CC polypeptides are useful as hybridisation probes, in chromosome and gene  
 CC mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA, in the preparation  
 CC of PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or knockout  
 CC animals, for the genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders,  
 CC and in gene therapy. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in  
 CC the examples of the present invention. Note: The sequence data for this  
 CC patent was obtained in electronic format directly from the USPTO web site  
 CC at seqdata.uspto.gov/psipdsIDentry.html  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.98; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;  
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 458 CCAGGAAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476  
 Db 1 CCAGGAATGCTCCAGGAA 19  
 |||||  
 RESULT 48  
 ACA66262  
 ID ACA66262 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACA66262;  
 XX  
 DT 24-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1072 PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; primer;  
 KW malignancy; cancer; ovarian cancer; colorectal cancer; sarcoma;  
 KW leukaemia; lymphoma; inflammatory disease; necrosis; atherosclerosis;  
 KW infertility; premature aging; psoriasis; inflammatory disease;  
 KW renal disease; arthritis; immune-mediated alopecia; stroke; encephalitis;

KW hepatitis; multiple sclerosis; gene therapy.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX US2003004102-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 02-JAN-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978189.  
 XX  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
 PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
 PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
 PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
 PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
 PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-0004022O.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
 PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
 PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
 PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.  
 PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.  
 PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
 PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.  
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265866.  
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.  
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.  
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.  
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
 PR 01-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005601.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.

22-MAY-2000; 2000WC-US014042.  
 30-MAY-2000; 2000WC-US014941.  
 02-JUN-2000; 2000WC-US015264.  
 28-JUL-2000; 2000WC-US020710.  
 24-AUG-2000; 2000WC-US023328.  
 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.  
 10-NOV-2000; 2000WC-US030873.  
 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.  
 01-DEC-2000; 2000WC-US032678.  
 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.  
 20-DEC-2000; 2000WC-US034956.  
 28-FEB-2001; 2001WC-US006520.  
 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.  
 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.  
 22-MAR-2001; 2001WC-US009552.  
 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.  
 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.  
 25-MAY-2001; 2001WC-US017092.  
 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.  
 01-JUN-2001; 2001WC-US017800.  
 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.  
 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.  
 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.  
 20-JUN-2001; 2001WC-US019692.  
 29-JUN-2001; 2001WC-US021066.  
 09-JUL-2001; 2001WC-US021735.  
 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 Aabkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Denoyers L, Baton DL,  
 Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME,  
 Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,  
 Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Fan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,  
 Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 WPI; 2003-341189/32.  
 New genes and secreted and transmembrane polypeptides (e.g. PRO337 or  
 PRO1559), useful for treating or diagnosing e.g. cancers,  
 PT atherosclerosis, infertility, stroke, encephalitis, hepatitis or multiple  
 PT sclerosis in mammals.  
 XX  
 XX Example 48; Page 153; 460pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a new isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises a  
 CC sequence with at least 80% identity to: (a) a nucleotide encoding any of  
 CC 94 PRO polypeptides whose sequences are fully defined in the  
 CC specification; or (b) any of 94 nucleotide sequences fully defined in the  
 CC specification; or the full length coding sequence of any these 94  
 CC nucleotide sequences. Also included are an isolated PRO polypeptide  
 CC scoring at least 80% positives when compared to any of the PRO  
 CC polypeptide sequences cited above (or an isolated PRO polypeptide having  
 CC at least 80% amino acid sequence identity to: (a) an amino acid sequence  
 CC encoded by the nucleotide deposited with ATCC numbers listed in the  
 CC specification; (b) the PRO polypeptide, lacking its associated signal  
 CC peptide; or (c) an extracellular domain of the PRO polypeptide, with or  
 CC lacking its associated signal peptide), a vector comprising the nucleic  
 CC acid molecule, a host cell comprising the vector (and producing a PRO  
 CC polypeptide), a chimeric molecule comprising the PRO polypeptide fused  
 CC to a heterologous amino acid sequence and an anti-PRO antibody. The PRO  
 CC polypeptides or polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals,  
 CC diagnostics, biosensors or bioreactors. These are particularly useful for  
 CC detecting or treating e.g. malignancies or cancers (e.g. ovarian cancer,  
 CC colorectal cancer, sarcoma, leukaemia or lymphoma), inflammatory disease,  
 CC necrosis, atherosclerosis, infertility, premature aging, psoriasis,  
 CC inflammatory disease, renal disease, arthritis, immune-mediated alopecia,  
 CC stroke, encephalitis, hepatitis, or multiple sclerosis in mammals. The  
 CC PRO polypeptides are useful in drug screening, particularly as targets  
 CC for therapeutic intervention in these diseases, and in the diagnostic  
 CC determination of the presence of these diseases. The PRO polypeptides are  
 CC also useful as molecular weight markers, or for chromosome  
 CC identification. The PRO genes are useful as hybridisation probes, or for

CC screening libraries of human cDNA, genomic DNA or mRNA. The PRO genes may  
 CC also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective  
 CC gene. The present sequence is a PCR primer used in the isolation of a  
 CC cDNA encoding a PRO polypeptide  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;  
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred.No. 2.1e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 458 CCAGGAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476  
 DQ 1 CCAGGAGAGCTCCAGGAA 19  
 RESULT 49  
 ADA24844  
 ID ADA24844 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
 AC ADA24844;  
 XX  
 XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
 DE Secreted and transmembrane PRO protein associated primer #139.  
 KW Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; gene; ss; tissue typing;  
 KW chromosome identification; vaccine; cancer; retinal disorder;  
 KW sports-related joint disorder; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KW wound healing; obesity; diabetes; hearing loss;  
 KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; kidney disorder; nervous system disorder;  
 KW haemoglobin associated disorder; expressed sequence tag; EST.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX US2003050241-A1.  
 XX 13-MAR-2003.  
 XX 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978564.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
 PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
 PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077645P.  
 PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
 PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
 PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
 PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079900P.  
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080348P.  
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.

PR	08-APR-1998;	98US-0081070P.	PR	21-APR-1999;	99US-01130232P.	
PR	08-APR-1998;	98US-0081071P.	PR	26-APR-1999;	99US-0131022P.	
PR	09-APR-1998;	98US-0081195P.	PR	28-APR-1999;	99US-0131445P.	
PR	09-APR-1998;	98US-0081203P.	PR	14-MAY-1999;	99US-0134287P.	
PR	09-APR-1998;	98US-0081229P.	PR	14-MAY-1999;	99WO-US010733.	
PR	15-APR-1998;	98US-0081817P.	PR	02-JUN-1999;	99WO-US012252.	
PR	15-APR-1998;	98US-0081819P.	PR	16-JUN-1999;	99WO-US019557P.	
PR	15-APR-1998;	98US-0081838P.	PR	23-JUN-1999;	99US-0141037P.	
PR	15-APR-1998;	98US-0081952P.	PR	07-JUL-1999;	99US-0142680P.	
PR	15-APR-1998;	98US-0081955P.	PR	26-JUL-1999;	99US-0145698P.	
PR	21-APR-1998;	98US-0082568P.	PR	28-JUL-1999;	99US-0146222P.	
PR	21-APR-1998;	98US-0082569P.	PR	30-OCT-1999;	99US-0162506P.	
PR	22-APR-1998;	98US-0082700P.	PR	30-NOV-1999;	99WO-US028313.	
PR	22-APR-1998;	98US-0082704P.	PR	02-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028551.	
PR	22-APR-1998;	98US-0082797P.	PR	02-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028565.	
PR	22-APR-1998;	98US-0082804P.	PR	16-DEC-1999;	99WO-US030095.	
PR	23-APR-1998;	98US-0082796P.	PR	30-DEC-1999;	99WO-US031243.	
PR	27-APR-1998;	98US-0083336P.	PR	05-JAN-2000;	99WO-US031274.	
PR	27-APR-1998;	98US-0083332P.	PR	05-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000219.	
PR	28-APR-1998;	98US-0083392P.	PR	06-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000277.	
PR	29-APR-1998;	98US-0083495P.	PR	06-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000376.	
PR	29-APR-1998;	98US-0083496P.	PR	11-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US003565.	
PR	29-APR-1998;	98US-0083499P.	PR	18-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US004341.	
PR	29-APR-1998;	98US-0083500P.	PR	24-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US005004.	
PR	29-APR-1998;	98US-0083545P.	PR	02-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US005841.	
PR	29-APR-1998;	98US-0083554P.	PR	10-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US006319.	
PR	29-APR-1998;	98US-0083558P.	PR	21-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US007532.	
PR	29-APR-1998;	98US-0083559P.	PR	30-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US008439.	
PR	30-APR-1998;	98US-0083742P.	PR	17-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US013705.	
PR	05-MAY-1998;	98US-0084366P.	PR	22-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014042.	
PR	06-MAY-1998;	98US-0084414P.	PR	30-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014941.	
PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084541P.	PR	02-JUN-2000;	2000WO-US015264.	
PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084540P.	PR	28-JUL-2000;	2000WO-US020710.	
PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084600P.	PR	24-AUG-2000;	2000WO-US023328.	
PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084627P.	PR	01-DEC-2000;	2000WO-US032678.	
PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084637P.	PR	20-DEC-2000;	2000WO-US034956.	
PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084639P.	PR	28-FEB-2001;	2001WO-US006520.	
PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084640P.	PR	22-MAR-2001;	2001WO-US009552.	
PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084643P.	PR	25-MAY-2001;	2001WO-US017092.	
PR	13-MAY-1998;	98US-0085223P.	PR	01-JUN-2001;	2001WO-US017800.	
PR	13-MAY-1998;	98US-0085338P.	PR	20-JUN-2001;	2001WO-US019692.	
PR	13-MAY-1998;	98US-0085339P.	PR	29-JUN-2001;	2001WO-US021066.	
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085573P.	PR	09-JUL-2001;	2001WO-US021735.	
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085579P.	PR	30-JUL-2001;	2001US-00918585.	
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085580P.	XX			(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085582P.	XX			Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085689P.	XX			Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085697P.	PI			Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085700P.	PI			Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PR	15-MAY					

```

Query Match      1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.le+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 458 CCAGGAGAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476
Db 1 CCAGGAATGCTCCAGGAA 19
|||||
|||||

RESULT 50
ACD29863
ID ACD29863 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ACD29863;
XX
DT 08-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #137.
XX
KW Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; cell death; neuropathy;
KW peripheral neuropathy; diabetic peripheral neuropathy;
KW AIDS-associated neuropathy; Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease;
KW Refsum's disease; Abetalipoproteinemia; Tangier disease;
KW Krabbe's disease; Metachromatic leukodystrophy; Fabry's disease;
KW Dejerine-Sottas syndrome; chromosome mapping; gene mapping; gene therapy;
KW PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003050240-A1.
XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978403.
XX
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080156P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083456P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98WO-US024855.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 98US-0113621P.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 98WO-US000106.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 98WO-US005028.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 98US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 98US-0126773P.
PR 21-APR-1999; 98US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 98US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 98US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 98US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 98WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 98WO-US012252.

```

```

PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Shelton DL;
PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Fan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WL;
XX WPI; 2003-503575/47.
XX
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptide for modulating biological
XX activity of cell expressing the polypeptide, identifying agonists or
XX antagonists of polypeptide, and as molecular weight markers.
XX
XX Example 48; Page 153; 459pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an isolated, secreted and transmembrane
XX polypeptide, termed PRO polypeptide (I). (I) is useful for detecting
XX PRO4993, PRO337, PRO1559, PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide, and for
XX linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing the above polypeptides.
XX The bioactive molecule is a toxin, radiolabel or an antibody and causes
XX cell death. (I) is useful as therapeutic agent, in medical and industrial
XX applications e.g. for treating neuropathy, especially peripheral
XX neuropathy, diabetic peripheral neuropathy, AIDS-associated neuropathy,
XX Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, Refsum's disease, Abetalipoproteinemia,
XX Tangier disease, Krabbe's disease, Metachromatic leukodystrophy, Fabry's
XX
XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 458 CCAGGAAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 1 CCAGGAATGCTCCAGGAA 19

```

## RESULT 51

ADA12505

ID ADA12505 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX

AC ADA12505;

XX

DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE Human secreted/transmembrane polypeptide PRO1072 primer #1.

XX

KW primer; ss; inflammatory disease; organ failure; atherosclerosis;  
 KW cardiac injury; infertility; birth defect; premature aging; AIDS; cancer;  
 KW diabetic complication; tissue typing; human; PCR.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN US200305216-A1.

XX

PD 20-MAR-2003.

XX

PF 17-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978824.

XX

PR 21-MAY-1996; 96US-0018049P.

PR

PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.

PR

PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.

PR

PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.

PR

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.

PR

PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.

PR

PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.

PR

PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.

PR

PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.

PR

PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.

PR

PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00804020.

PR

PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078866P.

PR

PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.

PR

PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.

PR

PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.

PR

PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.

PR

PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.

PR

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.

PR

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.

PR

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.

PR

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.

PR

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.

PR

PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.

PR

PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.

PR

PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.

PR

PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.

PR

PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.

PR

PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.

PR

PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.

PR

PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.

PR

PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.

PR

PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.

PR

PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.

PR

PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.

PR

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.

PR

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.

PR

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.

PR

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.

PR

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.

PR

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.

PR

PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082588P.

PR

PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.

PR

PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.

PR

PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.

PR

PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.

PR

PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.

PR

```
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085733P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085792P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085800P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085802P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 28-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US0005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0031445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.

PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-003860137.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030895.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014942.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 21-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882836.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
PA Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 458 CCAGGAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476
Db 1 CCAGGAAATGCTCCAGGAA 19

RESULT 52
ACD29278
ID ACD29278 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ACD29278;
```

XX 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #138.  
XX  
KW Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; viral infection;  
KW tumour growth; retinal disorder; injury; sight loss;  
KW retinitis pigmentosa; age-related macular degeneration;  
KW sport-related joint problem; articular cartilage defect; osteoarthritis;  
KW rheumatoid arthritis; wound healing; obesity; diabetes; insulinaemia;  
KW kidney disorder; mesangial cell function; Berger disease; nephropathy;  
KW celiac disease; dermatitis; Crohn disease; neuropathy;  
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; peripheral neuropathy;  
KW diabetic peripheral neuropathy; autonomic neuropathy;  
KW reduced motility of the gastrointestinal tract;  
KW atony of the urinary bladder; post polio syndrome; Krabbe's disease;  
KW Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease; Fabry's disease; Tangier disease;  
KW Reissum's disease; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX US2003049633-A1.  
XX 13-MAR-2003.  
XX  
PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978585.  
XX  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-00622450P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083352P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083455P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0083666P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.  
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113256P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 98WO-US000106.  
PR 05-MAR-1999; 98US-00254465.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 98WO-US005028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 98US-00265686.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 98WO-US005190.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 98US-00267213.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 98US-0123957P.  
PR 29-MAR-1999; 98US-0126773P.  
PR 12-APR-1999; 98US-00284291.  
PR 21-APR-1999; 98US-0130232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 98US-0131022P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 98US-0131445P.



PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005604.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US011705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.  
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US016920.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.  
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;  
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 458 CCAGGAAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476  
DB 1 CCAGGAATGCTCCAGGAA 19

RESULT 53  
ADB73811  
ID ADB73811 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
XX ADB73811;  
XX  
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human PRO DNA PCR primer #137.  
XX  
XX Human; PRO polypeptide; secreted protein; transmembrane protein;  
XX cell death; neuropathy; neuropathy related disease;

KW Charcot-Marie-Tooth disorder; Refsum's disease; Krabbe's disease;  
KW Chromosome mapping; Gene mapping; genetic disorder; septic shock;  
XX antibacterial; immunosuppressive; neuroprotective; PCR; primer; ss.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX US2003045462-A1.  
XX 06-MAR-2003.  
XX 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978608.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080155P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.

PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
 PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
 PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
 PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084411P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
 PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.  
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
 PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
 PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
 PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0021141.  
 PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.  
 PR 08-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-00204855.  
 PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
 PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
 PR 03-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
 PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.  
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.  
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.  
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
 PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.  
 PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
 PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
 PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.  
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
 PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
 PR 28-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.  
 PR 28-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.  
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.

PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000377.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.  
 PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.  
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.  
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.  
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.  
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.  
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.  
 PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.  
 PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.  
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
 PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.  
 PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.  
 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.  
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 XX  
 XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;  
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 458 CCAGGAAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476  
 |||||  
 Db 1 CCAGGAATGCTCCAGGAA 19

RESULT 54  
 ADB76527  
 ID ADB76527 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADB76527;  
 XX  
 XX  
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PRO DNA PCR primer #137.  
 XX  
 KW Human; PRO polypeptide; secreted protein; transmembrane protein;  
 cell death; neuropathy; neuropathy related disease;  
 Charcot-Marie-Tooth disorder; Refsum's disease; Krabbe's disease;  
 chromosome mapping; gene mapping; genetic disorder; septic shock;  
 antibacterial; immunosuppressive; neuroprotective; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003083248-A1.

XX	01-MAY-2003.		
PD			
XX			
PF	16-OCT-2001;	2001US-00978757.	
XX			
PR	17-OCT-1997;	97US-0062250P.	
PR	03-NOV-1997;	97US-0064249P.	
PR	13-NOV-1997;	97US-0065311P.	
PR	21-NOV-1997;	97US-0066364P.	
PR	10-MAR-1998;	98US-0077450P.	
PR	11-MAR-1998;	98US-0077632P.	
PR	11-MAR-1998;	98US-0077641P.	
PR	11-MAR-1998;	98US-0077649P.	
PR	12-MAR-1998;	98US-0077791P.	
PR	13-MAR-1998;	98US-0078004P.	
PR	20-MAR-1998;	98US-0078886P.	
PR	20-MAR-1998;	98US-0078910P.	
PR	20-MAR-1998;	98US-0078936P.	
PR	20-MAR-1998;	98US-0078939P.	
PR	25-MAR-1998;	98US-0079294P.	
PR	26-MAR-1998;	98US-0079656P.	
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079663P.	
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079664P.	
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079689P.	
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079728P.	
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079786P.	
PR	30-MAR-1998;	98US-0079920P.	
PR	30-MAR-1998;	98US-0079923P.	
PR	31-MAR-1998;	98US-0080105P.	
PR	31-MAR-1998;	98US-0080165P.	
PR	31-MAR-1998;	98US-0080194P.	
PR	01-APR-1998;	98US-0080327P.	
PR	01-APR-1998;	98US-0080328P.	
PR	01-APR-1998;	98US-0080333P.	
PR	01-APR-1998;	98US-0080334P.	
PR	08-APR-1998;	98US-0081049P.	
PR	08-APR-1998;	98US-0081070P.	
PR	08-APR-1998;	98US-0081071P.	
PR	09-APR-1998;	98US-0081195P.	
PR	09-APR-1998;	98US-0081203P.	
PR	09-APR-1998;	98US-0081229P.	
PR	15-APR-1998;	98US-0081817P.	
PR	15-APR-1998;	98US-0081819P.	
PR	15-APR-1998;	98US-0081938P.	
PR	15-APR-1998;	98US-0081952P.	
PR	15-APR-1998;	98US-0081955P.	
PR	21-APR-1998;	98US-0082568P.	
PR	21-APR-1998;	98US-0082569P.	
PR	22-APR-1998;	98US-0082700P.	
PR	22-APR-1998;	98US-0082704P.	
PR	22-APR-1998;	98US-0082797P.	
PR	22-APR-1998;	98US-0082804P.	
PR	23-APR-1998;	98US-0082796P.	
PR	27-APR-1998;	98US-0083336P.	
PR	28-APR-1998;	98US-0083332P.	
PR	29-APR-1998;	98US-0083392P.	
PR	29-APR-1998;	98US-0083495P.	
PR	29-APR-1998;	98US-0083456P.	
PR	29-APR-1998;	98US-0083499P.	
PR	29-APR-1998;	98US-0083500P.	
PR	29-APR-1998;	98US-0083545P.	
PR	29-APR-1998;	98US-0083554P.	
PR	29-APR-1998;	98US-0083558P.	
PR	29-APR-1998;	98US-0083559P.	
PR	30-APR-1998;	98US-0083742P.	
PR	05-MAY-1998;	98US-0084356P.	
PR	06-MAY-1998;	98US-0084414P.	
PR	06-MAY-1998;	98US-0084441P.	
PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084598P.	
PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084600P.	
PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084627P.	
PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084637P.	
PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084639P.	
PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084640P.	
PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084643P.	
PR	13-MAY-1998;	98US-0085323P.	
PR	13-MAY-1998;	98US-0085338P.	
PR	13-MAY-1998;	98US-0085339P.	
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085573P.	
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085579P.	
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085580P.	
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085582P.	
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085689P.	
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085697P.	
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085700P.	
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085704P.	
PR	18-MAY-1998;	98US-0086023P.	
PR	22-MAY-1998;	98US-0086392P.	
PR	22-MAY-1998;	98US-0086414P.	
PR	22-MAY-1998;	98US-0086430P.	
PR	22-MAY-1998;	98US-0086486P.	
PR	28-MAY-1998;	98US-0087098P.	
PR	28-MAY-1998;	98US-0087106P.	
PR	28-MAY-1998;	98US-0087208P.	
PR	26-JUN-1998;	98US-0090863P.	
PR	01-JUL-1998;	98US-0091010P.	
PR	01-JUL-1998;	98US-0091359P.	
PR	30-JUL-1998;	98US-0094651P.	
PR	11-SEP-1998;	98US-0100038P.	
PR	07-OCT-1998;	98WO-US021141.	
PR	20-NOV-1998;	98US-0109304P.	
PR	22-DEC-1998;	98WO-US024855.	
PR	23-DEC-1998;	98US-0113296P.	
PR	23-DEC-1998;	98US-0113621P.	
PR	05-JAN-1999;	99WO-US000106.	
PR	08-JAN-1999;	99WO-US005028.	
PR	10-MAR-1999;	99WO-US005190.	
PR	12-MAR-1999;	99US-0123957P.	
PR	29-MAR-1999;	99US-0126773P.	
PR	21-APR-1999;	99US-0130232P.	
PR	26-APR-1999;	99US-0131022P.	
PR	28-APR-1999;	99US-0131445P.	
PR	14-MAY-1999;	99US-0134287P.	
PR	14-MAY-1999;	99WO-US010733.	
PR	02-JUN-1999;	99WO-US012252.	
PR	16-JUN-1999;	99US-0139557P.	
PR	23-JUN-1999;	99US-0141037P.	
PR	07-JUL-1999;	99US-0142680P.	
PR	26-JUL-1999;	99US-0145698P.	
PR	28-JUL-1999;	99US-0146222P.	
PR	29-OCT-1999;	99US-0162506P.	
PR	30-NOV-1999;	99WO-US028313.	
PR	02-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028551.	
PR	02-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028565.	
PR	16-DEC-1999;	99WO-US030095.	
PR	30-DEC-1999;	99WO-US031243.	
PR	30-DEC-1999;	99WO-US031274.	
PR	05-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000219.	
PR	06-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000277.	
PR	06-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000376.	
PR	11-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US003565.	
PR	18-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US004341.	
PR	24-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US005004.	
PR	02-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US005841.	
PR	10-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US006319.	
PR	21-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US007532.	
PR	30-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US008439.	
PR	17-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US013705.	
PR	22-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014042.	
PR	30-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014941.	
PR	02-JUN-2000;	2000WO-US015264.	
PR	28-JUL-2000;	2000WO-US020710.	
PR	24-AUG-2000;	2000WO-US023328.	
PR	01-DEC-2000;	2000WO-US032678.	
PR	20-DEC-2000;	2000WO-US034956.	
PR	28-FEB-2001;	2001WO-US006520.	



[illegible]

PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084415P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085589P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.  
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.  
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 98WO-US000106.  
PR 05-MAR-1999; 98US-00254465.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 98WO-US005028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 98US-00265686.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 98WO-US005190.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 98US-00267213.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 98US-0123957P.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 98US-0126773P.  
PR 12-APR-1999; 98US-00284391.  
PR 21-APR-1999; 98US-0130232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 98US-0131022P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 98US-0131445P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 98US-00311832.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 98US-0134287P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 98WO-US010733.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 98WO-US012252.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 98US-0139557P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 98US-0141037P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 98US-0142680P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 98US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 98US-0146222P.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 98US-00380137.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 98US-00380138.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 98US-00380142.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 98US-0162506P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 98WO-US028313.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 98WO-US028551.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 98WO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 98WO-US030095.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 98WO-US031243.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 98WO-US031274.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.  
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.

PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.  
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.  
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00915585.  
XX  
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;  
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 458 CCAGGAAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476  
Db 1 CCAGGAATGCTCCAGGAA 19  
||||| |||||||  
RESULT 57  
ADC63677  
ID ADC63677 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
XX  
AC ADC63677;  
XX  
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human PRO 1072 PCR primer #1.  
XX  
KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;  
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
XX wound healing; hearing loss; primer.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2003054405-A1.  
XX  
PD 20-MAR-2003.  
XX  
XX 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00999833.  
XX  
PF 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
XX  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040020.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.

PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083589P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083599P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.

```

PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091355P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0021141.
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0024855.
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 98US-0000106.
PR 05-MAR-1999; 98US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 98US-0005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 98US-00265686.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 98US-0005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 98US-00267213.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 98US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 98US-0126773P.
PR 12-APR-1999; 98US-00284291.
PR 21-APR-1999; 98US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 98US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 98US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 98US-00311832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 98US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 98US-0010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 98US-0012252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 98US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 98US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 98US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 98US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 98US-0146222P.
PR 28-AUG-1999; 98US-00380137.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 98US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 98US-00380142.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 98US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 98US-0028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 98US-0028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 98US-0028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 98US-0030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 98US-00311243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 98US-00311274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 98US-0000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 98US-0000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 98US-0000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 98US-0003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 98US-0004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 98US-0005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 98US-0005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 98US-0006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 98US-0007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 98US-0008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 98US-0013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 98US-0014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 98US-0014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 98US-0015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 98US-0020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 98US-0023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 98US-00709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 98US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 98US-0032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 98US-00747259.
PR 28-DEC-2000; 98US-0034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 98US-0006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 98US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 98US-00816920.

PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 458 CCAGGAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476
Db 1 CCAGGAATGCTCCAGGAA 19

RESULT 58
ADC66777
ID ADC66777 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADC66777;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 1072 PCR primer #1.
XX
KW vulnary; virucide; neuroprotective; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW tumour cell proliferation inhibitor;
KW secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; viral infection; wound healing;
KW tissue growth; muscle generation; muscle regeneration;
KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; neuropathy; AIDS-associated neuropathy;
KW diabetic peripheral neuropathy; chromosome identification; antagonist;
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003060406-A1.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079684P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079685P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.

```



PI Kljavin IU, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;  
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX MPI; 2003-596568/56.  
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides  
PT encoding them, useful for treating wound healing, tissue growth and  
PT muscle generation and regeneration, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis or  
PT neuropathy.  
XX Example 48; SEQ ID NO 305; 472pp; English.  
XX The invention describes an isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO  
CC polypeptide (I). PRO polypeptide such as PRO213, PRO700, PRO320 or PRO615  
CC is useful in biotechnological and medical research, as well as in various  
CC industrial applications. PRO polypeptide such as PRO300, PRO866, PRO703,  
CC PRO708, PRO320, PRO351, PRO381, PRO615, PRO772, PRO853,  
CC PRO860 or PRO846 is useful for therapeutic purposes. PRO363 is useful  
CC therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral infection.  
CC PRO300 is useful for the treatment of wound healing, tissue growth and  
CC muscle generation and regeneration. PRO337 is useful for treating  
CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, neuropathy, AIDS-associated neuropathy or  
CC diabetic peripheral neuropathy. A polynucleotide (II) encoding (I) is  
CC useful for generating transgenic animals or knockout animals which are  
CC useful in the development and screening of therapeutically useful  
CC reagents, as probes for generating a pool of sequences for identifying  
CC related PRO coding sequences, and to construct hybridisation probes for  
CC mapping the gene which encodes the PRO and for the genetic analysis of  
CC individuals with genetic disorders, for recombinantly expressing (I) and  
CC for chromosome identification. (I) is useful as molecular marker for  
CC protein electrophoresis purposes, and as therapeutic agents. (I) is also  
CC useful for screening compounds to identify those that mimic the PRO  
CC polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO polypeptide  
CC (antagonists). (I) and (II) are useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies  
CC are useful for immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample  
CC fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g.  
CC detecting its expression in specific cells, tissues or serum, and for  
CC affinity purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural  
CC sources. This sequence represents a human secreted and transmembrane PRO  
CC protein associated primer.  
XX Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;  
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 458 CCAGGAAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476  
Db 1 CCAGGAATGCTCCAGGAA 19  
|||||  
RESULT 59  
ADC68901  
ID ADC68901 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
XX AC ADC68901;  
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX Human PRO 1072 PCR primer #1.  
DE  
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytostatic;  
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;  
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX US2003064407-A1.  
PN  
XX 03-APR-2003.  
PD

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-002021141.  
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.  
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.  
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 98WO-US0000106.  
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.  
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US010733.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 99WO-US031274.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003365.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005319.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.  
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US000520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US009552.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US0854280.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017500.  
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.  
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.  
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;  
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;

```
XX 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00999834.
PF 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079566P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083332P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-008441P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084588P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086466P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0021141.
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0024855.
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-00000106.
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-00254528.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265866.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-012252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-0031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-0031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-0004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0005004.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0005004.
```

PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.  
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00818744.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00818920.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.  
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.  
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
PR 03-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
XX  
XX  
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;  
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. NO. 2.1e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 458 CCAGGAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476  
Db 1 CCAGGAATGCTCCAGGAA 19  
|||||  
RESULT 60  
ADC62961  
ID ADC62961 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
XX  
AC ADC62961;  
XX  
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX Human PRO 1072 PCR primer #1.  
XX  
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytostatic;  
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;  
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003068648-A1.  
XX  
XX 10-APR-2003.  
XX  
XX 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00019921.  
XX  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077919P.  
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079234P.  
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082586P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082737P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083588P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085333P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.



PR	20-MAR-1998;	98US-0078910P.	PR	22-MAY-1998;	98US-0086486P.
PR	20-MAR-1998;	98US-0078936P.	PR	28-MAY-1998;	98US-0087098P.
PR	20-MAR-1998;	98US-0078939P.	PR	28-MAY-1998;	98US-0087106P.
PR	25-MAR-1998;	98US-0079294P.	PR	28-MAY-1998;	98US-0087208P.
PR	26-MAR-1998;	98US-0079656P.	PR	26-JUN-1998;	98US-0090863P.
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079663P.	PR	26-JUN-1998;	98US-0091010P.
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079669P.	PR	01-JUL-1998;	98US-0091359P.
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079728P.	PR	30-JUL-1998;	98US-0094651P.
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079786P.	PR	11-SEP-1998;	98US-0100038P.
PR	30-MAR-1998;	98US-0079820P.	PR	07-OCT-1998;	98WO-US021141.
PR	30-MAR-1998;	98US-0079923P.	PR	20-NOV-1998;	98US-0109304P.
PR	31-MAR-1998;	98US-0080105P.	PR	20-NOV-1998;	98WO-US024855.
PR	01-MAR-1998;	98US-0080194P.	PR	22-DEC-1998;	98US-0113296P.
PR	01-APR-1998;	98US-0080327P.	PR	23-DEC-1998;	98US-0113621P.
PR	01-APR-1998;	98US-0080328P.	PR	05-JAN-1999;	99WO-US000106.
PR	01-APR-1998;	98US-0080333P.	PR	08-MAR-1999;	99WO-US005028.
PR	01-APR-1998;	98US-0080334P.	PR	10-MAR-1999;	99WO-US005190.
PR	08-APR-1998;	98US-0081049P.	PR	12-MAR-1999;	99US-0123957P.
PR	08-APR-1998;	98US-0081070P.	PR	29-MAR-1999;	99US-0126773P.
PR	08-APR-1998;	98US-0081071P.	PR	21-APR-1999;	99US-0130232P.
PR	09-APR-1998;	98US-0081195P.	PR	26-APR-1999;	99US-0131022P.
PR	09-APR-1998;	98US-0081203P.	PR	28-APR-1999;	99US-0131445P.
PR	09-APR-1998;	98US-0081229P.	PR	14-MAY-1999;	99US-0134287P.
PR	15-APR-1998;	98US-0081817P.	PR	14-MAY-1999;	99WO-US010733.
PR	15-APR-1998;	98US-0081819P.	PR	02-JUN-1999;	99WO-US012252.
PR	15-APR-1998;	98US-0081838P.	PR	16-JUN-1999;	99US-0139557P.
PR	15-APR-1998;	98US-0081952P.	PR	23-JUN-1999;	99US-0141037P.
PR	15-APR-1998;	98US-0081955P.	PR	07-JUL-1999;	99US-0142680P.
PR	21-APR-1998;	98US-0082568P.	PR	26-JUL-1999;	99US-0145698P.
PR	21-APR-1998;	98US-0082569P.	PR	28-JUL-1999;	99US-0146222P.
PR	22-APR-1998;	98US-0082700P.	PR	29-OCT-1999;	99US-0162506P.
PR	22-APR-1998;	98US-0082704P.	PR	30-NOV-1999;	99WO-US028313.
PR	22-APR-1998;	98US-0082797P.	PR	02-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028551.
PR	22-APR-1998;	98US-0082804P.	PR	16-DEC-1999;	99WO-US030095.
PR	23-APR-1998;	98US-0082796P.	PR	30-DEC-1999;	99WO-US0311243.
PR	23-APR-1998;	98US-0083336P.	PR	30-DEC-1999;	99WO-US031274.
PR	28-APR-1998;	98US-0083322P.	PR	05-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000219.
PR	29-APR-1998;	98US-0083392P.	PR	06-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000277.
PR	29-APR-1998;	98US-0083495P.	PR	06-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000376.
PR	29-APR-1998;	98US-0083496P.	PR	11-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US003565.
PR	29-APR-1998;	98US-0083500P.	PR	18-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US004341.
PR	29-APR-1998;	98US-0083545P.	PR	24-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US005004.
PR	29-APR-1998;	98US-0083554P.	PR	02-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US005841.
PR	29-APR-1998;	98US-0083558P.	PR	10-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US006319.
PR	29-APR-1998;	98US-0083559P.	PR	21-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US007532.
PR	30-APR-1998;	98US-0083742P.	PR	30-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US008439.
PR	05-MAY-1998;	98US-0084366P.	PR	17-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US013705.
PR	06-MAY-1998;	98US-0084414P.	PR	22-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014042.
PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084598P.	PR	30-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014941.
PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084600P.	PR	02-JUN-2000;	2000WO-US015264.
PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084627P.	PR	28-AUG-2000;	2000WO-US023328.
PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084637P.	PR	01-DEC-2000;	2000WO-US032678.
PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084639P.	PR	20-DEC-2000;	2000WO-US034956.
PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084640P.	PR	28-FEB-2001;	2001WO-US006520.
PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084643P.	PR	28-FEB-2001;	2001WO-US009552.
PR	13-MAY-1998;	98US-0085232P.	PR	25-MAY-2001;	2001WO-US017092.
PR	13-MAY-1998;	98US-0085338P.	PR	01-JUN-2001;	2001WO-US017800.
PR	13-MAY-1998;	98US-0085339P.	PR	20-JUN-2001;	2001WO-US019692.
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085573P.	PR	29-JUN-2001;	2001WO-US021066.
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085579P.	PR	09-JUL-2001;	2001WO-US021735.
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085580P.	PR	30-JUL-2001;	2001US-00918585.
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085582P.			
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085689P.			
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085697P.			
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085700P.			
PR	18-MAY-1998;	98US-0085704P.			
PR	22-MAY-1998;	98US-0086023P.			
PR	22-MAY-1998;	98US-0086392P.			
PR	22-MAY-1998;	98US-0086414P.			
PR	22-MAY-1998;	98US-0086430P.			

(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

PA Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
XX Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen WE;  
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;  
PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;  
XX Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
WPI; 2003-657582/62.

XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides, designated PRO  
PT polypeptides, and polynucleotides encoding them useful for treating  
PT kidney diseases, bone, cartilage and retinal disorders.  
XX  
PS Example 48; SEQ ID NO 305; 468pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO493  
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO493 polypeptide.  
CC Similarly, PRO493 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;  
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 458 CCAGGAAGACCTCCAGGAA 476  
Db 1 CCAGGAATGCTCCAGGAA 19  
||||| |||||||  
|

RESULT 62  
ADC41346  
ID ADC41346 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
XX  
AC ADC41346;  
XX  
DT 16-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human PRO 1072 PCR primer #1.  
XX  
KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;  
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2003072745-A1.  
XX  
PD 17-APR-2003.  
XX  
PP 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013929.  
XX  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079566P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.

27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
01-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
06-MAY-1998; 98US-008441P.  
07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.  
15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086332P.  
22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.



PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131042P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028133.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
PA Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
XX Ferrera N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;  
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;  
PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;  
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX WPI; 2003-743810/70.  
DR Novel isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides, useful in the  
XX preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to the  
PT polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.  
PT Example 48; SEQ ID NO 305; 464pp; English.  
XX The invention describes an isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO  
CC polypeptide (i). PRO polypeptide such as PRO213, PRO700, PRO320 or PRO615  
CC is useful in biotechnological and medical research, as well as in various





```
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 03-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US0005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 08-JAN-2000; 99WO-US031274.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 04-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0180165P.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US023749.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US023678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2000WO-US034566.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918565.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 03-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US0005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 08-JAN-2000; 99WO-US031274.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 04-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0180165P.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US023749.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US023678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2000WO-US034566.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918565.
Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 458 CCAGGAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476
DB 1 CCAGGAAATGCTCCAGGAA 19
RESULT 65
ADC41970
ID ADC41970 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADC41970;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 1072 PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytostatic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnery;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003104998-A1.
XX
PD 05-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978643.
XX
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
```

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084411P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084599P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-00105413.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094551P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100382P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00184216.  
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.  
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0024855.  
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00118517.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-00000106.  
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-00050528.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00005190.

PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.  
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-0012252.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0145222P.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0028313.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0028551.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0028551.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-00300395.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-00311243.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-00311243.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000277.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000376.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-0004341.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-0006319.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000US-0007532.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0008439.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-0013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0014542.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-0014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0023328.  
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.  
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-0032578.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-0034956.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2000US-0006520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2000US-00816744.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2000US-00816920.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2000US-00809552.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2000US-00854208.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2000US-00854280.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2000US-0017092.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2000US-00872035.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2000US-0017800.  
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2000US-00874503.  
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2000US-00882636.  
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2000US-00886342.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2000US-0019892.  
PR 29-JUL-2001; 2000US-0021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2000US-0021735.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2000US-00918585.  
XX  
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;  
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred.No.2.1e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 458 CCAGGAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476  
||||| |||||||

Dbb 1 CCAGGAAATGCTCCAGGAA 19  
RESULT 66  
ADE49339  
ID ADE49339 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
XX AC ADE49339;  
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
XX DE Human PRO 1072 PCR primer #1.  
XX DE Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
KW ophthalmological; arthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;  
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX FN US2003096744-A1.  
XX PD 22-MAY-2003.  
XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002US-00978187.  
XX PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078866P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082737P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083362P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0087088P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-01068978.  
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.  
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-000010106.  
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-0005028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265866.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0005190.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.  
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.



CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-  
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The  
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,  
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,  
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in  
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate nucleic  
 CC acid encoding a PRO protein.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;  
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 458 CCAGGAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476  
 DB 1 CCAGGAATGCTCCAGGAA 19  
 RESULT 68  
 ADE16507  
 ID ADE16507 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
 AC ADE16507;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PRO 1072 PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytostatic;  
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;  
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003203435-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 30-OCT-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145092.  
 XX  
 PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US0005028.  
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US0004341.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 XX  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;  
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;  
 PI Kijavini IU, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;  
 PI Stewart JA, Tamas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-875642/81.  
 XX  
 PT New genes, and its encoded secreted and transmembrane polypeptides,  
 PT useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis,  
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,  
 PT hypoinsulinemia or wounds.  
 XX  
 PS Example 48; SEQ ID NO 305; 452pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal

CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimaeric molecule comprising  
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting a  
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive  
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule  
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule  
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is  
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337  
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337  
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the  
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for  
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559  
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-  
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The  
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,  
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,  
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in  
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate nucleic  
 CC acid encoding a PRO protein.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;  
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 458 CCAGGAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476  
 DB 1 CCAGGAATGCTCCAGGAA 19  
 RESULT 69  
 ADD73122  
 ID ADD73122 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADD73122;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PRO 1072 PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytostatic;  
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;  
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003203436-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 30-OCT-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145129.  
 XX  
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US0005028.  
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.

PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
XX  
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;  
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;  
PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;  
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-875643/81.  
XX  
XX New PRO genes and encoded secreted and transmembrane polypeptides, useful  
PT for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid  
PT arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia, hypoinsulinemia or  
PT wounds.  
XX  
XX Example 48; SEQ ID NO 305; 453bp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
CC polypeptide. PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive  
CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule  
CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule  
CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is  
CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,  
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337  
CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of  
CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337  
CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the  
CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for  
CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559  
CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-  
CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of  
CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The  
CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,  
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,  
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in  
CC mammals. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate nucleic  
CC acid encoding a PRO protein.  
XX  
XX Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;  
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 458 CCAGGAAGAGCTCCAGAA 476  
DB 1 CCAGGAATGCTCCAGAA 19  
RESULT 70  
ADD72480  
ID ADD72480 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX  
AC ADD72480;  
XX  
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human PRO 1072 PCR primer #1.  
XX  
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytostatic;  
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;  
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003194781-A1.  
XX  
XX 16-OCT-2003.  
XX  
XX 19-OCT-2001; 2001US-00164929.  
XX  
XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
PR 15-APR-1999; 99WO-US008313.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019892.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
XX  
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;  
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;  
PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;  
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-852598/79.

44 2003-07-30 10:32:03

XX New secreted and transmembrane PRO nucleic acids and polypeptides, useful  
PT for stimulating the release of tumor necrosis factor alpha from human  
PT blood and stimulating the proliferation of differentiation of chondrocyte  
PT cells.  
XX  
XX Example 48; SEQ ID NO 305; 462pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive  
CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule  
CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule  
CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is  
CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,  
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337  
CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of  
CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337  
CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the  
CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for  
CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559  
CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-  
CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of  
CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The  
CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,  
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,  
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in  
CC mammals. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate nucleic  
CC acid encoding a PRO protein.  
XX  
XX Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 1.98; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;  
XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;  
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX 458 CCAGGAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476  
XX 1 CCAGGAAATCTCCAGGAA 19  
XX  
XX RESULT 71  
XX ADE17131  
XX ID ADE17131 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ADE17131;  
XX  
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human PRO 1072 PCR primer #1.  
XX  
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytostatic;  
XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;  
XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
XX wound healing; hearing loss; primer.  
XX

OS Homo sapiens.  
XX US2003203433-A1.  
XX 30-OCT-2003.  
XX  
XX 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145016.  
XX  
XX 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
XX 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
XX 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
XX 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.  
XX 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
XX 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
XX Askenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
XX Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;  
XX Goddard A, Godowski P, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;  
XX Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;  
XX Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX WPI; 2003-875640/81.  
XX  
XX New genes, and its encoded secreted and transmembrane polypeptides,  
XX useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis,  
XX rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,  
XX hypoinsulinemia or wounds.  
XX  
XX Example 48; SEQ ID NO 305; 459pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive  
CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule  
CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule  
CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is  
CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,  
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337  
CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of  
CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337  
CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the  
CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for  
CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559  
CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-  
CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of  
CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The  
CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,  
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,  
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in  
CC mammals. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate nucleic  
CC acid encoding a PRO protein.  
XX  
XX Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX



```

XX PA          1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
XX PI Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
XX PS Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 458 CCAGGAAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476
DB 1 CCAGGAATGCTCCAGGAA 19

RESULT 72
AD848639
ID ADE48639 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC ADE48639;
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human PRO 1072 PCR primer #1.
XX KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
XX KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US2003104536-A1.
XX PD 05-JUN-2003.
XX PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001US-00166709.
XX PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
XX PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
XX PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
XX PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
XX PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
XX PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
XX PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
XX PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028313.
XX PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
XX PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
XX PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
XX PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
XX PR 05-JAN-2000; 99WO-US031274.
XX PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
XX PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
XX PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
XX PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
XX PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
XX PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
XX PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
XX PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
XX PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
XX PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
XX PR 20-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
XX PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
XX PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
XX PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
XX PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
XX PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
XX PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
XX PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
XX PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
XX PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
XX PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
XX PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
XX PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
XX PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

```

```

XX PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
XX PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
XX PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
XX PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
XX PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX PS WPI; 2004-008994/01.
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid encoding a PRO polypeptide, e.g. PRO4993 or
XX PT PRO337, useful in molecular biology, chromosome and gene mapping, in
XX PT generating antisense RNA and DNA, and in gene therapy.
XX PS Example 48; SEQ ID NO 305; 460pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
XX CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
XX CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
XX CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
XX CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
XX CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
XX CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
XX CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimaeric molecule comprising
XX CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
XX CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
XX CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
XX CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
XX CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
XX CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
XX CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
XX CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
XX CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
XX CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
XX CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
XX CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
XX CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
XX CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
XX CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
XX CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
XX CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
XX CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
XX CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
XX CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
XX CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
XX CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
XX CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
XX CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
XX CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
XX CC mammals. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate nucleic
XX CC acid encoding a PRO protein.
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 458 CCAGGAAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476
DB 1 CCAGGAATGCTCCAGGAA 19

RESULT 73
ADE89740
ID ADE89740 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC ADE89740;
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

```

XX DE Human PRO 1072 PCR primer #1.  
 XX DE Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytostatic;  
 XX KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;  
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer.  
 XX XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS US2003130181-A1.  
 PN 10-JUL-2003.  
 PD 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978375.  
 PF 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
 PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
 PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
 PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
 PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
 PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
 PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
 PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079820P.  
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081617P.  
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081619P.  
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
 PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
 PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
 PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
 PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083352P.  
 PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083353P.  
 PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
 PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
 PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
 PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
 PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
 PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085589P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
 PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086332P.  
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086641P.  
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090853P.  
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
 PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
 PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
 PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113291P.  
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
 PR 29-MAR-1999; 98US-0126773P.  
 PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
 PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
 PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.  
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
 PR 16-JUN-1999; 98US-0139557P.  
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000377.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.



```

PR 13-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015314.
PA (HUMA-) HUMAN GENOME SCI INC.
PI Ni J, Yu G, Gentz R, Gocayne JD;
XX WPI; 1997-289216/26.
DR
XX Human stem cell antigen 2 and related DNA - used for stimulating
PT thymocyte maturation and differentiation and for treating e.g. paroxysmal
PT nocturnal haemoglobinuria, Alzheimer's disease.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 34; 59pp; English.
XX
CC PCR primers T8932-3 were used to amplify human stem cell antigen 2 (hSca-
CC 2) gene, minus the signal peptide sequence. These primers were used to
CC amplify hSca-2 gene for insertion into a bacterial expression vector pDe-
CC 60 (Qiagen). The hSca-2 gene and protein are used to treat disorders
CC where a patient needs hSca-2, e.g. for stimulating maturation and
CC differentiation of thymocytes, to protect neuronal cells, to prevent
CC rejection during organ transplantation, to treat paroxysmal nocturnal
CC haemoglobinuria and to treat Alzheimer's disease. hSca-2 antagonists,
CC e.g. antibodies may be used in the treatment of neoplasia by preventing
CC metastasis. It can also be used to diagnose a disease or susceptibility
CC to a disease related to under-expression of the polypeptide by
CC determining the presence of a mutation in a hSca-2 sequence
XX
XX Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 554 AGCCCAACAGCAGGATCTCG 575
DB 22 AGCATCAGCATGGATCCGCG 1
XX
XX
XX RESULT 77
XX ABS55566/c
XX ID ABS55566 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX AC ABS55566;
XX XX
XX 17-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human stem cell antigen-2, hSca-2, PCR primer #1.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; stem cell antigen-2; hSca-2; Alzheimer's disease;
XX paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria; PNH; thymocyte maturation;
XX transplant rejection; inflammation; haemolytic anaemia; pancytopenia;
XX venous thrombosis; astrocyte; infectious disorder; hyperacute rejection;
XX antiinflammatory; anticoagulant; antitumour; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2002119487-A1.
XX
XX 29-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 21-MAR-2002; 2002US-00101747.
XX
XX 09-NOV-1995; 95US-0007287P.
XX 08-NOV-1996; 96US-00746397.
XX 28-JAN-2000; 2000US-00493269.
XX
XX (NIJ/J) NI J.
XX (YUGG/) YU G.
XX (GENT/) GENTZ R L.
XX (GOCA/) GOCAYNE J D.
XX
XX Ni J, Yu G, Gentz RL, Gocayne JD;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-750053/81.
XX
XX Novel human stem cell antigen 2 polynucleotide and the polypeptide
XX encoding it useful for stimulating thymocyte maturation, treating
XX Alzheimer's disease, inflammation, and preventing rejection during organ
XX transplantation.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 10; 21pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide comprising a
XX polynucleotide with at least 95% identity to a polynucleotide encoding a
XX human stem cell antigen 2 (hSca-2) polypeptide comprising amino acids 1-
XX 82 of the mature hSca-2 or a polynucleotide encoding the same mature
XX polypeptide encoded by the human cDNA in ATCC Deposit No.97301, or their

```



```
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080156P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080154P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082767P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0083000P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094551P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
XX

PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX Wood WI, Goddard A, Gurney A, Yuan J, Baker KP, Chen J;
XX WPI; 1999-551358/46.
XX
XX New secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and their polynucleotides,
XX useful for treating blood coagulation disorders, cancers and cellular
XX adhesion disorders.
XX
XX Example 40; Page 215; 530pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes secreted and transmembrane polypeptides
XX and their polynucleotides. The nucleotide sequences are useful as sources
XX of probes, primers, for chromosome mapping, and for generation of
XX antisense sequences. They can also be used to create transgenic animals.
XX The proteins can be used to treat a variety of diseases and disorders,
XX depending on their function. Diseases that may be treated include blood
XX coagulation disorders, cancers and cellular adhesion disorders. They may
XX also be used to raise antibodies. AA233891 to AA234338, and AA41685 to
XX AA41774 represent polynucleotide and polypeptide sequence given in the
XX exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 403 CCTGCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCCG 424
Db 24 CCTGTGCGCAGTAGGATCTCCG 3
RESULT 80
AAC78758/c
ID AAC78758 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AAC78758;
XX
XX 08-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PRO871 forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO:246.
XX
XX Human; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; EST; cytostatic;
XX expressed sequence tag; detection; cancer; PCR primer; probe; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200053756-A2.
XX
XX 14-SEP-2000.
XX
XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
XX
XX 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
XX 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
XX 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
XX 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
XX 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
XX 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
XX 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
XX 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
XX 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
XX 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028513.
XX 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551P.
XX 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
XX 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
XX 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
XX 05-JAN-2000; 99WO-US031274.
XX 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
XX 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
XX 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
XX
```

```
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Paton DL;
XX Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
XX Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi CJ, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
XX Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
XX Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2000-611443/58.
XX
XX Novel PRO polypeptides and polynucleotides used in detection methods, to
XX target bioactive molecules to specific cells, and to modulate cellular
XX activities.
XX
XX Example 40; Page 270; 636pp; English.
XX
XX AAC78458 to AAC78599 represent polynucleotide and EST (expressed sequence
XX tag) sequences which encode secreted or transmembrane PRO polypeptides.
XX The PRO polynucleotides and polypeptides have cytotstatic activity. The
XX polynucleotides and polypeptides can be used for detecting the presence
XX of PRO polypeptides in samples, for linking bioactive molecules to cells
XX and for modulating biological activities of cells, using the polypeptides
XX for specific targeting. The polypeptide targeting can be used to kill the
XX target cells, e.g. for the treatment of cancers. The polypeptide pairs
XX provide specific targeting of bioactive molecules to cells. AAC78600 to
XX AAC78987 represent PCR primers and probes used in the isolation of the
XX PRO polynucleotide sequences
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 403 CCTGCTCCAGCGGCTCTCCG 424
XX Db 24 CCCTGTGCCAGTAGATCTCCG 3
XX
XX RESULT 81
XX ABQ08174
XX ID ABQ08174 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC ABQ08174;
XX
XX 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide adapter/capture probe 8165.
XX
XX Oligonucleotide array; adapter sequence; probe; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200216649-A2.
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002.
XX
XX 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026519.
XX
XX 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227948P.
XX
XX 29-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228854P.
XX
XX (ILLU-) ILLUMINA INC.
XX
XX Gunderson K;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-292068/33.
XX
XX Array comprising adapter sequences useful for immobilizing or detecting a
XX target nucleic acid sequence, has different addresses comprising
XX different specific capture probes.
XX
XX WO200216649-A2.
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002.
XX
XX 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026519.
XX
XX 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227948P.
XX
XX 29-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228854P.
XX
XX (ILLU-) ILLUMINA INC.
XX
XX Gunderson K;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-292068/33.
XX
XX Array comprising adapter sequences useful for immobilizing or detecting a
XX target nucleic acid sequence, has different addresses comprising
XX different specific capture probes.
XX
```

```
PS Claim 1; Page 190; 261pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide array (I) comprising at least
XX 25 different addresses (adapter sequences) with each comprising a
XX different capture probe selected from a group consisting of the sequences
XX given in ABQ00010-ABQ13409. (I) is useful for immobilising a target
XX nucleic acid sequence by attaching a adapter nucleic acid (ABQ00010-
XX ABQ13409) to a target nucleic acid to form a modified target nucleic acid
XX and contacting the modified target nucleic acid with (I). The steps of
XX above method is useful for detecting a target nucleic acid, which further
XX comprises detecting the presence of the modified target nucleic acid
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 818 TACTGTGGTGCTGCTGAAGCTGCT 839
XX Db 3 TAATGTGGTGCTGCTGACGCCGAT 24
XX
XX RESULT 82
XX ABQ08215/c
XX ID ABQ08215 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC ABQ08215;
XX
XX 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide adapter/capture probe 8206.
XX
XX Oligonucleotide array; adapter sequence; probe; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200216649-A2.
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002.
XX
XX 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026519.
XX
XX 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227948P.
XX
XX 29-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228854P.
XX
XX (ILLU-) ILLUMINA INC.
XX
XX Gunderson K;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-292068/33.
XX
XX Array comprising adapter sequences useful for immobilizing or detecting a
XX target nucleic acid sequence, has different addresses comprising
XX different specific capture probes.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 190; 261pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide array (I) comprising at least
XX 25 different addresses (adapter sequences) with each comprising a
XX different capture probe selected from a group consisting of the sequences
XX given in ABQ00010-ABQ13409. (I) is useful for immobilising a target
XX nucleic acid sequence by attaching a adapter nucleic acid (ABQ00010-
XX ABQ13409) to a target nucleic acid to form a modified target nucleic acid
XX and contacting the modified target nucleic acid with (I). The steps of
XX above method is useful for detecting a target nucleic acid, which further
XX comprises detecting the presence of the modified target nucleic acid
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
```

cell death; growth induction cascade; blood coagulation cascade;  
viral infection; ss.

KW

Qy 818 TACTGTGGTGTGCTGAGCTGGT 839  
Db 22 TAATGTGGTGTGCTGACGCCGAT 1

KW

RESULT 83  
ABQ02119

XX

ID ABQ02119 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX

AC ABQ02119;

XX

DT 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Oligonucleotide adapter/capture probe 2110.

XX

KW Oligonucleotide array; adapter sequence; probe; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN WO200216649-A2.

XX

PD 28-FEB-2002.

XX

PF 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026519.

XX

PR 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227948P.

XX

PR 29-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228854P.

XX

XX (ILLU-) ILLUMINA INC.

XX

XX Gunderson K;

XX

XX WPI; 2002-292068/33.

XX

XX Array comprising adapter sequences useful for immobilizing or detecting a

XX

XX target nucleic acid sequence, has different addresses comprising

XX

XX different specific capture probes.

XX

XX Claim 1; Page 94; 261pp; English.

XX

XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide array (I) comprising at least

XX

XX 25 different addresses (adapter sequences) with each comprising a

XX

XX different capture probe selected from a group consisting of the sequences

XX

XX given in ABQ0010-ABQ13409. (I) is useful for immobilizing a target

XX

XX nucleic acid sequence by attaching a adapter nucleic acid (ABQ0010-

XX

XX ABQ13409) to a target nucleic acid to form a modified target nucleic acid

XX

XX and contacting the modified target nucleic acid with (I). The steps of

XX

XX above method is useful for detecting a target nucleic acid, which further

XX

XX comprises detecting the presence of the modified target nucleic acid

XX

XX Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;

XX

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;

XX

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX

Qy 818 TACTGTGGTGTGCTGAGCTGGT 839

XX

Db 3 TAATGTGGTGTGCTGACGCCGAT 24

XX

RESULT 84

XX

ACD42631/C

XX

ID ACD42631 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX

AC ACD42631;

XX

XX 09-SEP-2003 (first entry)

XX

XX Secreted and transmembrane protein associated oligonucleotide #22.

XX

XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; virucide; gene therapy;

XX



PR	05-MAY-1998;	98US-0084366P.	PR	16-DEC-1999;	99WO-US030095.
PR	06-MAY-1998;	98US-0084414P.	PR	30-DEC-1999;	99WO-US031243.
PR	06-MAY-1998;	98US-0084414P.	PR	30-DEC-1999;	99WO-US031243.
PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084598P.	PR	05-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000219.
PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084600P.	PR	06-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000277.
PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084627P.	PR	06-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000376.
PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084637P.	PR	11-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US003565.
PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084639P.	PR	18-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US004341.
PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084640P.	PR	24-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US005004.
PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084643P.	PR	02-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US005841.
PR	13-MAY-1998;	98US-0085323P.	PR	10-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US006319.
PR	13-MAY-1998;	98US-0085338P.	PR	21-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US007532.
PR	13-MAY-1998;	98US-0085339P.	PR	30-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US008439.
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085573P.	PR	17-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US013705.
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085579P.	PR	22-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014042.
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085580P.	PR	30-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014941.
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085582P.	PR	02-JUN-2000;	2000WO-US015264.
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085689P.	PR	28-JUL-2000;	2000WO-US020710.
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085697P.	PR	24-AUG-2000;	2000WO-US023328.
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085700P.	PR	08-NOV-2000;	2000US-00709238.
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085704P.	PR	27-NOV-2000;	2000US-00723749.
PR	16-MAY-1998;	98US-0086023P.	PR	01-DEC-2000;	2000WO-US032678.
PR	22-MAY-1998;	98US-0086392P.	PR	20-DEC-2000;	2000US-00747259.
PR	22-MAY-1998;	98US-0086414P.	PR	20-DEC-2000;	2000WO-US034956.
PR	22-MAY-1998;	98US-0086430P.	PR	28-FEB-2001;	2001WO-US006520.
PR	22-MAY-1998;	98US-0086486P.	PR	22-MAR-2001;	2001US-00816744.
PR	28-MAY-1998;	98US-0087098P.	PR	22-MAR-2001;	2001US-00816920.
PR	28-MAY-1998;	98US-0087106P.	PR	10-MAY-2001;	2001US-00854208.
PR	28-MAY-1998;	98US-0087208P.	PR	20-MAY-2001;	2001US-00854280.
PR	26-JUN-1998;	98US-00105413.	PR	25-MAY-2001;	2001WO-US017092.
PR	26-JUN-1998;	98US-0090863P.	PR	01-JUN-2001;	2001US-00872035.
PR	26-JUN-1998;	98US-0091101P.	PR	01-JUN-2001;	2001WO-US017800.
PR	30-JUL-1998;	98US-0094651P.	PR	05-JUN-2001;	2001US-00874503.
PR	11-SEP-1998;	98US-0100038P.	PR	14-JUN-2001;	2001US-00882636.
PR	07-OCT-1998;	98US-00168978.	PR	19-JUN-2001;	2001US-00886342.
PR	07-OCT-1998;	98US-0113296P.	PR	20-JUN-2001;	2001WO-US019692.
PR	23-DEC-1998;	98US-0113621P.	PR	29-JUN-2001;	2001WO-US021066.
PR	05-JAN-1999;	99WO-US000106.	PR	09-JUL-2001;	2001WO-US021735.
PR	05-JAN-1999;	99US-00254465.	XX	30-JUL-2001;	2001US-00918585.
PR	08-MAR-1999;	99WO-US005028.	XX		
PR	10-MAR-1999;	99US-00265686.	PA	(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.	
PR	10-MAR-1999;	99WO-US005190.	XX		
PR	12-MAR-1999;	99US-00267213.	PI	Askenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;	
PR	12-MAR-1999;	99US-0123957P.	PI	Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;	
PR	12-MAR-1999;	99US-0126773P.			
PR	12-APR-1999;	99US-00284291.			
PR	21-APR-1999;	99US-0130232P.			
PR	26-APR-1999;	99US-0131022P.			
PR	28-APR-1999;	99US-0131445P.			
PR	14-MAY-1999;	99US-00311832.			
PR	14-MAY-1999;	99US-0134287P.			
PR	14-MAY-1999;	99WO-US010733.			
PR	02-JUN-1999;	99WO-US012252.			
PR	16-JUN-1999;	99US-0139557P.			
PR	23-JUN-1999;	99US-0141037P.			
PR	07-JUL-1999;	99US-0142860P.			
PR	26-JUL-1999;	99US-0145698P.			
PR	28-JUL-1999;	99US-0146222P.			
PR	28-AUG-1999;	99US-00380137.			
PR	25-AUG-1999;	99US-00380138.			
PR	25-AUG-1999;	99US-00380142.			
PR	25-AUG-1999;	99US-0162506P.			
PR	30-OCT-1999;	99WO-US028313.			
PR	02-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028551.			
PR	02-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028565.			

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 403 CCTGCTCCAGCAGCTCTCCG 424  
 Db 24 CCTGTGCCAGTAGGATCTCCG 3

RESULT 85  
 ACA63666/c  
 ID ACA63666 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
 AC ACA63666;  
 XX  
 DT 16-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #119.

Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; antiinflammatory;  
 antiarteriosclerotic; cardiant; anti-infertility; anti-HIV; cytostatic;  
 antidiabetic; gene therapy; inflammatory disease; organ failure;  
 atherosclerosis; cardiac injury; infertility; birth defect;  
 premature aging; AIDS; cancer; diabetic complication; chromosome mapping;  
 Gene mapping; pharmaceutical; diagnostic; biosensor; bioreactor;  
 tissue typing; PCR; primer; ss.

```

OS      Homo sapiens.
XX      US2002192706-A1.
XX      19-DEC-2002.
XX      24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00999832.
XX      17-OCT-1997; 97US-062250P.
XX      03-NOV-1997; 97US-064249P.
XX      13-NOV-1997; 97US-065311P.
XX      21-NOV-1997; 97US-066364P.
XX      10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
XX      11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
XX      11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
XX      11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
XX      12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
XX      13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
XX      17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
XX      20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
XX      20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
XX      20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
XX      20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
XX      25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
XX      26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
XX      27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
XX      27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
XX      27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
XX      27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
XX      27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
XX      30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
XX      31-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
XX      31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
XX      31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
XX      31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
XX      31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
XX      01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
XX      01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
XX      01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
XX      01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
XX      08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
XX      08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
XX      08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
XX      09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
XX      09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
XX      09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
XX      15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
XX      15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
XX      15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
XX      15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
XX      15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
XX      21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
XX      21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
XX      22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
XX      22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
XX      22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
XX      22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
XX      22-APR-1998; 98US-0082956P.
XX      07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
XX      20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
XX      05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
XX      08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US0005190.
XX      10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US010733.
XX      14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US012252.
XX      02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
XX      30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
XX      02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
XX      02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
XX      16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
XX      30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
XX      30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
XX      05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
XX      06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.

PR      06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR      11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR      18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR      24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR      02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR      10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR      21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR      30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR      17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR      22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR      30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR      02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR      28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR      04-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR      21-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR      20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR      28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR      22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR      25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR      01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR      20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR      29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR      09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
XX      (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
PA      Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI      Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI      Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI      Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NP, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI      Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX      MPI; 2003-328860/31.
DR      New secreted and transmembrane nucleic acids and polypeptides, designated
PT      as PRO, useful for treating inflammation, organ failure, atherosclerosis,
PT      cardiac injury, infertility, birth defects, premature aging, AIDS, or
PT      cancer.
XX      Example 40; Page 146; 453pp; English.
XX      The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (I) comprising, or which
CC      is at least 80 % sequence identity to, or the full-length coding sequence
CC      of, any of 118 300-2100 nucleotide sequences, which encodes its
CC      corresponding PRO polypeptide selected from 118 100-700 amino acid
CC      sequences, all given in the specification. The nucleic acids and
CC      polypeptides are useful for treating inflammatory diseases, organ
CC      failure, atherosclerosis, cardiac injury, infertility, birth defects,
CC      premature aging, AIDS, cancer, or diabetic complications. The nucleic
CC      acids are useful as hybridisation probes, in chromosome and gene mapping,
CC      and in generating antisense RNA or DNA. The polypeptides are useful as
CC      pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or bioeffectors. Both are useful
CC      in tissue typing. This sequence represents a novel human secreted and
CC      transmembrane PRO polypeptide associated primer
XX      Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ      Query Match      1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
      Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred.No.2.3e+02;
      Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      403 CCTGTCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCCG 424
      ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
DB      24 CCTGTGCCAGTAGGATCTCCG 3

RESULT 86
ID      ACA71830/c
ID      ACA71830 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX      ACA71830;
XX      ACA71830;
XX      11-AUG-2003 (first entry)
DT

```

XX Human PRO polypeptide associated oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 246.  
DE Human; ds; thrombolytic agent; interferon; interleukin; cytokine;  
XX erythropoietin; colony stimulating factor; cancer; colorectal carcinoma;  
KM apoptosis related condition; AIDS; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;  
KM inflammatory disease; asthma; atherosclerosis; neurodegenerative disease;  
KM gastrointestinal disorder; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;  
KM hypertension; myocardial ischemia; kidney disease; carcinogenesis;  
KM glomerulonephritis; lung disease; pulmonary hypertension; Preeclampsia;  
KM bronchial asthma; gastric ulcer; renal failure; cardiovascular disease;  
KM inflammatory bowel disease; reproductive disorder; premature labour.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US200217553-A1.  
XX  
XX 28-NOV-2002.  
PF 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978192.  
XX  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.  
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.  
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00267213.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028655.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.

PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006339.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.  
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.  
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.  
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Bolstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
XX Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;  
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,  
PI Kijavlin IU, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan U, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,  
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams FM, Wood WI;  
XX WPI; 2003-328499/31.  
DR  
XX  
PT New isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO213, PRO274 and PRO300, for use as  
PT pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors and bioreactors, for identifying  
PT modulators of receptor-ligand interactions.  
XX  
XX  
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 246; 55pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to an isolated secreted and transmembrane  
CC polypeptide, designated as PRO polypeptide. The PRO polypeptide is useful  
CC in PRO polypeptide detection methods. The PRO polypeptide is useful for  
CC linking a bioactive molecule to a cell. The PRO polypeptide or an  
CC antibody against it is useful for modulating a biological activity of a  
CC cell. The PRO polypeptide is useful in industrial applications including  
CC pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors and bioreactors. The PRO  
CC polypeptide is also useful as a thrombolytic agent, interferon,  
CC interleukin, erythropoietin, colony stimulating factor and other  
CC cytokines. The PRO polypeptide is useful for treating disease such as  
CC cancer e.g. colorectal carcinoma; apoptosis related conditions e.g. AIDS,  
CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; inflammatory disease e.g. asthma,  
CC atherosclerosis; neurodegenerative disease e.g. Alzheimer's disease,  
CC Parkinson's disease; cardiovascular disease e.g. hypertension and  
CC myocardial ischemia; kidney disease e.g. renal failure and  
CC glomerulonephritis; lung disease e.g. pulmonary hypertension, bronchial  
CC asthma; gastrointestinal disorders e.g. gastric ulcer and inflammatory  
CC bowel disease; reproductive disorders e.g. premature labour and  
CC Preeclampsia; carcinogenesis. The present sequence represents a PRO  
CC polypeptide associated oligonucleotide of the invention. Note: The

Example 40; Page 148; 459pp; English



```

PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Baton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerlitsen ME;
PI Goddard AJ, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurley AL, Hillan KD;
PI Kijavain JU, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-341189/32.
XX
PT New genes and secreted and transmembrane polypeptides (e.g. PRO337 or
PT PRO1559), useful for treating or diagnosing e.g. cancers,
PT atherosclerosis, infertility, stroke, encephalitis, hepatitis or multiple
PT sclerosis in mammals.
XX
XX
XX Example 40; Page 147; 460pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a new isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a
XX sequence with at least 80% identity to: (a) a nucleotide encoding any of
XX 94 PRO polypeptides whose sequences are fully defined in the
XX specification; or (b) any of 94 nucleotide sequences fully defined in the
XX specification; or the full length coding sequence of any these 94
XX nucleotide sequences. Also included are an isolated PRO polypeptide
XX scoring at least 80% positives when compared to any of the PRO
XX polypeptide sequences cited above (or an isolated PRO polypeptide having
XX at least 80% amino acid sequence identity to: (a) an amino acid sequence
XX encoded by the nucleotide deposited with ATCC numbers listed in the
XX specification; (b) the PRO polypeptide, lacking its associated signal
XX peptide; or (c) an extracellular domain of the PRO polypeptide, with or
XX lacking its associated signal peptide), a vector comprising the nucleic
XX acid molecule, a host cell comprising the vector (and producing a PRO
XX polypeptide), a chimeric molecule comprising the PRO polypeptide fused
XX to a heterologous amino acid sequence and an anti-PRO antibody. The PRO
XX polypeptides or polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals,
XX diagnostics, biosensors or bioreactors. These are particularly useful for
XX detecting or treating e.g. malignancies or cancers (e.g. ovarian cancer,
XX colorectal cancer, sarcoma, leukemia or lymphoma), inflammatory disease,
XX necrosis, atherosclerosis, infertility, premature aging, psoriasis,
XX inflammatory disease, renal disease, arthritis, immune-mediated alopecia,
XX stroke, encephalitis, hepatitis, or multiple sclerosis in mammals. The
XX PRO polypeptides are useful in drug screening, particularly as targets
XX for therapeutic intervention in these diseases, and in the diagnostic
XX determination of the presence of these diseases. The PRO polypeptides are
XX also useful as molecular weight markers, or for chromosome
XX identification. The PRO genes are useful as hybridisation probes, or for
XX screening libraries of human cDNA, genomic DNA or mRNA. The PRO genes may
XX also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective
XX gene. The present sequence is a PCR primer used in the isolation of a
XX cDNA encoding a PRO polypeptide
XX
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 403 CCGGCTCCAGACGCTCTCCG 424
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 24 CCTGTGCCAGTAGATCTCCG 3
XX
XX
XX RESULT 89
XX ACC69700/c
XX ID ACC69700 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ACC69700;
XX
XX 21-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Mouse CLASP-2 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:79.
XX

```

```

XX Human; mouse; CLASP membrane protein; CLASP; cell surface molecule;
XX cadherin-like asymmetry protein; immune response; immunosuppressive;
XX antiinflammatory; antineumatic; antiarthritic; dermatological;
XX nephrotoxic; autoimmune disease; Addison's disease; dermatitis;
XX rheumatoid arthritis; organ rejection; graft-versus-host disease;
XX inflammation; sepsis; arthritis; nephritis; infectious disease;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Mus sp.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2003025120-A2.
XX
XX 27-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 02-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US024482.
XX
XX 03-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310028P.
XX PR 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-0978244.
XX
XX (ARBO-) ARBOR VITA CORP.
XX
XX Lu PS, Garman JD, Candia AF;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-354593/33.
XX
XX New cadherin-like asymmetry protein (CLASP) polypeptides and
XX polynucleotides, useful for treating or preventing autoimmune diseases,
XX organ rejection or graft-versus-host disease, inflammation, or infectious
XX diseases.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 118; 398pp; English.
XX
XX ACC69640 to ACC69648 encode the cadherin-like asymmetry proteins (CLASPs)
XX given in ABR3625 to ABR3633. CLASP sequences have immunosuppressive,
XX antiinflammatory, antineumatic, antiarthritic, dermatological and
XX nephrotoxic activities. Compositions comprising a CLASP-1 protein can be
XX used for treating or preventing a CLASP-1 mediated disease, particularly
XX an autoimmune disease caused or exacerbated by increased activity of TH1
XX (helper T) cells. CLASP polynucleotides can be used as probes or primers
XX for detecting CLASP expression, for screening CLASP agonists or
XX antagonists, for creating transgenic animals, chromosome mapping,
XX identifying animals from minute biological samples, polymorphic markers
XX for forensic analysis, and as reagents for paternity testing. CLASP
XX polynucleotides or polypeptides are useful in treating or preventing
XX autoimmune diseases (e.g. Addison's disease, rheumatoid arthritis, or
XX dermatitis), organ rejection or graft-versus-host disease, inflammation
XX (e.g. sepsis, arthritis or nephritis), or infectious diseases. ACC69649
XX to ACC69727 and ABR3634 to ABR3642 represent sequences given in the
XX exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 11 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 395 CACAACAACCTGCTCCAGCAG 416
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 24 CATCCGACACTGCTCCAGCAG 3
XX
XX
XX RESULT 90
XX ADA24785/c
XX ID ADA24785 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ADA24785;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Secreted and transmembrane PRO protein associated primer #121.
XX
XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; gene; ss; tissue typing;
XX

```

Fri Jul 30 10:32:03 2004

schu568-1.rng

Page 83

KW chromosome identification; vaccine; cancer; retinal disorder;  
KW sports-related joint disorder; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KW wound healing; obesity; diabetes; hearing loss;  
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; kidney disorder; nervous system disorder;  
KW haemoglobin associated disorder; expressed sequence tag; EST.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2003050241-A1.  
XX  
PD 13-MAR-2003.  
XX  
PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978564.  
XX  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079669P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082864P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083382P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085583P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085688P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 98WO-US000106.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 98WO-US005190.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 98US-0123957P.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 98US-0126773P.  
PR 21-APR-1999; 98US-0130232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 98US-0131022P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 98US-0131445P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 98WO-US010733.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 98WO-US012252.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 98US-0139557P.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 98US-0141037P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 98US-0142680P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 98US-0145698P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 98US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 98US-0146222P.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 98US-0146206P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 98WO-US028313.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 98WO-US028551.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 98WO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 98WO-US030095.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 98WO-US031243.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 98WO-US031274.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.

PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
  
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,  
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gertschen ME,  
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,  
PI Kijavitt U, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,  
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-521814/49.  
XX  
PT New isolated PRO polypeptides for example extracellular, secreted and  
PT membrane bound proteins, useful for modulating the biological activities  
PT of cells and for treating, for example diabetes, cancer, rheumatoid  
PT arthritis, and hearing loss.  
XX  
XX Example 40; Page 153; 461pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention describes an isolated secreted and transmembrane (PRO)  
CC polypeptide (I). PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO4993  
CC polypeptide in a sample, and vice versa. PRO725, PRO700 and PRO739 are  
CC useful for detecting PRO1559 polypeptide in a sample, and PRO1559 is  
CC useful for detecting PRO725, PRO700 and PRO739 in a sample. PRO4993 is  
CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO337  
CC polypeptide, and PRO337 is useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a  
CC cell expressing a PRO4993 polypeptide. PRO1559 is useful for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO735, PRO700 and PRO739  
CC polypeptide, and PRO735, PRO700 and PRO739 polypeptides are useful for

Query Match 1.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;  
Best local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 403 CCGTGGCCAGTGGCTTCG 424  
DB 24 CCGTGGCCAGTGGCTTCG 3

RESULT 91  
ACD29812/c  
ID ACD29812 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
XX  
AC ACD29812;  
XX  
DT 08-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #119.  
XX  
XX Human, secreted and transmembrane protein, PRO; cell death; neuropathy;  
KW peripheral neuropathy; diabetic peripheral neuropathy;  
KW AIDS-associated neuropathy; Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease;  
KW Refsum's disease; Abetalipoproteinemia; Tangier disease;  
KW Krabbe's disease; Metachromatic leukodystrophy; Fabry's disease;  
KW Dejerine-Sottas syndrome; chromosome mapping; gene mapping; gene therapy;  
KW PCR; primer; ss.  
XX

OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003050240-A1.  
XX  
XX 13-MAR-2003.  
XX  
XX 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978403.  
XX  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
XX  
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
XX  
XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
XX  
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066344P.  
XX  
XX 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
XX  
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
XX  
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
XX  
XX 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
XX  
XX 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
XX  
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
XX  
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
XX  
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
XX  
XX 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
XX  
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
XX  
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
XX  
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
XX  
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
XX  
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
XX  
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
XX  
XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
XX  
XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
XX  
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
XX  
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
XX  
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
XX  
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
XX  
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
XX  
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
XX  
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
XX  
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
XX  
XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
XX  
XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
XX  
XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
XX  
XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
XX  
XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
XX  
XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
XX  
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
XX  
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
XX  
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
XX  
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
XX  
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
XX  
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
XX  
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
XX  
XX 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
XX  
XX 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
XX  
XX 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082787P.  
XX  
XX 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
XX  
XX 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
XX  
XX 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
XX  
XX 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083332P.  
XX  
XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
XX  
XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083485P.  
XX  
XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083486P.  
XX  
XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
XX  
XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
XX  
XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
XX  
XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
XX  
XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
XX  
XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
XX  
XX 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
XX  
XX 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
XX  
XX 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
XX  
XX 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.



PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085333P.  
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
 PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
 PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
 PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094661P.  
 PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98MO-US021141.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98MO-US024855.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99MO-US000106.  
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.  
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005190.  
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
 PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
 PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
 PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
 PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99MO-US010733.  
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99MO-US012252.  
 PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145688P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028513.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031243.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031274.  
 PR 03-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000277.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000376.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006219.  
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007532.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.

PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.  
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.  
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.  
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.  
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.  
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.  
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.  
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 XX  
 XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 PA  
 XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,  
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gertszen MB,  
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gunney AL, Hillan KJ,  
 PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Peoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,  
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PW, Wood WL,  
 XX WPI, 2003-503575/47.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptide for modulating biological  
 PT activity of cell expressing the polypeptide, identifying agonists or  
 PT antagonists of polypeptide, and as molecular weight markers.  
 PT  
 XX Example 40; Page 148; 459pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention describes an isolated, secreted and transmembrane  
 CC polypeptide, termed PRO polypeptide (I). (I) is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO4993, PRO337, PRO1559, PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide, and for  
 CC linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing the above polypeptides.  
 CC The bioactive molecule is a toxin, radiolabel or an antibody and causes  
 CC cell death. (I) is useful as therapeutic agent, in medical and industrial  
 CC applications e.g. for treating neuropathy, especially peripheral  
 CC neuropathy, diabetic peripheral neuropathy, AIDS-associated neuropathy,  
 CC Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, Refsum's disease, Abetalipoproteinaemia,  
 CC Tangier disease, Krabbe's disease, Metachromatic leukodystrophy, Fabry's

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 403 CCTGTCTCAGCAGGCTCTCG 424  
 DB 24 CCTGTGCGAGTGGATCTCG 3

RESULT 92  
 ADA12446/C  
 ID ADA12446 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADA12446;  
 XX  
 DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane polypeptide PRO871 primer #1.  
 XX  
 XX primer; ss; inflammatory disease; organ failure; atherosclerosis;  
 XX cardiac injury; infertility; birth defect; premature aging; AIDS; cancer;  
 XX diabetic complication; tissue typing; human; PCR.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003055216-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 20-MAR-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 17-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978824.  
 XX  
 XX 21-MAY-1996; 96US-0018049P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.

PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
 PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
 PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
 PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
 PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
 PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079284P.  
 PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079636P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081852P.  
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
 PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
 PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
 PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
 PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
 PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
 PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
 PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
 PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084458P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
 PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086332P.  
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086410P.  
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086468P.  
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.  
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
 PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
 PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
 PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
 PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.  
 PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.  
 PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113286P.  
 PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
 PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.  
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-0026586.  
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.  
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
 PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.  
 PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
 PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
 PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US014287P.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US014287P.  
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
 PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145688P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.  
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.  
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028351.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028351.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003365.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006519.  
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.

```
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US047259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US016744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 21-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi A, Baker KP, Borstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerdler H, Gertlisen ME,
Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No.2.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
CY 403 CCTGCTCCGACGAGCTCTCCG 424
DB 24 CCTGTGCAGTAGAGATCTCCG 3
RESULT 93
ACD29227/c
ID ACD29227 standard; DNA: 24 BP.
XX
XX ACD29227;
AC
XX
XX 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #120.
XX
XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein. PRO; viral infection;
XX tumour growth; retinal disorder; injury; sight loss;
XX retinitis pigmentosum; age-related macular degeneration;
XX sport-related joint problem; articular cartilage defect; osteoarthritis;
XX rheumatoid arthritis; wound healing; obesity; diabetes; insulinemia;
XX kidney disorder; mesangial cell function; Berger disease; nephropathy;
XX celiac disease; dermatitis; Crohn disease; neuropathy;
XX cardiac insufficiency disorder; peripheral neuropathy;
XX diabetic peripheral neuropathy; autonomic neuropathy;
XX reduced motility of the gastrointestinal tract;
XX atony of the urinary bladder; post polio syndrome; Krabbe's disease;
XX Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease; Fabry's disease; Tangier disease;
XX Refsum's disease; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2003049633-A1.
XX
XX 13-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978585.
XX
```

```
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0063644P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-0078042P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079636P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080335P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083335P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0083366P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
```



PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079665P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0080349P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085233P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086032P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.

PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.  
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.  
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 98US-00265686.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.  
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.  
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0142698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007552.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.  
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.

```
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US016992.
PR 23-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX

Query Match          1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      403 CCTGCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCCG 424
Db      24 CCTGCTCCAGTAGATCTCCG 3

RESULT 95
ADB76468/C
ID      ADB76468 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC      ADB76468;
XX
DT      04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE      Human PRO DNA PCR primer #119.
XX
XX      Human; PRO polypeptide; secreted protein; transmembrane protein;
XX      cell death; neuropathy; neuropathy related disease;
XX      Charcot-Marie-Tooth disorder; Refsum's disease; Krabbe's disease;
XX      Chromosome mapping; gene mapping; genetic disorder; septic shock;
XX      antibacterial; immunosuppressive; neuroprotective; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX      Homo sapiens.
XX
XX      US2003083248-A1.
XX
XX      01-MAY-2003.
PD
XX      16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978757.
PF
XX      17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
XX      03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
XX      13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
XX      21-NOV-1997; 98US-0066364P.
XX      10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
XX      11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
XX      11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
XX      11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
XX      12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077919P.
XX      13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
XX      20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
XX      20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
XX      20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
XX      20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
XX      25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
XX      26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
XX      27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
XX      27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
XX      27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
XX      27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
XX      27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
XX      30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
```

```
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081155P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081617P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082717P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083332P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084633P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085373P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086032P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086466P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
```

PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109104P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98MO-US024855.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99MO-US000106.  
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.  
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005190.  
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
 PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
 PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0150232P.  
 PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
 PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99MO-US010733.  
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99MO-US012252.  
 PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031243.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031274.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000277.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000376.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006319.  
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007532.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.  
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.  
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.  
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.  
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.  
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.  
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.  
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 XX  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL,  
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME,  
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AJ, Hillan KJ,  
 PI Kijavini TJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,  
 PI Stewart TA, Tamas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-755118/71.  
 XX  
 PT New PRO polypeptides useful for treating peripheral neuropathy;  
 PT neuropathies associated with systemic disease such as post-polio syndrome  
 PT or AIDS-associated syndrome.  
 XX  
 PS Example 40; Page 147; 425pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human PRO  
 CC polypeptides, and the polynucleotide sequences encoding them. The PRO  
 CC polypeptides are secreted and transmembrane proteins. The PRO

CC polypeptides are useful for detecting other PRO polypeptides, for linking  
 CC bioactive molecules to cells expressing PRO polypeptides, for modulating  
 CC biological activities of cells expressing PRO polypeptides, and for  
 CC identifying agonists or antagonists. The bioactive molecule maybe a  
 CC toxin, radiolabel or antibody, and cause cell death. The PRO polypeptides  
 CC are useful for treating neuropathy and neuropathy related diseases such  
 CC as Charcot-Marie-Tooth disorder, Refsum's disease, and Krabbe's disease.  
 CC The polynucleotide sequences encoding PRO polypeptides are useful as  
 CC hybridisation probes, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation  
 CC of antisense RNA and DNA, in the preparation of PRO polypeptides, for

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 403 CCTGCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCCG 424  
 Db 24 CCTGTGCACAGTAGATCTCCG 3

RESULT 96  
 ADC43894/C  
 ID ADC43894 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADC43894;  
 XX  
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PRO 871 PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
 XX ophthalmological; anticholinergic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulvovaginal;  
 XX auditory; tumor growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
 XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 XX wound healing; hearing loss; primer.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003054986-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 20-MAR-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00981915.  
 XX  
 XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
 PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
 PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
 PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
 PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
 PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
 PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00804220.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078688P.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
 PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
 PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
 PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.

PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
 PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
 PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
 PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083544P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
 PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
 PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
 PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084458P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084607P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
 PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
 PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.  
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090663P.  
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
 PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
 PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
 PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.  
 PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.  
 PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.

PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.  
 PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113286P.  
 PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
 PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.  
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.  
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.  
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
 PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.  
 PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
 PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
 PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.  
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
 PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145688P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.  
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.  
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 99WO-US031274.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014642.  
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709938.  
 PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.  
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.  
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.  
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.  
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.  
 PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US009552.  
 PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.  
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
 PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.  
 PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.  
 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.  
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
 PR 29-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.



XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;  
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 403 CCTGCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCCG 424  
24 CCTGCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCCG 3

RESULT 97  
AD61654/c  
ID AD61654 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AD61654;

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Human PRO 871 PCR primer #1.

XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosstatic;  
XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;  
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2003049684-A1.

XX 13-MAR-2003.

PF 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00017081.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078866P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
PR 06-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
PR 06-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
PR 06-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.

PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083335P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083546P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085589P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0106897P.  
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.  
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.  
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 98US-0113621P.  
PR 05-MAR-1999; 98WO-US000106.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.



PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083485P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086032P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.  
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.  
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-00254465.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.

PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-010723.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-014680P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-014680P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0028313.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0028551.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-00310035.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-00310035.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-00310035.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 99US-0031274.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 99US-0031274.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 99US-0031274.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 99US-0031274.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 99US-0031274.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 99US-0031274.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 99US-0031274.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 99US-0031274.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 99US-0031274.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 99US-0031274.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 99US-0031274.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 99US-0031274.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 99US-0031274.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 99US-0031274.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 99US-0031274.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 99US-0031274.  
PR 08-NOV-2000; 99US-00709238.  
PR 27-NOV-2000; 99US-00723749.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 99US-00726759.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 99US-00747259.  
PR 28-DEC-2000; 99US-0074956.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 99US-0006520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 99US-00816920.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 99US-00816920.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 99US-00854208.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 99US-00854280.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 99US-00871032.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 99US-00872035.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 99US-00872035.  
PR 05-JUN-2001; 99US-00874503.  
PR 14-JUN-2001; 99US-00882636.  
PR 19-JUN-2001; 99US-00886342.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 99US-00886342.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 99US-00886342.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 99US-00886342.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 99US-00886342.

XX

(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

Query Match

Best Local Similarity 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;  
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 403 CCTGCTCAGAGGCTCTCG 424  
DB 24 CCTGCTCAGAGGCTCTCG 3

RESULT 99



CC mapping the gene which encodes the PRO and for the genetic analysis of  
 CC individuals with genetic disorders, for recombinantly expressing (I) and  
 CC for chromosome identification. (I) is useful as molecular marker for  
 CC protein electrophoresis purposes, and as therapeutic agents. (I) is also  
 CC useful for screening compounds to identify those that mimic the PRO  
 CC polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO polypeptide  
 CC (antagonists). (I) and (II) are useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies  
 CC are useful for immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample  
 CC fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g.  
 CC detecting its expression in specific cells, tissues or serum, and for  
 CC affinity purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural  
 CC sources. This sequence represents a human secreted and transmembrane PRO  
 CC protein associated primer.

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 403 CCTGCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCCG 424  
 DB 24 CCTGTGCGATGATCTCCG 3

RESULT 100  
 ADC68842/c  
 ID ADC68842 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX ADC68842;

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX Human PRO 871 PCR primer #1.

XX Human; ss; PCR, secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnery;  
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN US2003064407-A1.

XX 03-APR-2003.

PF 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00999834.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.

XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.

XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.

XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.

XX 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.

XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.

XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.

XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.

XX 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.

XX 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.

XX 17-MAR-1998; 98US-0040220P.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.

XX 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079234P.

XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.

XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.

XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.

PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.

PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.

PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.

PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.

PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.

PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080338P.

PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.

PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080344P.

PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.

PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.

PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.

PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.

PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.

PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.

PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.

PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.

PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.

PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.

PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.

PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.

PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.

PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.

PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.

PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.

PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.

PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.

PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.

PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084589P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.

PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.

PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.

PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.

PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.

PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.

PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.

PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.

PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.

PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.

PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.

PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.

PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.

PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.

PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.

PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00169978.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
 PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.  
 PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.  
 PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
 PR 03-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.  
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.  
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.  
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
 PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.  
 PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
 PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
 PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US010733.  
 PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.  
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-00380142.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008433.  
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.  
 PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.  
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.  
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.  
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.  
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009522.  
 PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.  
 PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.  
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00872035.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
 PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.  
 PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.  
 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.

PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 XX  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DJ;  
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2, 3e+02;  
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Oy 403 CCTGCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCCG 424  
 Db 24 CCTGTGCCAGTAGATCTCCG 3  
 RESULT 101  
 ID ADC62902 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
 AC ADC62902;  
 XX  
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 DE Human PRO 871 PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
 XX Ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnery;  
 XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
 XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 XX wound healing; hearing loss; primer.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX US2003068648-A1.  
 PD 10-Apr-2003.  
 XX  
 XX 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013921.  
 PR  
 XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
 PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
 PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
 PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
 PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
 PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
 PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.

PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082786P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083332P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084336P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-008560P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-008562P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 16-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-010021141.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-05000106.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-05005028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-05005190.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126777P.

PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-05000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-05000277.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-05003376.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-05004341.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-05005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-05005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-05006319.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000US-05007532.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-05008439.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-05013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-05014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-05014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-05015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-05020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-05023328.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-05032678.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-0504956P.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-05006520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-05009352.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-05017092.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-05017800.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-05019692.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-05021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-05021735.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-050218585.

(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;  
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gunney AL, Hillan KJ;  
PI Kijavini IU, Kuo SS, Nappier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;  
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX WPI, 2003-695924/66.

DR New isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides, useful in the  
XX preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to the  
PT polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.  
PT  
PT  
XX  
XX  
PS Example 40; SEQ ID NO 246; 467BP; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted OR  
XX transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimaeric molecule comprising  
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1593 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive  
CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule

CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;  
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 403 CCTGCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCCG 424  
DB 24 CCTGCTCCAGTAGATCTCCG 3

RESULT 102  
AD67967/c  
ID AD67967 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
XX  
AC AD67967;  
XX  
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human PRO 871 PCR primer #1.  
XX  
KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytoskeletal;  
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;  
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer.  
XX  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003069178-A1.  
XX  
PD 10-APR-2003.  
XX  
PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978423.  
XX  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082777P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082736P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083485P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085539P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.



07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
  
(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
  
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
XX Ferrara N, Flivarsoff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME;  
XX Goddard A, Godowski RJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;  
XX Kijavain IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;  
XX Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
  
DR WPI; 2003-657582/62.  
  
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides, designated PRO  
XX polypeptides, and polynucleotides encoding them useful for treating  
XX kidney diseases, bone, cartilage and retinal disorders.  
  
PT Example 40; SEQ ID NO 246; 468bp; English.  
  
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
XX transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
XX to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
XX in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
XX peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
XX peptide), also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
XX mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
XX comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
XX PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
XX antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
XX polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
XX Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
XX polypeptide. PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
XX PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting

Query March 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;  
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
0y 403 CCTGTGCTCCAGAGGCTCTCCG 424

Db 24 CCTGTGCTCCAGAGGCTCTCCG 3  
|||||  
RESULT 103  
ADCC4287/c  
ID ADCC4287 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ADCC4287;  
XX  
XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX DE Human PRO 871 PCR primer #1.  
XX  
XX DE Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;  
XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
XX wound healing; hearing loss; primer.  
XX  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX PN US2003072745-A1.  
XX  
XX PD 17-APR-2003.  
XX  
XX PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013929.  
XX  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
XX 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
XX 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
XX 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
XX 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079665P.  
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079922P.  
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
XX 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.

PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
 PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
 PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
 PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
 PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
 PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
 PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
 PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
 PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
 PR 26-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
 PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
 PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0093451P.  
 PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100036P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0100211P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
 PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
 PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
 PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
 PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
 PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0162506P.

PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0208551.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0208551.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0208551.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-0208551.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-0208551.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0208551.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0208551.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0208551.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0208551.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-0208551.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0208551.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0208551.  
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-0208551.  
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000US-0208551.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0208551.  
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-0208551.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0208551.  
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-0208551.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208551.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0208551.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0208551.  
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-0208551.  
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-0208551.  
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0208551.  
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-0208551.  
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-0208551.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-0208551.  
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-0208551.  
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-0208551.  
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-0208551.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-0208551.  
 (GETH) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX Askenazi A, Baker KP, Borstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;  
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PU, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KU;  
 PI Kiyavini IU, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;  
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX WPI; 2003-743806/70.  
 XX Novel isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides, useful in the  
 PT preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to the  
 PT polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.  
 XX Example 40; SEQ ID NO 246; 466p; English.  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences, as given  
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
 CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
 Query March 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2,3e+02;  
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 403 CCCTGCTCCAGCAGCTTCGC 424  
 Db 24 CCCTGCTCCAGCAGCTTCGC 3  
 RESULT 104  
 AD67342/C  
 ID AD67342 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

Fri Jul 30 10:32:03 2004

schu568-1.rng

Page 103

```
XX AC ADC67342;
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX Human PRO 871 PCR primer #1.
XX
XX vulnary; virucide; neuroprotective; cyostatic; gene therapy;
XX tumour cell proliferation inhibitor;
XX secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO: viral infection; wound healing;
XX tissue growth; muscle generation; muscle regeneration;
XX myotropic lateral sclerosis; neuropathy; AIDS-associated neuropathy;
XX diabetic peripheral neuropathy; chromosome identification; antagonist;
XX tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003073131-A1.
XX
XX 17-APR-2003.
XX
XX 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00016177.
XX
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079284P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081232P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
PR
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084596P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085321P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085800P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085822P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085889P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086342P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086436P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 98US-0113621P.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0122957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 98US-0134287P.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 98WO-US01073.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 27-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145686P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028213.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US0310095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
```

PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000277.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000376.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US000356.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US000434.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US000504.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US000541.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US000519.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US000532.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US000843.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US005552.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
  
(GERTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,  
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gerber H, Gertelsen ME,  
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,  
PI Kijavitt J, Kuo SS, Nessler MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,  
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-743810/70.  
XX  
PT Novel isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides, useful in the  
PT preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to the  
PT polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.  
XX  
XX Example 40; SEQ ID NO 246; 464bp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention describes an isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO  
XX polypeptide (II). PRO polypeptide such as PRO213, PRO700, PRO320 or PRO615  
XX is useful in biotechnological and medical research, as well as in various  
XX industrial applications. PRO polypeptide such as PRO300, PRO866, PRO703,  
XX PRO708, PRO320, PRO351, PRO352, PRO381, PRO615, PRO618, PRO772, PRO853,  
XX PRO860 or PRO846 is useful for therapeutic purposes. PRO363 is useful  
XX therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral infection.  
XX PRO200 is useful for the treatment of wound healing, tissue growth and  
XX muscle generation and regeneration. PRO337 is useful for treating  
XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, neuropathy, AIDS-associated neuropathy or

KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritis; osteopathic; antiinfective; vulnary;  
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003073624-A1.  
XX  
XX 17-APR-2003.  
XX  
XX 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978193.  
XX  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-006429P.  
XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-006531P.  
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-006636P.  
XX 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077661P.  
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077669P.  
XX 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
XX 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
XX 17-MAR-1998; 98US-0084002P.  
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
XX 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079665P.  
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080358P.  
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080359P.  
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080359P.  
XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081120P.  
XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
XX 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
XX 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
XX 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
XX 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
XX 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
XX 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083332P.  
XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083455P.  
XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083456P.  
XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083459P.  
XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
 PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
 PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
 PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
 PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085233P.  
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
 PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086466P.  
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.  
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
 PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
 PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
 PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0016897P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0021141.  
 PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.  
 PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-00202054.  
 PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.  
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.  
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.  
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
 PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.  
 PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
 PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
 PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.  
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
 PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145688P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.  
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.  
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.

PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
 PR 04-FEB-2000; 2000US-0180165P.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005641.  
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007352.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.  
 PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.  
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.  
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.  
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.  
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US016920.  
 PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.  
 PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.  
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00872035.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
 PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.  
 PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.  
 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.  
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 XX PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Fred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 403 CCTGTCTCAGACGAGCTCTCCG 424  
 Db 24 CCTGTGCGAGTGGATCTCCG 3

RESULT 106  
 ADc41911/c  
 ID ADc41911 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADc41911;  
 XX  
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PRO 871 PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosstatic;  
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulneryary;  
 KW auditory; tumor growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2003104998-A1.  
 XX 05-JUN-2003.  
 XX 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978643.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064429P.  
 PR 11-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
 PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
 PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
 PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
 PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-0004020.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078866P.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
 PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
 PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0080344P.  
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
 PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
 PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
 PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083548P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
 PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
 PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
 PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084586P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085699P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
 PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086352P.  
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086436P.  
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.  
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
 PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
 PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
 PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
 PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.  
 PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.  
 PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113286P.  
 PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
 PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.  
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.  
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.  
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
 PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.  
 PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
 PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131032P.  
 PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.  
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
 PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145658P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.  
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380139.  
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028555.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 99WO-US031274.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.

PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000277.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000376.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US000356.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US000434.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US000504.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US000541.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006319.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007532.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US015941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.  
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-US006520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.  
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.  
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.  
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
XX  
XX  
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
Query Match 1.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;  
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
CY 403 CCTGCTCCGACGAGCTCTCCG 424  
DB 24 CCTGTGCGAGTAGATCTCCG 3  
RESULT 107  
ADE49280/c  
ID ADE49280 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
XX  
AC ADE49280;  
XX  
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human PRO 871 PCR primer #1.  
XX  
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
XX  
XX Ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antineuritic; vulnery;  
XX  
XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
XX  
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
XX  
XX wound healing; hearing loss; primer.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003096744-A1.  
XX  
XX 22-MAY-2003.  
XX  
XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002US-00978187.  
XX

PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079682P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081922P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083455P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083456P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.

```

PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085589P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265866.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123857P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0034287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012552.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-AUG-1999; 99US-00386137.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.

```

```

PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034356.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US019639.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX PA
XX PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 403 CCTGCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCCG 424
DB 24 CCTGTGCAGTAGGATCTCCG 3
RESULT 108
ADBS5334/c
ID ADBS5334 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC ADBS5334;
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human PRO 871 PCR primer #1.
XX KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; arithmatic; vulnary;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX word healing; hearing loss; primer.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003203434-A1.
PD 30-OCT-2003.
XX
XX PF 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145088.
XX
XX PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX

```



PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Geber H, Gerritsen ME;  
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;  
 PI Kijavini IU, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;  
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX WPI; 2003-875641/81.  
 XX  
 PT New genes, and its encoded secreted and transmembrane polypeptides,  
 PT useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis,  
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,  
 PT hypoinsulinemia or wounds.  
 XX  
 XX Example 40; SEQ ID NO 246; 462pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive  
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule  
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule  
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is  
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337  
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337  
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the  
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for  
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559  
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-  
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The  
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,  
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,  
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in  
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate nucleic  
 CC acid encoding a PRO protein.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 CC Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;  
 CC Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 CC Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 CC  
 CY 403 CCTGCTCCGACGAGCTCTCCG 424  
 DB 24 CCTGTGTCAGTAGATCTCCG 3  
 CC  
 RESULT 109  
 ID ADE16448 standard; DNA, 24 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADE16448;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX Human PRO 871 PCR primer #1.  
 DE Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
 XX ophthalmologically; antiarthritic; osteopapatic; antirheumatic; vulnary;  
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX US2003203435-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 30-OCT-2003.  
 PD  
 XX  
 PF 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145092.  
 XX  
 PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
 PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0141037P.  
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 98US-00380138.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 XX  
 XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 PA  
 XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Geber H, Gerritsen ME;  
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;  
 PI Kijavini IU, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;  
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX WPI; 2003-875642/81.  
 XX  
 PT New genes, and its encoded secreted and transmembrane polypeptides,  
 PT useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis,  
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,  
 PT hypoinsulinemia or wounds.  
 XX  
 XX Example 40; SEQ ID NO 246; 452pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive  
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule  
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule  
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is  
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337  
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337  
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the  
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for  
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559  
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-  
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The



PR 15-APR-1999; 99MO-US008313.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99MO-US010733.  
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99MO-US012252.  
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031243.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031274.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000277.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000376.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006319.  
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007532.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023278.  
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.  
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.  
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.  
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.  
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.  
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.  
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.  
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 XX  
 XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,  
 PI Ferrara N, Flivaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME,  
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,  
 PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,  
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 XX MPI, 2003-852598/79.  
 XX  
 PT New secreted and transmembrane PRO nucleic acids and polypeptides, useful  
 PT for stimulating the release of tumor necrosis factor alpha from human  
 PT blood and stimulating the proliferation of differentiation of chondrocyte  
 PT cells.  
 XX  
 XX Example 40, SEQ ID NO 246; 462pp, English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive  
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule  
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide, PRO725,

CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule  
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is  
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337  
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337  
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the  
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for  
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559  
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-  
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The  
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,  
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,  
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in  
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate nucleic  
 CC acid encoding a PRO protein.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 403 CCTGTGCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCCG 424  
 Db 24 CCTGTGCTCCAGCAGGATCTCCG 3  
 RESULT 112  
 ADEI7072/C  
 ID ADEI7072 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADEI7072;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human PRO 871 PCR primer #1.  
 DE Human PRO 871 PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytostatic;  
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;  
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003203433-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 30-OCT-2003.  
 XX  
 XX 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145016.  
 XX  
 XX 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99MO-US000106.  
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005078.  
 PR 12-APR-1999; 98US-00284281.  
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 XX  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,  
 PI Ferrara N, Flivaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME,  
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,  
 PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,  
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 XX MPI, 2003-875640/81.

PT New genes, and its encoded secreted and transmembrane polypeptides,  
 PT useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis,  
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,  
 PT hypotension or wounds.  
 XX  
 PS Example 40; SEQ ID NO 246; 459bp; English.  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
 CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive  
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule  
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide. PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for linking a bioactive molecule  
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is  
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337  
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337  
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the  
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide. PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for  
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559  
 CC polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-  
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The  
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,  
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects, and hearing loss in  
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in  
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate nucleic  
 CC acid encoding a PRO protein.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 403 CCCTGCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCCG 424  
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 24 CCCTGCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCCG 3  
 RESULT 113  
 ADE48580/c  
 ID ADE48580 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADE48580;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PRO 871 PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
 KW ophthalmological; antirheumatic; osteopathic; antihemorrhagic; vulnery;  
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2003104536-A1.  
 PN 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
 XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.  
 XX 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
 PD 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
 XX 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
 XX 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.  
 XX 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
 XX 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 XX 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028851.  
 XX 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028855.  
 XX 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 XX 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
 XX 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.  
 XX 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 XX 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.  
 XX 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
 XX 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
 XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
 XX 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.  
 XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 XX 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
 XX 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 XX 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
 XX 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015664.  
 XX 28-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 XX 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 XX 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
 XX 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.  
 XX 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
 XX 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.  
 XX 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
 XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
 XX 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
 XX 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
 XX 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 XX  
 PA (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;  
 PI Goddard A, Godowski P, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AU, Hillan KU,  
 PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,  
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX WPI, 2004-008994/01.  
 DR  
 PT New isolated nucleic acid encoding a PRO polypeptide, e.g. PRO4993 or  
 PT PRO337, useful in molecular biology, chromosome and gene mapping, in  
 PT generating antisense RNA and DNA, and in gene therapy.  
 XX  
 PS Example 40; SEQ ID NO 246; 460bp; English.  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
 CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993



```

PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0100211P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 98US-01000106P.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 98US-010005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 98US-010005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 98US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 98US-0126773P.
PR 21-APR-1999; 98US-0130232P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 98US-0131022P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 98US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 98US-0134287P.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 98US-0107733.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 98US-0101252.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 98US-0139557P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 98US-0141037P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 98US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 98US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 98US-0146222P.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 98US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 98US-0162506P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 98US-0162506P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 98US-0162506P.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 98US-0162506P.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 98US-0162506P.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 98US-0162506P.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 98US-0162506P.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 98US-0162506P.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 98US-0162506P.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 98US-0162506P.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 98US-0162506P.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 98US-0162506P.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 98US-0162506P.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 98US-0162506P.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 98US-0162506P.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 98US-0162506P.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 98US-0162506P.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 98US-0162506P.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 98US-0162506P.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 98US-0162506P.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 98US-0162506P.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 98US-0162506P.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 98US-0162506P.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 98US-0162506P.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 98US-0162506P.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 98US-0162506P.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 98US-0162506P.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 98US-0162506P.
PR 29-JUL-2001; 98US-0162506P.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 98US-0162506P.

```

```

XX (ASHK/) ASHKENAZI A. U.
PA (BAKE/) BAKER K. P.
PA (BOTS/) BOSTEIN D.
PA (DESN/) DESNOYERS L.
PA (EATON/) EATON D. L.
PA (FERR/) FERRARA N.

```

```

PA (FILV/) FILVAROFF E.
PA (FONG/) FONG S.
PA (GAOW/) GAO W.
PA (GERB/) GERBER H.
PA (GERR/) GERRITSEN M. E.
PA (GODD/) GODDARD A.
PA (GODO/) GODOWSKI P. J.
PA (GIRM/) GIRVALDI J. C.
PA (GURN/) GURNEY A. L.
PA (HILL/) HILLAN K. J.
PA (KLJA/) KLJAVIN I. J.
PA (KUOS/) KUO S. S.
PA (NAPI/) NAPIER M. A.
PA (PANU/) PANU J.
PA (PAON/) PAONI N. F.
PA (ROYM/) ROY M. A.
PA (SHEL/) SHELTON D. L.
PA (STEW/) STEWART T. A.
PA (TUMA/) TUMAS D.
PA (WILL/) WILLIAMS P. M.
PA (WOOD/) WOOD W. I.
XX

```

```

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

```

Qy 403 CCTGCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCCG 424
Db 24 CCTGTGCGAGTAGATCTCCG 3

```

```

RESULT 115

```

```

AAV01328/c
ID AAV01328 standard; DNA, 19 BP.
XX

```

```

AC AAV01328;
XX

```

```

DT 23-MAR-1998 (first entry)
XX

```

```

DE S-antigen PCR primer for universal mammalian STS's.
XX

```

```

KM PCR primer; polymerase chain reaction; amplification; UM-STG;
XX

```

```

OS universal mammalian sequence tagged site; genomic map; clone; ss.
XX

```

```

PN Synthetic.
XX

```

```

PD W09731012-A1.
XX

```

```

PF 28-AUG-1997.
XX

```

```

PR 18-FEB-1997; 97WO-US002403.
XX

```

```

PR 22-FEB-1996; 96US-0012061P.
XX

```

```

PA (UNMI) UNIV MICHIGAN.
XX

```

```

PA (UNMS) UNIV MICHIGAN STATE.
XX

```

```

PI Brewer GJ, Venta PJ, Yuzbasiyan-Gurkan V;
XX

```

```

XX WPI; 1997-435083/40.
XX

```

```

XX New oligonucleotide primers amplifying gene regions conserved among
XX mammals - useful for developing genomic maps, isolating clones and making
XX cross-species comparisons.
XX

```

```

PS Claim 2; Page 13; 26pp; English.
XX

```

```

CC The present sequence represents a specifically claimed oligonucleotide
CC PCR primer. The oligonucleotide can be used for polymerase chain reaction
CC (PCR) amplification of DNA, specifically regions of specific genes that
CC are conserved among mammalian species, i.e. pairs of oligonucleotides
CC from the present specification represent universal mammalian sequence-

```

CC tagged site (UM-SITS) primers. The primers are used to develop genomic  
CC maps, to isolate clones from libraries, to make cross-species comparisons  
CC and to develop additional genetic markers. UM-SITS allow genomic  
CC comparisons to be made between more species  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 326 AGAAGCTGTGAGCAAC 342  
DB 18 AGAAGCTGTGAGCAAC 2

RESULT 116  
AAD33168  
ID AAD33168 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAD33168;  
XX  
DT 01-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE APOE CDNA amplifying RT-PCR primer, Ape/pi.  
XX  
KM Phytanic acid; non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; NIDDM; obesity;  
KM glucose tolerance; food supplement; feed supplement; hyperinsulinaemia;  
KM hyperlipidaemia; hyperextension; insulin therapy; hypercholesterolaemia;  
KM hypertriglyceridaemia; primer; apolipoprotein E; RT-PCR; APOE3;  
KM reverse transcription PCR; ss.  
XX  
OS Unidentified.  
XX  
PN EP1177789-A2.  
XX  
PD 06-FEB-2002.  
XX  
PF 30-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00118230.  
XX  
PR 04-AUG-2000; 2000EP-00116848.  
XX  
PA (HOPE) ROCHB VITAMINS AG.  
XX  
PI Fluehmann B, Heim M, Hunziker W, Weber P;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2002-270864/32.  
XX  
PT New composition comprising phytanic acid or its derivatives, useful for  
PT treating or preventing non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, impaired  
PT glucose tolerance and related obesity.  
XX  
PS Example 3; Page 8; 29pp; English.  
XX

CC The invention relates to the use of phytanic acid or its derivatives for  
CC the treatment or prevention of diabetes mellitus. The invention also  
CC relates to a method for treating or preventing non-insulin dependent  
CC diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) or other conditions associated with impaired  
CC glucose tolerance such as obesity using phytanic acid or its derivatives.  
CC The phytanic acid, their derivatives or their precursors are useful as  
CC pharmaceutical compounds or supplements to foods or feeds for the  
CC treatment or prevention of type II or NIDDM, hyperlipidaemia,  
CC hypercholesterolaemia, hyperinsulinaemia, syndrome X, hypertension,  
CC hypertriglyceridaemia, impaired glucose tolerance and related obesity.  
CC They are also useful in insulin therapy in combination with known active  
CC compounds. The present sequence is apolipoprotein E (APOE) cDNA  
CC amplifying reverse transcription PCR (RT-PCR) primer used in the  
CC exemplification of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 457 TCCAGGAAGAGCTCCAG 473  
DB 3 TCCAGGAAGAGCTCCAG 19

RESULT 117  
AAZ21594/C  
ID AAZ21594 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC AAZ21594;  
XX  
DT 02-DEC-1999 (first entry)  
XX  
DE PCR primer INSPR for amplifying HIV integrase cDNA.  
XX  
XX  
XX PCR primer; HIV; integrase; IN; inhibitor; DNA insertion; treatment;  
XX viral replication; reverse transcriptase; protease inhibitor;  
XX combination therapy; resistant strain; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
OS Human immunodeficiency virus.  
XX  
PN WO9948371-A1.  
XX  
PD 30-SEP-1999.  
XX  
PF 26-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006700.  
XX  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079764P.  
XX  
PR 17-JUL-1998; 98US-0093208P.  
XX  
PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.  
XX  
PI Robinson WE, King PU, Reinecke MG;  
XX  
DR WPI; 1999-571930/48.  
XX  
PT bis-(3,4-Dihydroxycinnamoyl)tartaric acid analogues for treatment of HIV  
PT infections.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 35; 68pp; English.  
XX  
XX  
XX PCR primers AAZ21589-221594 are used to amplify the HIV integrase cDNA.  
XX This primer corresponds to nucleotides 4016-4036 of the integrase  
XX sequence. The HIV integrase (IN) cDNA was used in the generation of an L-  
XX chioric acid resistant strain of HIV. The invention relates to new  
XX compounds that are IN inhibitors. The inhibitors are novel compounds that  
XX potentially and selectively inhibit HIV integrase. The inhibitors are  
XX structural analogues of bis-(3,4-dihydroxycinnamoyl) tartaric acid.  
XX integrase has the minimal activities needed for integration. In vitro the  
XX enzyme processes the HIV DNA for insertion in to the host cell's nucleus.  
XX CC IN also cleaves double stranded DNA and facilitates the insertion of the  
XX HIV DNA in to the cleavage site. IN also covalently links the HIV DNA to  
XX the cleaved ends of the host DNA. The new compounds block the actions of  
XX IN, and therefore block viral replication. The compounds are synergistic  
XX with reverse transcriptase and protease inhibitors, acting at a different  
XX part of the HIV replication cycle. The new inhibitors are used,  
XX preferably in combination therapy with reverse transcriptase inhibitors  
XX and protease inhibitors in the treatment of HIV

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 471 CAGGAAGTGGCATTC 487  
DB 21 CAGGAAGTGGCATTC 5

```

RESULT 118
AAV38033/c
ID AAV38033 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AAV38033;
XX
DT 11-SEP-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE SCEPO section 3 construction oligonucleotide 10 for human EPO.
XX
XX Human; erythropoietin; EPO; bone marrow; reticulocyte; red blood cell;
XX expression; CHO; chinese hamster ovary cell; diagnosis; blood disorder;
XX ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX AU688723-B.
XX
XX 19-FEB-1998.
XX
XX
XX 02-DEC-1997; 97AU-00046867.
XX
XX
XX 02-DEC-1997; 97AU-00046867.
XX
XX
XX (KIRI ) KIRIN AMGEN INC.
XX
XX Lin F;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-261957/24.
XX
XX Recombinant human erythropoietin - potentially useful for diagnosis and
XX treatment of blood disorders.
XX
XX Example 11; Page 76; 100pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a construction oligonucleotide for SCEPO
XX section 3 as part of the assembly of a human erythropoietin (EPO) with
XX yeast preferred codons, used in an example from the present invention.
XX The present invention describes recombinant human EPO which causes bone
XX marrow cells to increase production of reticulocytes or red blood cells,
XX where the polypeptide is the product of expression in CHO (Chinese
XX hamster ovary) cells of an exogenous DNA sequence encoding human EPO. EPO
XX is potentially useful in the diagnosis and treatment of blood disorders
XX characterised by low or defective red blood cell production
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 270 ACCCTCAGAAAGTGTT 286
Db 18 ACCCTCAGAAAGTTATT 2
RESULT 119
AAC58043/c
ID AAC58043 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAC58043;
XX
DT 25-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO1410 forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO:65.
XX
XX Human; tumour; diagnosis; neoplastic disease; proliferation; cancer;
XX identification; tumorigenesis; anticancer; detection; hybridisation;
XX probe; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX

```

```

PN W0200053750-A1.
XX
XX 14-SEP-2000.
XX
XX 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
XX
XX 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US050528.
XX 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
XX 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0152506P.
XX 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
XX 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Botstein D, Goddard A, Gurney AL, Roy MA, Watanabe CK, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2000-594320/56.
XX
XX Antibodies specific for PRO polypeptides, used to diagnose and inhibit
XX the growth of tumors in mammals, and to identify inhibitors of PRO
XX polypeptide activity or expression.
XX
XX Example 20; Page 122; 226pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes an antibody that binds to a human protein
XX (I) selected from: PRO381; PRO1269; PRO1410; PRO1755; PRO1780; PRO3434;
XX PRO1927; PRO3567; PRO1293; PRO1303; PRO3444; PRO4354; PRO4397;
XX PRO4407; PRO1555; PRO1096; PRO2038; and PRO2262. (I) has anticancer
XX activity and can be used to diagnose tumors in mammals, by detecting
XX complex formation when the antibody is contacted with test cells.
XX Increased expression of genes encoding (I) can also be detected to
XX diagnose tumors. Agents which inhibit the activity of (I), especially
XX the antibodies, or an antisense oligonucleotide which hybridises to genes
XX encoding (I), can be used to inhibit tumour growth, preferably by
XX inducing cell death. Methods from the present invention can be used to
XX identify compounds which inhibit the biological activity of (I). AAC58019
XX to AAC58102 represent PCR primers and hybridisation probes used in
XX examples from the present invention for human PRO sequences. AAC58103 to
XX AAC58122 and AAB24021 to AAB24040 represent human PRO polynucleotide and
XX protein sequences given in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 621 TCAACGACGCGCTCAGTCCG 640
Db 20 TAAACGACGCGCTCAGTCTG 1
RESULT 120
AAF54523/c
ID AAF54523 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAF54523;
XX
DT 02-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer #132 used in the identification of proteins.
XX
XX Secreted; transmembrane; gene therapy; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX W0200078961-A1.
XX
XX 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
XX
XX 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
XX

```



PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.  
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Baker KP, Bolstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,  
 PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi CD, Guirney AL, Hillan KJ,  
 PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-071395/08.  
 XX  
 PT Secreted and transmembrane proteins and nucleic acids designated PRO,  
 PT useful as hybridization probes, in chromosome and gene mapping and gene  
 PT therapy.  
 PS Example 143; Page 507; 787pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to secreted and transmembrane proteins.  
 CC These proteins and the DNA encoding them may be used as hybridization  
 CC probes, in chromosome and gene mapping and in the generation of anti-  
 CC sense RNA and DNA. They may also be used to generate either  
 CC transgenic animals or knockout animals which are in turn useful for  
 CC development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents. The nucleic  
 CC acids may also be used in gene therapy  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 QY Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 DB 621 TCAACCAAGCGCTCAGTCCG 640  
 20 TAAACAGCGCTCAGTCTG 1  
 RESULT 121  
 ABA82154  
 ID ABA82154 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABA82154;  
 XX  
 DT 25-JAN-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Zmax1 gene region physical map preparation STS marker #113.  
 XX  
 KW Human; high bone mass; HBM gene; Zmax1 gene; chromosome 11; 11q13.3;  
 KW sequence tagged site; STS; osteoporosis; osteopathic; gene therapy;  
 KW antisense therapy; vaccine; bone disorder; Paget's disease; adaper;  
 KW sclerostosis; osteomalacia; fibrous dysplasia; PCR primer; linker; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO200177327-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016951.  
 XX  
 PR 05-APR-2000; 2000US-00543771.  
 PR 05-APR-2000; 2000US-00544398.  
 XX  
 PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.  
 XX

PI Carrilli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-657171/75.  
 XX  
 PT New high bone mass (HBM) and Zmax1 genes and proteins useful for  
 PT modulating bone mass for the treatment of e.g. osteoporosis.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 33; 443pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes the human Zmax1 gene and the high bone  
 CC mass (HBM) gene, which are found on chromosome 11q13.3. The Zmax1 and HBM  
 CC genes have osteopathic activities. The genes can be used in gene therapy,  
 CC antisense therapy and in the production of vaccines. They can be used in  
 CC the diagnosis and treatment of bone disorders including osteoporosis,  
 CC Paget's disease, sclerostosis, osteomalacia and fibrous dysplasia.  
 CC ABA82038 to ABA82700 and AAG68168 to AAG68193 represent sequences used in  
 CC the exemplification of the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 QY Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 DB 617 CATCTCACCGCGCTCAGT 636  
 1 CATCCCAACATCACTCAGT 20  
 RESULT 122  
 ABL45369/C  
 ID ABL45369 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABL45369;  
 XX  
 DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human chromosome 21q22.1 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:2413.  
 XX  
 KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;  
 KW PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 PN JP2001321190-A.  
 XX  
 PD 20-NOV-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.  
 XX  
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.  
 XX  
 PA (RIKA ) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.  
 PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.  
 XX  
 PT Arraying genome clones.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 6; Page 52; 528pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The  
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in  
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the  
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker  
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;  
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant  
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell  
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order  
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to  
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell  
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified  
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal

```
CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
CC reconstructed as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 314 GAAGACTGCGAGAGAGCTG 333
DB 20 GCAGGATGCGAGAGACTG 1
XX
RESULT 123
ABK44387/c
ID ABK44387 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK44387;
XX
DT 05-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human onco-gene p16, PCR primer #4.
XX
KM Nucleic acid probe; gene engineering; medicine; onco-gene; PCR; primer;
KM ss; p16.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200202814-A1.
XX
PD 10-JAN-2002.
XX
PF 04-JUL-2001; 2001WO-JP005783.
XX
PR 05-JUL-2000; 2000JP-00204177.
PR 26-APR-2001; 2001JP-00129603.
XX
PA (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
XX
PI Mineno J, Weiyancto E, Ishida N, Takeya T, Asada K, Kato I;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-179635/23.
XX
PT Detection of nucleic acids, useful in gene engineering, biochemistry and
PT medicine, comprising a labeled polynucleotide probe partly hybridizable
PT with a polyadenine nucleotide moiety of a target nucleic acid.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 40; 51pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention describes a labeled polynucleotide probe that is partly
CC hybridizable with a polyadenine nucleotide moiety of a target nucleic
CC acid. The method discussed in the invention is useful for the detection
CC of nucleic acids in gene engineering, biochemistry and medicine. This
CC sequence represents a PCR primer used in the amplification of onco-genes
CC and associated with the polynucleotide probes discussed in the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 372 CGTCTGCGCGCTCTGCTGCG 391
DB 20 CGTCTGCGCGCTCTGCGCTGCG 1
XX
```

```
RESULT 124
ABK22951
ID ABK22951 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK22951;
XX
DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Zmax1 CDNA forward PCR primer #57.
XX
KM Human; mouse; Zmax1; HBM; high bone mass gene; lipid regulation; stroke;
KM lipid-associated condition; arteriosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; ss;
KM osteoporosis; atherosclerosis; diabetic atherosclerosis; plaque build-up;
KM neurovascular condition; wound healing; gene therapy; PCR primer; probe;
KM bone development disorder; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiovascular;
KM osteopathic; cerebroprotective.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192891-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016946.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-00578900.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
PA (UNCR-) UNIV CREIGHTON SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX
PI Carulli JF, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-097784/13.
XX
PT Identifying molecules involved in lipid regulation, useful for
PT diagnosing, treating or preventing e.g., arteriosclerosis, comprises
PT identifying a molecule that binds to high bone mass gene or its
PT corresponding wild type gene.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 38; 409pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method for identifying a molecule involved in
CC lipid regulation comprising identifying a molecule that binds to or
CC inhibits binding of a molecule to high bone mass (HBM) or its wild type
CC gene, Zmax1. Compounds identified by the method are useful for treating,
CC diagnosing, preventing or screening for normal and abnormal lipid-
CC associated conditions, including arteriosclerosis, cardiovascular
CC disease, stroke, and osteoporosis. The compounds may also be used in the
CC treatment or prevention of diabetic atherosclerosis, neurovascular
CC conditions caused by plaque build-up, poor circulation due to plaque
CC build-up and associated poor wound healing. The methods may be used in
CC gene therapy, pharmaceutical development, and diagnostic assays for bone
CC development disorders. Molecules identified by comparison of Zmax1 and
CC HBM systems can be used as surrogate markers in pharmaceutical
CC development, in diagnosis of human or animal bone disease, and in the
CC treatment of bone diseases. Sequences ABK22776-ABK23411 represent cDNA
CC molecules encoding human Zmax1 and HBM, and PCR primers, probes, linkers
CC and adaptors of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 617 CATCTCAACGAGCGCTCAGT 636
DB 1 CATCTCAACGAGCTACTCAGT 20
XX
RESULT 125
```

ABN80967/C  
ID ABN80967 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ABN80967;  
DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Mouse caspase 7 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:145.  
XX  
XX Caspase 7; antisense modulation; antiinflammatory; cytostatic;  
XX antisense therapy; caspase 7 inhibitor; inflammatory condition;  
XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; bone metabolism; infection;  
XX cholesterol disorder; inflammation; tumour; phosphorothioate; ss.  
XX  
XX Mus musculus.  
XX  
XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
XX modified\_base 1..20  
XX FT /\*tag= a  
XX FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
XX FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"  
XX modified\_base 1..15  
XX FT /\*tag= b  
XX FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
XX FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wing"  
XX modified\_base 16..20  
XX FT /\*tag= c  
XX FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
XX FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wing"  
XX  
XX WO200222640-A1.  
XX  
XX 21-MAR-2002.  
XX  
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028232.  
XX  
XX 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659860.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Zhang H, Watt AT;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-404806/43.  
XX  
XX Novel antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding caspase 7,  
XX PT for modulating gene expression and treating diseases associated with  
XX PT expression of caspase 7 in humans.  
XX  
XX Claim 3; Page 89; 138pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length  
XX CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding caspase 7, which  
XX CC specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of caspase 7.  
XX CC (I) has antiinflammatory and cytostatic activities, and can be used in  
XX CC antisense therapy and as an inhibitor of caspase 7 expression. (I) is  
XX CC useful for inhibiting the expression of caspase 7 in human cells or  
XX CC tissues, and for treating a human having a disease or condition  
XX CC associated with caspase 7 including inflammatory condition,  
XX CC hyperproliferative disorder (cancer), or bone metabolism or cholesterol  
XX CC disorder. (I) is useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as  
XX CC research reagent and kits. (I) is useful prophylactically to prevent or  
XX CC delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence  
XX CC represent a mouse caspase 7 inhibiting chimeric phosphorothioate  
XX CC oligonucleotide having 2'-MOE wings and a deoxy gap, which is used in an  
XX CC example from the present invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

612 GTGGCATTCTCAACGAGCGC 631

DB  
20 GTGGCATTCTCAACGAGCGC 1  
RESULT 126  
ABZ88060/C  
ID ABZ88060 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ABZ88060;  
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
XX  
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200285308-A2.  
XX  
XX 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
XX  
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
XX  
XX (EPIC-) EPICGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
XX  
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
XX PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
XX PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
XX PT ubiquinone.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3302; 872pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
XX CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
XX CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
XX CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
XX CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
XX CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
XX CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
XX CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
XX CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
XX CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
XX CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
XX CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
XX CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
XX CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
XX CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
XX CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
XX CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

466 AGCTCCAGGAACCTGGCATT 485

Db 20 AGCTCCAGATCTCGGAGT 1

|||||

RESULT 127  
ACCA5534  
ID ACCA5534 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ACCA5534;  
XX  
DT 02-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human HBM STS marker forward primer #57.  
XX  
XX Human; high bone mass; HBM; LRP5; LRP6; transgenic; bone mass modulation;  
KM gene therapy; bone density modulation; bone strength; trabecular number;  
KM bone size; bone tissue connectivity; bone disease; osteoporosis; PCR;  
KM osteomalacia; rickets; Paget's disease; neoplasm of the bone; primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN M0200292764-A2.  
XX  
PD 21-NOV-2002.  
XX  
PF 13-MAY-2002; 2002MO-US014876.  
XX  
PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.  
PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.  
PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.  
PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.  
XX  
PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.  
PA (AMHP) WYETH.  
XX  
PI RabiJ P, Bex FJ, Yaworsky PJ, Bodine PV;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-129278/12.  
XX  
PT New transgenic animals (e.g. mice), useful as models for studying bone  
PT diseases (e.g. osteoporosis), or diagnosing diseases characterized by  
PT reduced bone density.  
XX  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 54; 603pp; English.

CC The invention relates to novel transgenic animals expressing the high  
CC bone mass (HBM) gene, expressing the corresponding wild type HBM gene,  
CC comprising an alteration of the gene encoding LRP5 or LRP6, or expressing  
CC an LRP5 that is modulated by an altered gene control sequence introduced  
CC by homologous or non-homologous recombination. The transgenic animals are  
CC for the study of bone density modulation or bone mass modulation. The  
CC invention has osteopathic and cyrostatic activity. The polynucleotides of  
CC the invention may have a use in gene therapy. The transgenic animals and  
CC nucleic acids are for the study of bone density modulation, where the  
CC bone mass is modulated relative to non-transgenic animals of the same  
CC species in more than one parameter selected from bone density, bone  
CC strength, trabecular number, bone size, or bone tissue connectivity. The  
CC transgenic animals, nucleic acids and methods are useful for identifying  
CC molecules involved in bone development, and for developing pharmaceutical  
CC compositions, which may be employed for treating or preventing bone  
CC diseases, e.g. osteoporosis, osteomalacia, rickets, Paget's disease, or  
CC neoplasms of the bone. The transgenic animals and nucleic acids are also  
CC useful in methods for diagnosing diseases involved in bone development,  
CC or characterised by reduced bone density or mass. The present sequence is  
CC used in the exemplification of the invention  
XX  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 617 CATCTCAACGAGCGTCAGT 636  
|||||

Db 1 CATCCCAACCATCTACTCAGT 20

|||||

RESULT 128  
ACD68562/C  
ID ACD68562 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ACD68562;  
XX  
DT 17-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #137.  
XX  
XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; angiogenesis;  
KM endothelial cell proliferation; wound healing; immune response;  
KM T-lymphocytes proliferation; neonatal heart hypertrophy; tumour;  
KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux; inflammation;  
KM vascular endothelial growth factor-stimulated proliferation;  
KM mammalian kidney mesangial cell proliferation; Berger disease;  
KM nephropathy; Schanlein-Henoch purpura; celiac disease; Crohn's disease;  
KM dermatitis herpetiformis; diabetes; haemoglobin switch; insulinemia;  
KM pancreatic beta-cell precursor cell differentiation; thalassemia;  
KM obesity; auditory hair cell regeneration; hearing loss; bone disorder;  
KM cartilage disorder; sports injury; arthritis; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2003073130-A1.  
XX  
PD 17-APR-2003.  
XX  
PF 11-DEC-2001; 2001US-00015869.  
XX  
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-00987716P.  
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.  
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.  
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.  
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.  
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.  
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.  
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P.  
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099566P.  
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099598P.  
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099602P.  
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100631P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.

```

PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.
PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102484P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102571P.
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684P.
PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.
PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102655P.
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103499P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103395P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103396P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103679P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P.
PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104887P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P.
PR 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104P.
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105169P.
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P.
PR 25-OCT-1998; 98US-0105633P.
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105634P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105881P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0106022P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106023P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106029P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106030P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0108500P.
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106912P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.

PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108853P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108854P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113236P.
PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145638P.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028511.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003376.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003365.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023352.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023358.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.

PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Pan J, Pacini NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;
PI Williams PW, Wood WT;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-585293/55.
XX
XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO1130, PRO1275, PRO1418, PRO1555,
PT PRO1787 that modulate glucose or free fatty acid uptake by skeletal
PT muscle cells, and are useful for treating diabetes, hyper- or hypo-
PT insulinemia.

Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e-02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 621 TCACCAAGCGCTCACTCCG 640
Db 20 TAAACAAGCGCTCACTCTG 1

RESULT 129
ACH04664/c

```

```
ID ACH04664 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ACH04664;
AC
XX
XX 01-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1410 Taqman PCR primer #1.
XX
XX Human; ss: PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; vulnary;
XX cardiac; antidiabetic; anorectic; antiarthritic; angiogenesis; cancer;
XX adrenal cortical capillary; endothelial cell growth; wound healing;
XX stimulated T-lymphocyte proliferation; immune response suppression;
XX neonatal heart hypertrophy; cardiac insufficiency disorder;
XX vascular endothelial growth factor; inflammation; mononuclear cell;
XX eosinophil; diabetes; obesity; Or hyper-insulinaemia; hypo-insulinaemia;
XX chondrocyte redifferentiation; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
XX sports injury; arthritis; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003044841-A1.
XX
XX 06-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00006856.
PF
XX
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
PR
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.
PR
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.
PR
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.
PR
XX 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.
PR
XX 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.
PR
XX 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.
PR
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P.
PR
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099562P.
PR
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099598P.
PR
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099602P.
PR
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642P.
PR
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P.
PR
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P.
PR
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.
PR
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792P.
PR
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.
PR
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.
PR
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.
PR
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.
PR
XX 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.
PR
XX 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.
PR
XX 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.
PR
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P.
PR
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.
PR
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.
PR
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.
PR
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.
PR
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.
PR
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.
PR
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.
PR
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P.
PR
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.
PR
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.
PR
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.
PR
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.
PR
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.
PR
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.
PR
XX 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.
PR
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.
PR
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.
PR
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.
PR
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.
PR
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.
PR
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.
PR
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.
PR
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101743P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0102076P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102348P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684P.
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.
PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102955P.
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P.
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103499P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103395P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P.
PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104987P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P.
PR 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104P.
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105169P.
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P.
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105693P.
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105881P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0106062P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106039P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106044P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0108500P.
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108825P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.
```

[illegible]

```

PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684P.
PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0102655P.
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103458P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103395P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103396P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103679P.
PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104877P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P.
PR 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104P.
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105169P.
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P.
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105633P.
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105811P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0106062P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106023P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106029P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106030P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106500P.
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108175P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108179P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108187P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0021851P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106C.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021199.

```

```

PR 18-OCT-1999; 99US-00403297.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028513.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US0300219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US030376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US030365.
PR 14-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US040432.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US050504.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US050541.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US060684.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015654.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023528.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030973.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882836.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.

XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,
XX P1 Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AU, Hillan KJ,
XX P1 Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,
XX P1 Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-565292/55.
XX
XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO1491 and PRO1571, useful in the
XX PT preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to PRO
XX PT polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.
XX
XX
XX PS Example 143; Page 288; 561pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention describes an isolated PRO (secreted and transmembrane)
XX CC polypeptide (I), having at least 80% sequence identity to a sequence
XX CC selected from any one of the 123 amino acid sequences given in

Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 621 TCAACGAGCGCTCAGTCCG 640
Db 20 TAAACAGCGCTCAGTCTG 1

RESULT 131
ADB98232
ID ADB98232 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADB98232;
AC
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX DE Sequence tagged site #113 used to prepare Zmax1 (LRP5) gene region map.
XX
XX KM Osteopathic; Gene therapy; High Bone Mass; HBW; LRP5; Zmax1; LRP6;
XX KM bone mass modulation; osteoporosis; GTS; sequence tagged site; ds.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN W0200292000-A2.

```



```
XX
PD 21-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 13-MAY-2002; 2002MO-US014877.
XX
PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.
PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.
PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.
PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
PA (AMHP-) WYETH.
XX
PI Allen K, Anisowicz A, Graham JR, Morales A, Yaworsky PJ, Liu W;
XX MPI; 2003-129214/12.
DR
XX MPI; 2003-129214/12.
XX
PT New nucleic acid comprising a mutation in LRP5 or LRP6, useful for
PT diagnosing a HBM-like phenotype in a subject and for preparing a
PT composition for modulating bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject
PT suffering from e.g. osteoporosis.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 61; 629pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to High Bone Mass (HBM), LRP5 (Zmax1) and
CC LRP6 mutants, which results in a HBM-like phenotype when expressed in a
CC cell. The HBM-like phenotype results in bone mass modulation and/or lipid
CC level modulation. The invention is useful for diagnosing a HBM-like
CC phenotype in a subject and for preparing a composition for modulating
CC bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject suffering from e.g.
CC osteoporosis. The present sequence is a Sequence Tagged Site (STS)
CC marker, which was used to prepare a physical map of the Zmax1 (LRP5) gene
CC region.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 617 CATCTCAACGCGCTCAGT 636
DB 1 CATCCACCATCATCTCAGT 20
RESULT 132
ADCG6179
ID ADCG6179 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADCG6179;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Weed controller metabolism associated PCR primer SEQ ID NO:46.
XX
KM weed controller metabolism; weed; herbicide; herbicide-resistant plant;
XX agrochemical; ss; PCR; primer.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003040370-A1.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 17-OCT-2002; 2002MO-JP010789.
XX
PR 19-OCT-2001; 2001JP-00321307.
PR 07-JUN-2002; 2002JP-00167239.
XX
PA (SUMO) SUMITOMO CHEM CO LTD.
XX
PI Nakajima H, Mukumoto F, Takaiishi M;
XX
```

```
DR MPI; 2003-523102/49.
XX
PT Weed controller metabolism proteins deactivating porphyrinogen oxidase
PT (PPO)-inhibiting herbicides by N-demethylation and their genes, useful
PT e.g. in constructing new breeds of herbicide-resistant plants.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 46; 812pp; Japanese.
XX
PS The invention relates to a novel DNA encoding a weed controller
XX metabolism protein. A protein of the invention has herbicide activity.
XX The proteins and their encoded genes are useful e.g. in constructing new
CC breeds of herbicide-resistant plants and also in developing various
CC agrochemicals. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 396 ACACACACCTGCTCCAGCA 415
DB 1 ACTTACACCTGCTCCAGCA 20
RESULT 133
ADCG18316/C
ID ADCG18316 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADCG18316;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO PCR primer #134.
XX
KW Human; PRO; PCR; ss; protein electrophoresis; chromosome mapping;
XX gene mapping; genetic disorder; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003064925-A1.
XX
PD 03-APR-2003.
XX
PF 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-00013907.
XX
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099596P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099598P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099603P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099806P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661P.
```

PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.  
PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.  
PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.  
PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.  
PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.  
PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101743P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.  
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684P.  
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.  
PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102655P.  
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.  
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103499P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103395P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103396P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103679P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103679P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P.  
PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.  
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104987P.  
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000P.  
PR 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P.  
PR 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104P.  
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105169P.  
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P.  
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105692P.  
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105947P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105881P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0106062P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106023P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106029P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106030P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P.  
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P.  
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.  
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0108500P.  
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P.

PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.  
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030852.  
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.  
  
(GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Baton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;  
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;  
PI Pan U, Faont NF, Roy M, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX WPI; 2003-555602/52.  
XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO1491 and PRO1571, useful in the  
PT preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to PRO  
PT polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.

```
XX Example 143; SEQ ID NO 447; 555pp; English.
PS
XX
CC The invention relates to human PRO polypeptides and the polynucleotides
CC encoding them. The sequences are useful in the preparation of a
CC medicament for treating a condition responsive to a PRO polypeptide. The
CC polypeptides are useful in a number of functional biological assays, as
CC molecular weight markers for protein electrophoresis and as therapeutic
CC agents. The polynucleotides are useful as hybridisation probes for a cDNA

Query Match          1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      621 TCACGAGCGCTCAGTCCG 640
Db      20 TAAACAAGCGCTCAGTCTG 1

RESULT 134
ADD70962/c
ID      ADD70962 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC      ADD70962;
XX
DT      15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE      Human PRO 1410 Taqman PCR primer #1.
XX
XX      Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
XX      immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
XX      unilobular vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
XX      arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
XX      Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
XX      dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      US2003099625-A1.
XX
PD      29-MAY-2003.
XX
PF      12-DEC-2001; 2001US-00015386.
XX
PR      01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
PR      01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.
PR      01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.
PR      01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.
PR      02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.
PR      02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.
PR      02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.
PR      09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P.
PR      09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099596P.
PR      09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099598P.
PR      09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099602P.
PR      09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642P.
PR      10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P.
PR      10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P.
PR      10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.
PR      10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792P.
PR      10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.
PR      10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.
PR      10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.
PR      10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.
PR      15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.
PR      15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.
PR      15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.
PR      15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100564P.
PR      16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.
PR      16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661P.
PR      16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.
PR      16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.
PR      17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.
```

```
PR      17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.
PR      17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.
PR      17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.
PR      17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P.
PR      17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.
PR      18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.
PR      18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.
PR      18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.
PR      18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.
PR      18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.
PR      22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.
PR      23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.
PR      23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.
PR      23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.
PR      23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.
PR      23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.
PR      23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.
PR      24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.
PR      24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.
PR      24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.
PR      24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101743P.
PR      24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.
PR      24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.
PR      29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207P.
PR      29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P.
PR      29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.
PR      29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330P.
PR      29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.
PR      30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102484P.
PR      30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.
PR      30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.
PR      30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.
PR      01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.
PR      02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965P.
PR      06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.
PR      06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P.
PR      07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314P.
PR      07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.
PR      07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.
PR      07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103395P.
PR      07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103396P.
PR      07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.
PR      08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.
PR      08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P.
PR      08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103719P.
PR      08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103719P.
PR      14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.
PR      20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104987P.
PR      20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000P.
PR      20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P.
PR      21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104P.
PR      22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105169P.
PR      22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P.
PR      26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105639P.
PR      26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P.
PR      27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P.
PR      27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105881P.
PR      27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P.
PR      27-OCT-1998; 98US-0106062P.
PR      28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106023P.
PR      28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106028P.
PR      28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106030P.
PR      28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P.
PR      28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P.
PR      28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P.
PR      29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P.
PR      29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.
PR      29-OCT-1998; 98US-0108500P.
PR      30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P.
PR      30-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856P.
PR      03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.
PR      03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.
```

PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.  
 PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-011326P.  
 PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114233P.  
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-0000106P.  
 PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.  
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
 PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.  
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.  
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023528.  
 PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.  
 PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030973.  
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
 PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
 PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.  
 XX  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,  
 PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,  
 PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CX,  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 DR WBI, 2003-874602/81.  
 XX  
 PT Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g., PRO1130, PRO1275, PRO1418, PRO1555,  
 PT PRO1787 affect glucose or free fatty acid (FFA) uptake by skeletal muscle  
 PT cells and are useful for treating diabetes or hyper- or hypo-insulinemia.  
 XX  
 PS Example 143; SEQ ID NO 447; 553bp; English.  
 XX

CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best local similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 621 TCAACGACGCTCAGTCCG 640  
 Db 20 TAAACGACGCTCAGTCTG 1  
 RESULT 135  
 ADD40039/c  
 ID ADD40039 standard; DNA, 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADD40039;  
 XX  
 DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PRO 1410 Tagman PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;  
 KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;  
 KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;  
 KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;  
 KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;  
 KW dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003083462-A1.  
 PD 01-MAY-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-00013913.  
 XX  
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
 PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.  
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023528.  
 PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.  
 PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030973.  
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
 PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
 PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.  
 XX  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,  
 PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,  
 PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CX,  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX

XX WPI; 2003-755122/71.  
 XX  
 PT New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides useful for treating  
 PT cancers, kidney disorders, Crohn's disease, diabetes mellitus, hyper- or  
 PT hypo-insulinemia, sports injuries and arthritis.  
 XX  
 XX Example 143; SEQ ID NO 447; 557bp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 123 fully defined sequences as  
 CC given in the specification (including their extracellular domains either  
 CC or without their associated signal peptides. Also include are the  
 CC nucleotide (NA) sequences encoding PRO, a vector comprising the PRO NA, a  
 CC host cell comprising the vector, producing PRO, a chimeric molecule  
 CC comprising PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-  
 CC PRO antibody. PRO is useful as molecular weight markers for protein  
 CC electrophoresis and also for chromosome identification. PRO is also  
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO and PRO NA are useful as hybridisation  
 CC probes for a cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA. PRO NA is  
 CC useful for generating transgenic animals or knock-out animals which are  
 CC useful in development and screening useful reagents. PRO NA is also  
 CC useful in gene therapy. PRO1244, PRO1286 and PRO1303 polypeptides are  
 CC useful for treating cancerous tumours. PRO1250, PRO1418 and PRO1410  
 CC polypeptides are useful for suppressing immune response. PRO1246  
 CC polypeptide is useful for treating cardiac insufficiency disorders.  
 CC PRO1246 polypeptide is also useful for treating tumours. PRO1246 and  
 CC PRO1561 polypeptide are useful for stimulating calcium flux in human  
 CC umbilical vein endothelial cells. PRO1265, PRO1250 and PRO1474  
 CC polypeptides are useful for treating bone and/or cartilage disorders  
 CC (e.g., arthritis) and wound healing. PRO1130, PRO1275 and PRO1418  
 CC polypeptides are useful for treating diabetes in skeletal muscle cells  
 CC and obesity. PRO1265, PRO1244 and PRO1382 polypeptides are useful for  
 CC treating Berger disease or other nephropathies associated with Schöten-  
 CC Henoch purpura, coeliac disease, dermatitis, herpeticiformis or Crohn's  
 CC disease. PRO1478, PRO1265, PRO1412, PRO1279, PRO1306, PRO1418,  
 CC PRO1410 and PRO1575 are useful in treating thalassemias. The present  
 CC sequence is a Tagman PCR primer used to assay PRO gene amplification in  
 CC certain tumour cell lines.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 621 TCACACGCGCTAGTCCG 640  
 Db 20 TAAACAGCGCTCAGTCTG 1

RESULT 136  
 ADD70485/C  
 ID ADD70485 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADD70485;  
 XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Human PRO 1410 Tagman PCR primer #1.

XX Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;  
 KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;  
 KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;  
 KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;  
 KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schönlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;  
 KW dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX OS  
 XX US2003054406-A1.  
 XX

PD 20-MAR-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-0006618.

XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.  
 XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.  
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.  
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.  
 PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.  
 PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.  
 PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.  
 PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P.  
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099596P.  
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099598P.  
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099602P.  
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100663P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101066P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.  
 PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.  
 PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.  
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.  
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.  
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.  
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.  
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.  
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.  
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.  
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.  
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101743P.  
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.  
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.  
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0102070P.  
 PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P.  
 PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.  
 PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330P.  
 PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.  
 PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102484P.  
 PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.  
 PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.  
 PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.  
 PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684P.  
 PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.  
 PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965P.  
 PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.  
 PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103448P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.

PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103395P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103396P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.  
 PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.  
 PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103637P.  
 PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103679P.  
 PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P.  
 PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.  
 PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104987P.  
 PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000P.  
 PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104P.  
 PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105169P.  
 PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P.  
 PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105693P.  
 PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105881P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0106062P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106023P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106029P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106030P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106500P.  
 PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106802P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106805P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106819P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.  
 PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0108904P.  
 PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
 PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.  
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
 PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144588P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.  
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.

PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.  
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023528.  
 PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.  
 PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.  
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
 PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
 PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.  
 XX  
 XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,  
 PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KU,  
 PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX WPI: 2003-708344/67.  
 DR  
 XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing, modulating  
 PT biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in protein  
 PT electrophoresis, for treating arthritis, tumor.  
 XX  
 XX Example 143; SEQ ID NO 447; 549pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity

Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Cy 621 TCAACGACGCGCTCAGTCCCG 640  
 Db 20 TAAACGACGCGCTCAGTCTTG 1

RESULT 137  
 ID ADD38606 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADD38606;  
 XX  
 DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PRO 1410 Tagman PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;  
 KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;  
 KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;  
 KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;  
 KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schönlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;  
 KW dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX  
 PN US2003096955-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 22-MAY-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00012755.  
 XX  
 XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.  
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.  
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.

PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.  
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.  
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.  
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.  
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P.  
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099596P.  
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099598P.  
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099602P.  
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.  
PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102350P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.  
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102664P.  
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.  
PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965P.  
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.  
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103385P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103396P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103679P.  
PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P.  
PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.

PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104987P.  
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000P.  
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P.  
PR 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104P.  
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105169P.  
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P.  
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105693P.  
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105811P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106023P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106029P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106030P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P.  
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P.  
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.  
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0108500P.  
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.  
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107833P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99MO-US000106.  
PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 98US-0141037P.  
PR 20-JUL-1999; 98US-0144758P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 98US-0144698P.  
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020111.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021194.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US0020219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003076.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004342.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006884.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023522.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000MO-US030952.





```
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105693P.
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105811P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0106062P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106023P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106029P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106030P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106500P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106646P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107763P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-05000106.
PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-05020111.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0502851P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0502851P.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-05030095.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-05000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0500376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0500365.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-0500442.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-05005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-05005841.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000US-05006884.
PR 17-MAR-2000; 2000US-05013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-05014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-05014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-05015264.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-05023522.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-05023528.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-05030952.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-05030873.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-05032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-05006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001US-05006666.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-05017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-05019692.

PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-05021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-05021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AT, Hillan KJ,
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-786999/74.
XX
XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing, modulating
PT biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in protein
PT electrophoresis, for treating arthritis, tumor.
XX
XX Example 143; SEQ ID NO 447; 550pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC

Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred.No.2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 621 TCACACGCGCTCAGTCCCG 640
DB 20 TAAACAGCGCTCAGTCTCTG 1

RESULT 139
ADD39085/C
ID ADD39085 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADD39085;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 1410 Tagman PCR primer #1.
XX
XX Human; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schönlein-Henoch purpura; colliac disease;
KW dermatitis; herpiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2003092061-A1.
PN
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
XX
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00007194.
PF
XX
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099596P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099598P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099602P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.
```

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100663P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.  
PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101743P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102444P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.  
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684P.  
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.  
PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965P.  
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.  
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103395P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103396P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103679P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P.  
PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.  
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104987P.  
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000P.  
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P.  
PR 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104P.  
PR 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105169P.  
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P.  
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105633P.  
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P.  
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105881P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0106062P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106023P.

PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106029P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106030P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P.  
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P.  
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.  
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0108500P.  
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.  
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107753P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108875P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-05000106.  
PR 16-FEB-1999; 99US-0129674P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.  
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-05020111.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-05028313.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-05028551.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-05030095.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-05000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-05000376.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-05003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-05004342.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-05005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-05005841.  
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000US-05006884.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-05013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-05014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-05014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-05015264.  
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-05023522.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-05023528.  
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-05030952.  
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-05030873.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-05032678.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-050066520.  
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001US-05006666.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-05017800.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-05019692.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-05021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-05021735.  
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.  
(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX Baker KP, Bolstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,  
PI

PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,  
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI,  
XX WPI; 2003-765477/72.  
XX  
XX  
XX New isolated PRO polypeptide such as PRO1560, PRO444, PRO1018, PRO1773,  
PT PRO1244, PRO1246, useful for treating cancers tumors, cardiac  
PT insufficiency disorders, wound healing, Crohn's disease, celiac disease.  
XX  
PS Example 143; SEQ ID NO 447; 555pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 621 TCAACGAGCGCTAGTCCG 640  
Db 20 TAAACGAGCGCTAGTCCG 1  
RESULT 140  
ADD40516/c  
ID ADD40516 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ADD40516;  
AC  
XX  
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human PRO 1410 Tagman PCR primer #1.  
DE  
XX  
XX Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;  
XX immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;  
XX umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;  
XX arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;  
XX Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; celiac disease;  
XX dermatitis; hepatitis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003082627-A1.  
PN  
XX  
XX 01-MAY-2003.  
PD  
XX  
XX  
PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-0006117.  
XX  
XX  
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.  
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.  
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098748P.  
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.  
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.  
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.  
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.  
PR 03-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P.  
PR 03-SEP-1998; 98US-0099596P.  
PR 03-SEP-1998; 98US-0099598P.  
PR 03-SEP-1998; 98US-0099602P.  
PR 03-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P.

PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.  
PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101743P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102484P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.  
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684P.  
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.  
PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965P.  
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.  
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103355P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103396P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P.  
PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.  
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104987P.  
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000P.  
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P.  
PR 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104P.  
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105169P.  
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P.  
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105693P.  
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105811P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0106062P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106023P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106030P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P.  
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P.  
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P.  
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.

PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0108500P.  
 PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.  
 PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107833P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113286P.  
 PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114233P.  
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
 PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.  
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
 PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.  
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.  
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014841.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.  
 PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.  
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
 PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
 PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.  
 XX  
 XX (GERTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers U, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,  
 PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,  
 PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2003-755104/71.  
 PT New isolated PRO polypeptides such as PRO1560, PRO444, PRO1018, PRO1773,

PT PRO1244, PRO1246, are useful for treating cancerous tumors and cardiac  
 PT insufficiency disorders.  
 XX  
 XX Example 143; SEQ ID NO 447; 550pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
 CC  
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 621 TCACACGCGCTCAGTCCG 640  
 DB 20 TAACACGCGCTCAGTCTG 1  
 RESULT 141  
 ID ADE50737 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ADE50737;  
 XX  
 XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 DT XX  
 XX Human PRO 1410 Tagman PCR primer #1.  
 DE  
 XX  
 KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;  
 KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;  
 KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;  
 KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;  
 KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schönlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;  
 KW dermatitis; herpiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX US2003069179-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 10-APR-2003.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 11-DEC-2001; 2001US-00015393.  
 PF  
 XX  
 XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.  
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.  
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.  
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.  
 PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.  
 PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.  
 PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.  
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P.  
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099582P.  
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099602P.  
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.

[illegible]

Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 621 TCACCGCGCTCAGTCCCG 640  
 DB 20 TAAACAGCGCTCAGTCTG 1

RESULT 142  
 ADE20349/c  
 ID ADE20349 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ADE20349;  
 XX  
 XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PRO 1410 Tagman PCR primer #1.  
 KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;  
 KW Immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;  
 KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;  
 KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;  
 KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;  
 KW dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX US2003092883-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 15-MAY-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-00013430.  
 XX  
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.  
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.  
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.  
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.  
 PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.  
 PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.  
 PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.  
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P.  
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099566P.  
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099598P.  
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099602P.  
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.

PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.  
 PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.  
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.  
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.  
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.  
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.  
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.  
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.  
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.  
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.  
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.  
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101743P.  
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.  
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.  
 PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207P.  
 PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P.  
 PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.  
 PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330P.  
 PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.  
 PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102484P.  
 PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.  
 PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.  
 PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.  
 PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684P.  
 PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.  
 PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965P.  
 PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.  
 PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103359P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103366P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.  
 PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.  
 PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P.  
 PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103679P.  
 PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P.  
 PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.  
 PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104987P.  
 PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000P.  
 PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105169P.  
 PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P.  
 PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105693P.  
 PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105881P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0106052P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106023P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106034P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106850P.  
 PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P.  
 PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106856P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.  
 PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107753P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.

PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.  
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-0500010P.  
 PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.  
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
 PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 01-SEP-1999; 99US-0502011P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0502831P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0503009P.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0503009P.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0503009P.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0500021P.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0500356P.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0500356P.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-0500434P.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0500504P.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0500584P.  
 PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000US-0500684P.  
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-0501370P.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0501404P.  
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-0501494P.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0501526P.  
 PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0502352P.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0502352P.  
 PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-0503095P.  
 PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0503087P.  
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0503267P.  
 PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001US-0506520P.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-0501780P.  
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-0501952P.  
 PR 29-JUL-2001; 2001US-0502106P.  
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-0502173P.  
 PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-0094637P.  
 XX  
 PA (GERTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Baker KP, Bolstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,  
 PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurrey AL, Hillan KJ,  
 PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-765493/72.  
 XX  
 PT New isolated PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing, modulating  
 PT biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in protein  
 PT electrophoresis, for treating arthritis and tumors.  
 XX  
 PS Example 143; SEQ ID NO 447; 555BP; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity

DB 20 TAAACAGCGCTCAGTCTG 1  
 RESULT 143  
 ID ADE50260/C  
 ID ADE50260 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADE50260;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PRO 1410 Tagman PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 KW Human; PCR primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;  
 KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;  
 KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;  
 KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;  
 KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;  
 KW dermatitis; herpetic forms; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003082626-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 01-MAY-2003.  
 XX  
 XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00006116.  
 XX  
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.  
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.  
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.  
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.  
 PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.  
 PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.  
 PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.  
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P.  
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099596P.  
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099603P.  
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642P.  
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099813P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100913P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.  
 PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.  
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.  
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.  
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.  
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.  
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.

PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.  
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.  
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.  
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.  
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101743P.  
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.  
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.  
 PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207P.  
 PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P.  
 PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.  
 PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330P.  
 PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.  
 PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102464P.  
 PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102467P.  
 PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.  
 PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102571P.  
 PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684P.  
 PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.  
 PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965P.  
 PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.  
 PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103395P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103396P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103411P.  
 PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.  
 PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P.  
 PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103679P.  
 PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P.  
 PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.  
 PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104987P.  
 PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000P.  
 PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104P.  
 PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105169P.  
 PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P.  
 PR 25-OCT-1998; 98US-0105633P.  
 PR 25-OCT-1998; 98US-0105644P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105881P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0106062P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106023P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106029P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106030P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0108500P.  
 PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.  
 PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.

PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.  
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0284291.  
 PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.  
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 98US-0141037P.  
 PR 20-JUL-1999; 98US-0144568P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US0201194.  
 PR 18-OCT-1999; 99US-0040326P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 13-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.  
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023352.  
 PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.  
 PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.  
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US0066520.  
 PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006656.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-008872035.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
 PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.  
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
 PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.  
 (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PA  
 XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyer L, Eaton DI, Ferrara N, Fong S,  
 PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hailian KJ,  
 PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 DR WPI, 2003-765413/72.  
 XX  
 XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptides useful for tissue typing, modulating  
 PT biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in protein  
 PT electrophoresis, for treating arthritis and tumors.  
 PT  
 Query March 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 621 TCAACGAGCGCTCAGTCCG 640  
 Db 20 TAAACGAGCGCTCAGTCTG 1  
 RESULT 144  
 ADE21818/c  
 ID ADE21818 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX





```

PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145668P.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
XX
XX (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-755105/71.
XX
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides useful for treating
XX PT cancers, kidney disorders, Crohn's disease, diabetes mellitus, hyper- or
XX PT hypo-insulinemia, sports injuries and arthritis.
XX
XX Example 143; SEQ ID NO 447; 548pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
XX CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 621 TCACACAGCGCTCAGTCCCG 640
DB 20 TAAACAGCGCTCAGTCTG 1
XX
XX RESULT 145
XX ADEL4461
XX ID ADEL4461 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADEL4461;
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX HSD11B1 antisense oligonucleotide seq id 63.
XX
XX osteopathic; antidepressant; anorectic; antidiabetic;

```

```

KW antiarteriosclerotic; antilipemic; antisense-therapy;
KW hydrocortisone 11-beta dehydrogenase 1; osteoporosis; depression;
KW hyperlipidaemia; obesity; HSD11B1; diabetes; atherosclerosis;
KW hyperlipidaemia; antisense technology; mouse; ss.
XX
XX Mus sp.
XX
XX US2003198965-A1.
XX
XX 23-OCT-2003.
XX
XX 19-APR-2002; 2002US-00126355.
XX
XX 19-APR-2002; 2002US-00126355.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Preter SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-852782/79.
XX
XX New antisense compounds useful for treating disorders associated with
XX PT hydrocortisone 11-beta dehydrogenase 1 expression, such as osteoporosis,
XX PT depression and metabolic disorders like obesity, diabetes and
XX PT atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Example 16; SEQ ID NO 63; 53pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a compound (I) 8-80 nucleobases in length
XX CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding hydrocortisone 11-beta
XX CC dehydrogenase 1. The methods and compositions of the present invention
XX CC are useful for treating disorders associated with hydrocortisone 11-beta
XX CC dehydrogenase 1 expression, such as osteoporosis, depression and
XX CC metabolic disorders like obesity, diabetes, atherosclerosis and
XX CC hyperlipidaemia. This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide
XX CC used to control the expression of mouse hydrocortisone 11-beta
XX CC dehydrogenase 1.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 458 CCAGGAAGAGCTCCAGGAAC 477
DB 1 CCAGGAGAGAGCAGCAGGATC 20
XX
XX RESULT 146
XX AAC91374/C
XX ID AAC91374 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAC91374;
XX
XX 16-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligo UT-296 for construction of annexin expression vector pJ117.
XX
XX Human; annexin; chelation site; nuclear imaging; apoptosis;
XX KW transplant rejection; pJ117; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200073332-A1.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014324.
XX
XX 01-JUN-1999; 99US-00324096.
XX

```

(UNIW) UNIV WASHINGTON.  
Talt JF, Brown DS;  
WPI; 2001-080465/09.  
Novel modified annexin useful for imaging vascular thrombi and apoptosis,  
has N-terminal chelation site comprising amino acid extension which  
comprises a glycine and a cysteine residue.  
Example 1; Page 12; 39pp; English.

The present sequence was used in the construction of an expression vector  
encoding a modified annexin having an N-terminal chelation site, which  
comprises an amino acid extension including a glycine and a cysteine  
residue. The modified annexin is useful for imaging vascular thrombi or  
apoptosis which is associated with response to a chemotherapeutic agent  
or with rejection as a result of transplantation. The modified annexin  
can effectively chelate a radionuclide and retain annexin bioactivity. It  
can be readily prepared in high radiochemical yield and with high  
radiochemical purity. In contrast to conventional conjugation chemistries  
that provide a distribution of conjugation products, the modified annexin  
has a single chelation site remote from the site of biological activity  
Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
600 TGGCGGCTGGACGCGCCAT 619  
21 TGGCAGGTGAGCTGTGCCAT 2

RESULT 147  
AAAF79922/c  
ID AAF79922 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
AC AAF79922;  
XX  
XX  
XX 11-JUN-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
XX PCR primer used to amplify human and murine GL50 cDNA sequences.  
XX  
XX  
XX GR50; antigen; antigen presenting cell; T cell proliferation; tumour;  
XX graft-versus-host disease; autoimmune disease; allergy; viral infection;  
XX acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS; vaccine; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX Mus musculus.  
XX  
XX MO200121796-A2.  
XX  
XX 29-MAR-2001.  
XX  
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US025892.  
XX PF  
XX 21-SEP-1999; 99US-0155043P.  
XX PR  
XX  
XX (GENY) GENETICS INST INC.  
XX  
XX Ling V, Dunussi-Joannopoulos K;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2001-244938/25.  
XX  
XX New isolated nucleic acid encoding a GL50 polypeptide for modulating a  
XX immune response and reducing the proliferation of a tumor cell.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Page 117; 195pp; English.  
XX  
XX PCR primers AAF79922-27 were used to amplify sequences from the 3' end of  
XX cDNA encoding human and murine GL50 polypeptides. GL50 molecules are

antigens on the surface of antigen presenting cells, which stimulate T  
cell proliferation and bind to costimulatory receptor ligands on T cells.  
GL50 modulating agents are used to modulate an immune response in a  
subject. GL50 polypeptides are used to modulate T cell costimulation, and  
to reduce the proliferation of a tumour cell. Diseases that can be  
treated using GL50 molecules are graft-versus-host disease, autoimmune  
disease, allergies, acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), and viral  
infections. The GL50 molecules can be used in vaccines. GL50  
polynucleotides can be used to locate gene regions associated with  
genetic disease, in tissue typing, and in forensic identification of a  
biological sample  
Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
782 GTGTGCGCGCAACTGCAG 801  
20 GTGCGAGCGCAGCTGCGCG 1

RESULT 148  
AAA35421  
ID AAA35421 standard; DNA; 22 BP.  
XX  
XX  
XX AAA35421;  
XX  
XX 06-AUG-2003 (revised)  
XX DT  
XX 25-JUN-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
XX  
XX Myrtaceae microsatellite scu056T detection PCR primer.  
XX DE  
XX  
XX Myrtaceae; microsatellite; isolation; genotyping; plant; tea tree;  
XX KM breeding; Melaleuca alternifolia; broad-spectrum germicidal oil;  
XX KW pharmaceutical; cosmetic; identification; detection; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
XX  
XX Myrtaceae.  
XX OS  
XX  
XX MO200017341-A1.  
XX PN  
XX  
XX 30-MAR-2000.  
XX PD  
XX  
XX 23-SEP-1999; 99WO-AU000820.  
XX PF  
XX  
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98AU-00006099.  
XX PR  
XX 16-FEB-1999; 99AU-00008718.  
XX  
XX  
XX (BUSI-) BUSINESS & RES MANAGEMENT PTY LTD.  
XX PA  
XX  
XX Rossetto M, Mclachlan A, Harris FCL, Henry RJ, Baverstock PR;  
XX PI Lee IS, Maguire TL, Edwards KJ;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2000-292840/25.  
XX DR  
XX  
XX Isolating microsatellites from Myrtaceae, useful for genotyping,  
XX PT particularly in breeding programs for tea tree, by reacting plant nucleic  
XX acid with immobilized oligonucleotides.  
XX  
XX  
XX Claim 10; Page 36; 100pp; English.  
XX  
XX A method has been developed of isolating a microsatellite (MS) from  
XX nucleic acid extract of a plant of Myrtaceae family. The method  
XX comprises: (i) treating the extract with one or more immobilised, single-  
XX stranded oligonucleotides (ON) having a consensus MS repeat sequence  
XX (MSRS) or its complement; (ii) washing under specified stringency  
XX conditions; (iii) eluting nucleic acid bound to ON; and (iv) sequencing  
XX the eluted nucleic acids to identify those containing an MSRS.  
XX Microsatellites (MS) isolated by the method, specifically from Melaleuca  
XX alternifolia (the tea tree, a source of a broad-spectrum germicidal oil,  
XX useful in pharmaceuticals and cosmetics), are useful as genotyping  
XX markers, particularly for breeding plants that produce the oil in higher

This invention describes a novel glycoprotein receptor, present on the surface membrane of strongly proliferating cells, especially stomach carcinoma, having at least one determinant that corresponds with a determinant of CCR-1 protein and binding specifically to human antibody 103/51 and/or the murine antibody 58/47-69 (immunoglobulin M). The products of the invention have cytostatic, antibacterial and antiinflammatory activity and can be used in a vaccine or for receptor antagonism. The novel receptor is used for therapeutic in vivo generation of antibodies, for treatment and prevention of cancer (of oesophagus, breast, gut, rectum, liver, gall bladder, pancreas, lung, bronchi, CC stomach, cervix, prostate, heart, ovary and/or uterus), for treating a wide range of precancerous states (e.g. Helicobacter pylori-associated gastritis, tubular or villous adenoma, Barrett dysplasia/metaplasia of CC oesophagus, cervical intraepithelial neoplasia etc.), for diagnosis (as a tumour marker) and for identifying potential anticancer agents from their ability to bind selectively to the glycoprotein receptor. This sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify the human cysteine-rich RGF receptor (CRR) described in the disclosure of the invention

Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2,4e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Gy 818 TACTGTGGTGCTGTAAGCTG 837  
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
Db 22 TGCTGTGCTGCTGAAGCTG 3

RESULT 150  
AAK60366/c  
ID AAK60366 standard; DNA; 23 BP.  
XX AC  
XX AAK60366;  
DT 20-AUG-1999 (first entry)  
DX DE  
XX PCR primer and probe for lactic acid bacteria.  
XX KM  
XX PCR primer; probe; lactic acid bacteria; identification;  
KM species specificity; fermented milk product;  
KW intestinal bacterial flora analysis; digestive tract disease; ss.  
XX OS  
XX Synthetic.  
FN JF1151097-A.  
PD 08-JUN-1999.  
XX PF  
XX 14-SEP-1998; 98JP-00260041.  
PR 19-SEP-1997; 97JP-00255027.  
XX PA  
XX (HONS ) YAKULT HONSHA KK.  
DR WP1; 1999-388482/33.  
PT New primers and probes - useful for identifying and analyzing lactic acid  
PT bacteria.  
PS Claim 1; Page 7; 18pp; Japanese.

AAK60358-78 represents PCR primers and probes for lactic acid bacteria. They are useful for the identification of lactic acid bacteria and the detection of species specificity, especially comprising extraction of DNA in a sample and PCR using the above primers. The primers can be used for identification of lactic acid bacteria in fermented milk products without culture. The procedure can be also applied to analysis of intestinal bacterial flora for prevention and treatment of diseases of digestive tracts



PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108825P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.  
 XX  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 PI Baker K, Goddard A, Gurney AL, Smith V, Watanabe CK, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2000-237871/20.  
 DR  
 XX  
 PT New mammalian DNA sequences encoding transmembrane, receptor or secreted  
 PT PRO polypeptides, useful for screening of potential peptide or small  
 XX molecule inhibitors of the relevant receptor/ligand interactions.  
 PS Example 93; Page 451; 773pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC AAA37022 to AAA37144 encode the new isolated human transmembrane,  
 CC receptor or secreted PRO polypeptides given in AA99340 to AA99462. The  
 CC transmembrane and receptor PRO proteins can be used for screening of  
 CC potential peptide or small molecule inhibitors of the relevant  
 CC receptor/ligand interactions. The polypeptides and nucleotide sequences  
 CC encoding them have various industrial applications, including uses as  
 CC pharmaceutical and diagnostic agents. AAA37145 to AAA37330 represent PCR  
 CC primers and hybridisation probes used in the isolation of the PRO  
 CC polypeptides from the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SO  
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 669 CTGAAGCTCACAGATGCATC 688  
 Db 3 CTGAAGCTGCCAGATGCATC 22  
 RESULT 152  
 AAF54427  
 ID AAF54427 standard; DNA; 23 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAF54427;  
 XX  
 DT 02-APR-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE DNA encoding protein of the invention #89.  
 XX  
 KW Secreted; transmembrane; gene therapy; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Unidentified.  
 XX  
 PN WO200078961-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 28-DEC-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.  
 XX  
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
 PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145638P.  
 PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.  
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.

XX  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 PI Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DI, Ferrara N, Fong S,  
 PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi CJ, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,  
 PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-071395/08.  
 DR  
 XX  
 PT Secreted and transmembrane proteins and nucleic acids designated PRO,  
 PT useful as hybridization probes, in chromosome and gene mapping and gene  
 PT therapy.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PS Claim 2; Fig 177; 787pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to secreted and transmembrane proteins.  
 CC These proteins and the DNA encoding them may be used as hybridization  
 CC probes, in chromosome and gene mapping and in the generation of anti-  
 CC sense RNA and DNA. They may also be used used to generate either  
 CC transgenic animals or knockout animals which are in turn useful for  
 CC development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents. The nucleic  
 CC acids may also be used in gene therapy  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SO  
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 669 CTGAAGCTCACAGATGCATC 688  
 Db 3 CTGAAGCTGCCAGATGCATC 22  
 RESULT 153  
 ACD68466  
 ID ACD68466 standard; DNA; 23 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACD68466;  
 XX  
 DT 17-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #91.  
 XX  
 KW Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; angiogenesis;  
 KW endothelial cell proliferation; wound healing; immune response;  
 KW T-lymphocytes proliferation; neonatal heart hypertrophy; tumour;  
 KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux; inflammation;  
 KW vascular endothelial growth factor-stimulated proliferation;  
 KW mammalian kidney mesangial cell proliferation; Berger disease;  
 KW nephropathy; Schanlein-Henoch purpura; celiac disease; Crohn's disease;  
 KW dermatitis herpetiformis; diabetes; haemoglobin switch; insulinemia;  
 KW pancreatic beta-cell precursor cell differentiation; thalassemias;  
 KW obesity; auditory hair cell regeneration; hearing loss; bone disorder;  
 KW cartilage disorder; sports injury; arthritis; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003073130-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 17-APR-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 11-DEC-2001; 2001US-00015869.  
 XX  
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.  
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.  
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.  
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.  
 PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.  
 PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.  
 PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.  
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P.

PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-009596P.  
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0095958P.  
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0095960P.  
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-00959642P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-00959741P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-00959754P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-00959763P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-00959792P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-00959808P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-00959815P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-00959816P.  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100651P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.  
PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102310P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102484P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.  
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684P.  
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.  
PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965P.  
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.  
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103388P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103395P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103396P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103679P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P.  
PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.  
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104967P.  
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000P.  
PR 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104P.  
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105169P.

PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P.  
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105693P.  
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105881P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0106062P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106023P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106030P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P.  
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P.  
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.  
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0108500P.  
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106855P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.  
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108789P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0114296P.  
PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-0129674P.  
PR 16-JAN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144738P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000376.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-0004342.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0005981.  
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000US-0006884.  
PR 17-MAR-2000; 2000US-0006884.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0006884.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-0006884.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0006884.  
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0006884.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0006884.  
PR 06-NOV-2000; 2000US-0006884.  
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0006884.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-0006884.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0006666.  
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001US-0006666.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-0006666.

20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
PR 23-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.  
XX  
PA (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
PI Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,  
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,  
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-585293/55.  
XX  
PT Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO1130, PRO1275, PRO1418, PRO1555,  
PT PRO1787 that modulate glucose or free fatty acid uptake by skeletal  
PT muscle cells, and are useful for treating diabetes, hyper- or hypo-  
PT insulinemia.  
Query Match 1.88; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;  
Best Local Similarity 85.04; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 669 CTGAGCTCAGATGATC 688  
Db 3 CTGAGCTGCCAGATGCTC 22  
RESULT 154  
ACH04568  
ID ACH04568 standard; DNA; 23 BP.  
XX  
AC ACH04568;  
XX  
DT 01-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1563 PCR primer #1.  
XX  
KW Human; ss; PCR: secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; vulnery;  
KW cardiac; antidiabetic; anorectic; antiarthritic; angiogenesis; cancer;  
KW adrenal cortical capillary; endothelial cell growth; wound healing;  
KW stimulated T-lymphocyte proliferation; immune response suppression;  
KW neonatal heart hypertrophy; cardiac insufficiency disorder;  
KW vascular endothelial growth factor; inflammation; mononuclear cell;  
KW eosinophil; diabetes; obesity; or hyper-insulinaemia; hypo-insulinaemia;  
KW chondocyte redifferentiation; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;  
KW Sports injury; arthritis; primer.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2003044841-A1.  
XX  
PD 06-MAR-2003.  
XX  
PE 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-0006856.  
XX  
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.  
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.  
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.  
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.  
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.  
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.  
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.  
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098936P.  
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098959P.  
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098962P.  
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098964P.  
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098974P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.

10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.  
PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101743P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102484P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.  
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684P.  
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.  
PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965P.  
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.  
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103355P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103356P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103637P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103679P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P.  
PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.  
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104987P.  
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000P.  
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P.  
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105014P.  
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105169P.  
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P.  
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105693P.  
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105881P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106062P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106063P.



PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106029P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106030P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0108500P.  
 PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.  
 PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108872P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.  
 PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.  
 PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.  
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-0129674P.  
 PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0144758P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 01-SEP-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0162831P.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0162851P.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0162851P.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0100021P.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0100037P.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0100356P.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-0100432P.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0100504P.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0100584P.  
 PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000US-0100684P.  
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-0101370P.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0101404P.  
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-0101491P.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0101526P.  
 PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0102352P.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0102352P.  
 PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-0103085P.  
 PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0103087P.  
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-0103267P.  
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0100652P.  
 PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001US-0100666P.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-0101780P.  
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-0101962P.  
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-0102166P.  
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-0102173P.  
 PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.  
 (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 PA Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;  
 XX

PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;  
 PI Pan U, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tamas D, Watanabe CK;  
 PI Williams PW, Wood WI;  
 DR WPI: 2003-492259/46.  
 XX  
 PT Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides  
 PT encoding them useful for treating various cardiac insufficiency  
 PT disorders, bone and/or cartilage disorders such as sports injuries and  
 PT arthritis.  
 XX  
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 669 CTGAGCTCAGATGATG 688  
 Db 3 CTGAGCTGCTGATGCTC 22  
 RESULT 155  
 ACD68112  
 ID ACD68112 standard; DNA; 23 BP.  
 AC ACD68112;  
 XX  
 DT 17-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #91.  
 XX  
 KM Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; gene therapy; vaccine;  
 KM tissue typing; chromosome identification; vaccine; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003073129-A1.  
 PD 17-APR-2003.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PF 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.  
 XX  
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.  
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.  
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.  
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.  
 PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.  
 PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.  
 PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.  
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P.  
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099596P.  
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099598P.  
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099602P.  
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100641P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100642P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.  
PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101743P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102484P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.  
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684P.  
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.  
PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965P.  
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103288P.  
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103395P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103396P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103679P.  
PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.  
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104587P.  
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000P.  
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P.  
PR 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104P.  
PR 23-OCT-1998; 98US-0105169P.  
PR 23-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P.  
PR 25-OCT-1998; 98US-0105693P.  
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105811P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0106062P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106023P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106029P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106030P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P.  
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P.  
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.  
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106500P.  
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.

PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.  
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107763P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108857P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108900P.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0021851P.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113286P.  
PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WC-US000106.  
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.  
PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145658P.  
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WC-US020111.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WC-US0201194.  
PR 18-OCT-1999; 99US-00403297.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WC-US028313.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WC-US028551.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WC-US030095.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WC-US000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WC-US000376.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WC-US003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WC-US004342.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WC-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WC-US005841.  
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WC-US006884.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WC-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WC-US014942.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WC-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WC-US015264.  
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WC-US023522.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WC-US023328.  
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WC-US030852.  
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WC-US030873.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WC-US032678.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WC-US006520.  
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WC-US006666.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WC-US017800.  
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882836.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WC-US019692.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WC-US021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WC-US021735.

(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

Baker KP, Boltsrein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;  
Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KU, Ki;  
Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy WA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;  
Williams PM, Wood WI;  
WPI; 2003-585292/55.

Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO1491 and PRO1571, useful in the  
preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to PRO  
polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.

Example 93; Page 263; 561pp; English.

XX The invention describes an isolated PRO (secreted and transmembrane)  
CC polypeptide (I), having at least 80% sequence identity to a sequence  
CC selected from any one of the 123 amino acid sequences given in

Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

669 CTGAGCTCAGAGTGGATC 688  
CTGAGCTCAGAGTGGATC 22

RESULT 156  
ADCl8187  
ADCl8187 standard; DNA: 23 BP.

ADCl8187;  
18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
Human PRO PCR primer #91.

Human; PRO; PCR; ss; protein electrophoresis; chromosome mapping;  
gene mapping; genetic disorder; primer.  
Homo sapiens.

US2003064925-A1.

03-APR-2003.

10-DEC-2001; 2001US-00013907.

XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.  
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.  
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.  
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.  
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.  
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.  
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.  
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0098953P.  
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0098956P.  
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0098958P.  
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0098962P.  
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0098964P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100616P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100663P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.

PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.  
PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101743P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102070P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102484P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.  
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684P.  
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.  
PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103355P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103365P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103679P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P.  
PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.  
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104987P.  
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000P.  
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P.  
PR 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104P.  
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105169P.  
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P.  
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105693P.  
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P.  
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105881P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0106062P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106023P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106029P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106030P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P.  
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.  
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106500P.  
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106586P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106933P.  
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.  
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107784P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.



PR	22-SEP-1998	98US-01014722
PR	22-SEP-1998	98US-01014724
PR	22-SEP-1998	98US-01014755
PR	22-SEP-1998	98US-01014766
PR	22-SEP-1998	98US-01014776
PR	22-SEP-1998	98US-01014787
PR	22-SEP-1998	98US-01014789
PR	24-SEP-1998	98US-01017412
PR	24-SEP-1998	98US-01017432
PR	24-SEP-1998	98US-01019156
PR	24-SEP-1998	98US-01019167
PR	24-SEP-1998	98US-01020207
PR	29-SEP-1998	98US-01022400
PR	29-SEP-1998	98US-01023070
PR	29-SEP-1998	98US-01023300
PR	30-SEP-1998	98US-01023311
PR	30-SEP-1998	98US-01024840
PR	30-SEP-1998	98US-01024870
PR	30-SEP-1998	98US-01025719
PR	30-SEP-1998	98US-01025719
PR	01-OCT-1998	98US-01026840
PR	01-OCT-1998	98US-01026870
PR	02-OCT-1998	98US-01029650
PR	02-OCT-1998	98US-01032580
PR	06-OCT-1998	98US-01033449
PR	07-OCT-1998	98US-01033449
PR	07-OCT-1998	98US-01033150
PR	07-OCT-1998	98US-01033280
PR	07-OCT-1998	98US-01033950
PR	07-OCT-1998	98US-01033960
PR	07-OCT-1998	98US-01034010
PR	08-OCT-1998	98US-01035630
PR	08-OCT-1998	98US-01035780
PR	08-OCT-1998	98US-01036790
PR	08-OCT-1998	98US-01037110
PR	14-OCT-1998	98US-01042570
PR	20-OCT-1998	98US-01049870
PR	20-OCT-1998	98US-01050000
PR	20-OCT-1998	98US-01050020
PR	21-OCT-1998	98US-01051040
PR	22-OCT-1998	98US-01051590
PR	22-OCT-1998	98US-01052660
PR	22-OCT-1998	98US-01055930
PR	26-OCT-1998	98US-01055070
PR	27-OCT-1998	98US-01058010
PR	27-OCT-1998	98US-01058810
PR	27-OCT-1998	98US-01059520
PR	27-OCT-1998	98US-01060520
PR	28-OCT-1998	98US-01060290
PR	28-OCT-1998	98US-01060320
PR	28-OCT-1998	98US-01060330
PR	28-OCT-1998	98US-01061780
PR	29-OCT-1998	98US-01062480
PR	29-OCT-1998	98US-01063840
PR	29-OCT-1998	98US-01085000
PR	30-OCT-1998	98US-01086640
PR	30-NOV-1998	98US-01086560
PR	30-NOV-1998	98US-01089020
PR	03-NOV-1998	98US-01069020
PR	03-NOV-1998	98US-01069020
PR	03-NOV-1998	98US-01069320
PR	03-NOV-1998	98US-01069340
PR	10-NOV-1998	98US-01077830
PR	17-NOV-1998	98US-01087750
PR	17-NOV-1998	98US-01087790
PR	17-NOV-1998	98US-01087870
PR	17-NOV-1998	98US-01087880
PR	17-NOV-1998	98US-01088010
PR	17-NOV-1998	98US-01088020
PR	17-NOV-1998	98US-01088060
PR	17-NOV-1998	98US-01088070

	PR	17-NOV-1998;	98US-0108667P.
	PR	17-NOV-1998;	98US-0108925P.
	PR	18-NOV-1998;	98US-0108648P.
	PR	18-NOV-1998;	98US-0108849P.
	PR	18-NOV-1998;	98US-0108850P.
	PR	18-NOV-1998;	98US-0108851P.
	PR	18-NOV-1998;	98US-0108852P.
	PR	18-NOV-1998;	98US-0108858P.
	PR	18-NOV-1998;	98US-0108904P.
	PR	22-DEC-1998;	98US-0113286P.
	PR	30-DEC-1998;	98US-0114223P.
	PR	05-JAN-1999;	99WC-US000106.
	PR	16-APR-1999;	99US-0129674P.
	PR	23-JUN-1999;	99US-0141037P.
	PR	20-JUL-1999;	99US-0144758P.
	PR	26-JUL-1999;	99US-0145698P.
	PR	01-SEP-1999;	99WC-US020111.
	PR	15-SEP-1999;	99WC-US021194.
	PR	29-OCT-1999;	99US-0162506P.
	PR	30-NOV-1999;	99WC-US028313.
	PR	02-DEC-1999;	99WC-US028551.
	PR	16-DEC-1999;	99WC-US030095.
	PR	05-JAN-2000;	2000WC-US000219.
	PR	06-JAN-2000;	2000WC-US000376.
	PR	11-FEB-2000;	2000WC-US003565.
	PR	18-FEB-2000;	2000WC-US004342.
	PR	24-FEB-2000;	2000WC-US005004.
	PR	02-MAR-2000;	2000WC-US005841.
	PR	15-MAR-2000;	2000WC-US006584.
	PR	17-MAY-2000;	2000WC-US013785.
	PR	22-MAY-2000;	2000WC-US014042.
	PR	30-MAY-2000;	2000WC-US014941.
	PR	02-JUN-2000;	2000WC-US015264.
	PR	23-AUG-2000;	2000WC-US023542.
	PR	24-AUG-2000;	2000WC-US023328.
	PR	08-NOV-2000;	2000WC-US030873.
	PR	10-NOV-2000;	2000WC-US032678.
	PR	01-DEC-2000;	2000WC-US006520.
	PR	28-FEB-2001;	2001WC-US006520.
	PR	01-MAR-2001;	2001WC-US006666.
	PR	01-JUN-2001;	2001WC-US017800.
	PR	20-JUN-2001;	2001WC-US019692.
	PR	29-JUN-2001;	2001WC-US021066.
	PR	09-JUL-2001;	2001WC-US021735.
	PR	04-SEP-2001;	2001US-00946374.
XX		(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.	
PA			
PI	Baker KP,	Botsstein D,	Desnoyers L,
PI	Gao W,	Goddard A,	Godowski PJ,
PI	Pan J,	Pooni NF,	Roy MA,
PI	Williams PM,	Wood WI;	Smith V,
XX			Stewart TA,
DR			Tumas D,
XX			Watanabe CK;
XX			
XX			
PT	Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g.,	PRO1130,	PRO1275,
PT	PRO1787 affect glucose or free fatty acid (FFA) uptake by skeletal muscle	PRO1418,	PRO1555,
PT	cells and are useful for treating diabetes or hyper- or hypo-insulinemia.		
XX			
XX			
PS	Example 93; SEQ ID NO 318; 553bp; English.		
CC	The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity		
CC			
Query Match		1.8%;	Score 15.2; DB 1;
Best Local Similarity		85.0%;	Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative		0;	Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0
Oy	669 CTGAAGCTCACAGATGCATC 688		
Dh			
	3 CTGAAGCTGCCAGATGCCTC 22		

RESULT 158  
ADD39910  
ID ADD39910 standard; DNA; 23 BP.  
XX  
AC ADD39910;  
XX  
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1563 PCR primer #1.  
XX  
KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;  
KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;  
KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;  
KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;  
KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schönlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;  
KW dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2003083462-A1.  
XX  
PD 01-MAY-2003.  
XX  
PF 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-00013913.  
XX  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023228.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023322.  
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.  
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.  
XX  
PA (GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
PI Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;  
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;  
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tunnas D, Watanabe CK;  
PI Williams PM, Wood KT;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-755122/71.  
XX  
PT New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides useful for treating  
PT cancers, kidney disorders, Crohn's disease, diabetes mellitus, hyper- or  
PT hypo-insulinemia, sports injuries and arthritis.  
XX  
PS Example 93; SEQ ID NO 318; 557bp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 123 fully defined sequences as

CC given in the specification (including their extracellular domains either  
CC or without their associated signal peptides). Also include are the  
CC nucleotide (NA) sequences encoding PRO, a vector comprising the PRO NA, a  
CC host cell comprising the vector, producing PRO, a chimeric molecule  
CC comprising PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-  
CC PRO antibody. PRO is useful as molecular weight markers for protein  
CC electrophoresis and also for chromosome identification. PRO is also  
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO and PRO NA are useful as hybridisation  
CC probes for a cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA. PRO NA is  
CC useful for generating transgenic animals or knock-out animals which are  
CC useful in development and screening useful reagents. PRO NA is also  
CC useful in gene therapy. PRO1244, PRO1266 and PRO1303 polypeptides are  
CC useful for treating cancerous tumours. PRO1250, PRO1418 and PRO1410  
CC polypeptides are useful for suppressing immune response. PRO1246  
CC polypeptide is useful for treating cardiac insufficiency disorders.  
CC PRO1246 polypeptide is also useful for treating tumours. PRO1246 and  
CC PRO1561 polypeptide are useful for stimulating calcium flux in human  
CC umbilical vein endothelial cells. PRO1265, PRO1250 and PRO1474  
CC polypeptides are useful for treating bone and/or cartilage disorders  
CC (e.g., arthritis) and wound healing. PRO1130, PRO1275 and PRO1418  
CC polypeptides are useful for treating diabetes in skeletal muscle cells  
CC and obesity. PRO1265, PRO1244 and PRO1382 polypeptides are useful for  
CC treating Berger disease or other nephropathies associated with Schönlein-  
CC Henoch purpura, coeliac disease, dermatitis, herpeticiformis or Crohn's  
CC disease. PRO1478, PRO1265, PRO1412, PRO1279, PRO1304, PRO1306, PRO1418,  
CC PRO1410 and PRO1575 are useful in treating thalassemias. The present  
CC sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate a cDNA encoding a PRO protein of  
CC the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
CY 669 CTGAAGCTCAGATGATC 688  
DB 3 CTGAAGCTCGCAGATGCTC 22  
XX  
RESULT 159  
ADD70356  
ID ADD70356 standard; DNA; 23 BP.  
XX  
AC ADD70356;  
XX  
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1563 PCR primer #1.  
XX  
KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;  
KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;  
KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;  
KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;  
KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schönlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;  
KW dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2003054406-A1.  
XX  
PD 20-MAR-2003.  
XX  
PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00006818.  
XX  
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.  
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.  
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.  
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.  
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.  
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.  
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.  
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P.

PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-009596P.  
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-009598P.  
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-009602P.  
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-009642P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-009674P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-009754P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-009763P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-009792P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-009808P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-009815P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-010035P.  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-010038P.  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-010039P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.  
PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.  
PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101743P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102484P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.  
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102664P.  
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.  
PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965P.  
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.  
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103385P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103395P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103396P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103679P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P.  
PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.  
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104967P.  
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000P.  
PR 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104P.

PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105169P.  
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P.  
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105639P.  
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105881P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0106029P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106030P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P.  
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106246P.  
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.  
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106500P.  
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P.  
PR 30-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856P.  
PR 30-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.  
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108847P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113266P.  
PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99MO-US000106.  
PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020111.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021194.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000376.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004342.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006884.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023522.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000MO-US030952.  
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000MO-US030973.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.  
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US006666.





PR	26-OCT-1998	98US-0106023
PR	26-OCT-1998	98US-0106029P
PR	26-OCT-1998	98US-0106030P
PR	26-OCT-1998	98US-0106032P
PR	28-OCT-1998	98US-0106033P
PR	28-OCT-1998	98US-0106178P
PR	28-OCT-1998	98US-0106248P
PR	29-OCT-1998	98US-0106384P
PR	30-OCT-1998	98US-0106500P
PR	30-OCT-1998	98US-0106464P
PR	30-OCT-1998	98US-0106656P
PR	30-NOV-1998	98US-0106902P
PR	30-NOV-1998	98US-0106905P
PR	03-NOV-1998	98US-0106519P
PR	03-NOV-1998	98US-0106832P
PR	10-NOV-1998	98US-0106534P
PR	10-NOV-1998	98US-0107783P
PR	11-NOV-1998	98US-0108775P
PR	11-NOV-1998	98US-0108779P
PR	17-NOV-1998	98US-0108787P
PR	17-NOV-1998	98US-0108788P
PR	17-NOV-1998	98US-0108801P
PR	17-NOV-1998	98US-0108802P
PR	17-NOV-1998	98US-0108806P
PR	17-NOV-1998	98US-0108807P
PR	17-NOV-1998	98US-0108867P
PR	17-NOV-1998	98US-0108925P
PR	18-NOV-1998	98US-0108848P
PR	18-NOV-1998	98US-0108849P
PR	18-NOV-1998	98US-0108851P
PR	18-NOV-1998	98US-0108851P
PR	18-NOV-1998	98US-0108852P
PR	18-NOV-1998	98US-0108858P
PR	18-NOV-1998	98US-0108904P
PR	22-DEC-1998	98US-0113996P
PR	30-DEC-1998	98US-0114232P
PR	05-JAN-1999	99WU-US000176P
PR	16-APR-1999	99US-0129677P
PR	23-JUN-1999	99US-0141037P
PR	26-JUL-1999	99US-0144758P
PR	26-JUL-1999	99US-0145589P
PR	01-SEP-1999	99WU-US020111P
PR	15-SEP-1999	99WU-US021194P
PR	29-OCT-1999	99US-0162506P
PR	30-NOV-1999	99WU-US028313P
PR	02-DEC-1999	99WU-US028551P
PR	16-DEC-1999	99WU-US030095S
PR	05-JAN-2000	2000WU-US000219P
PR	06-JAN-2000	2000WU-US000376P
PR	11-FEB-2000	2000WU-US000355S
PR	18-FEB-2000	2000WU-US00434Z
PR	24-FEB-2000	2000WU-US005004Z
PR	02-MAR-2000	2000WU-US0058841
PR	15-MAR-2000	2000WU-US006884P
PR	17-MAR-2000	2000WU-US013705S
PR	22-MAR-2000	2000WU-US01404Z
PR	30-MAY-2000	2000WU-US01941P
PR	02-JUN-2000	2000WU-US015264
PR	23-AUG-2000	2000WU-US02352Z
PR	24-AUG-2000	2000WU-US02353Z
PR	08-NOV-2000	2000WU-US030952Z
PR	10-NOV-2000	2000WU-US030873
PR	01-DEC-2000	2000WU-US032678P
PR	28-FEB-2001	2001WU-US0056520
PR	01-MAR-2001	2001WU-US005666P
PR	01-JUN-2001	2001WU-US017800P
PR	29-JUN-2001	2001WU-US01969Z
PR	20-JUN-2001	2001WU-US021066Z
PR	04-SEP-2001	2001WU-US021735S
PR	09-JUL-2001	2001US-00946374

XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
PA  
XX

PI	Baker KP,	Botstein D,	Deshnovey L,	Baton DL,	Ferrara N,	Pong S;
PI	Gao W,	Goddard A,	Godovsky PJ,	Grimaldi JC,	Gurney AL,	Hillan KJ;
PI	Par U,	Paoni NF,	Roy MA,	Smith V,	Stewart TA,	Tumas D,
PI	Williams FM,	Wood WI;				Watanabe CK;
XX						
DR	WPI;	2003-787000/74.				
PT	Novel isolated PRO polypeptide, useful for treating cancerous tumors,					
PT	cardiac insufficiency disorders, wound healing, diabetes mellitus,					
FT	thalassemias.					
XX						
PS	Example 93; SEQ ID NO 318; 556bp; English.					
CC	The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or					
CC	transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity					
CC	to an amino acid sequence chosen from 123 fully defined sequences as					
QY						
Db	669 CTGAAGCTCACAGATGGATC 688					
	3 CTGAAGCTGCCAGATGGCTC 22					
RESULT 161						
ADD39433						
ID	ADD39433 standard; DNA; 23 BP.					
XX						
AC	ADD39433;					
XX						
DT	15-JAN-2004 (first entry)					
XX						
DE	Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1563 PCR primer #1.					
XX						
KW	Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;					
KW	immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;					
KW	umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;					
KW	arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;					
KW	Berger disease; nephropathy; Schönlein-Henoch purpura; colliac disease;					
XX	dermatitis; herpetiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.					
XX						
OS	Homo sapiens.					
XX						
PN	US2003096954-A1.					
XX						
PD	22-MAY-2003.					
XX						
PF	07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00011671.					
XX						
PR	01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.					
PR	01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.					
PR	01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.					
PR	01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.					
PR	02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.					
PR	02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.					
PR	02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.					
PR	09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P.					
PR	09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099596P.					
PR	09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099598P.					
PR	09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099602P.					
PR	09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642P.					
PR	10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P.					
PR	10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P.					
PR	10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.					
PR	10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.					
PR	10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.					
PR	10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.					
PR	10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.					
PR	15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.					
PR	15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100386P.					

PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100663P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.  
 PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.  
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.  
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.  
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.  
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.  
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.  
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.  
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.  
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.  
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.  
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101743P.  
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.  
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.  
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207P.  
 PR 25-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P.  
 PR 25-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.  
 PR 25-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330P.  
 PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.  
 PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102484P.  
 PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.  
 PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.  
 PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.  
 PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684P.  
 PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.  
 PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965P.  
 PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.  
 PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103395P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103396P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.  
 PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.  
 PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P.  
 PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103679P.  
 PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P.  
 PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.  
 PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104987P.  
 PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000P.  
 PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104P.  
 PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P.  
 PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105633P.  
 PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105881P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0106062P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106023P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106029P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106030P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P.

PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106500P.  
 PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.  
 PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.  
 PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113266P.  
 PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.  
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WC-US000106.  
 PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.  
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
 PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WC-US020111.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WC-US021194.  
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WC-US028313.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WC-US028551.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WC-US030095.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WC-US000219.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WC-US000376.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WC-US003565.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WC-US004342.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WC-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WC-US005841.  
 PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WC-US006884.  
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WC-US013705.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WC-US014042.  
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WC-US014841.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WC-US015264.  
 PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WC-US023522.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WC-US023528.  
 PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WC-US030952.  
 PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WC-US030873.  
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WC-US032678.  
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WC-US006520.  
 PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WC-US006666.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WC-US017800.  
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WC-US019692.  
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WC-US021066.  
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WC-US021735.  
 PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,  
 PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,  
 PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CX,  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI,  
 XX WPI: 2003-786999/74.  
 DR

XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing, modulating  
PT biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in protein  
PT electrophoresis, for treating arthritis, tumor.  
XX  
XX Example 93; SEQ ID NO 318; 550bp; English.  
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity

Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 669 CTGAGCTCAAGATGATC 688  
Db 3 CTGAGCTCGCAGTGGCTC 22

RESULT 162  
ID ADD38956  
AC ADD38956 standard; DNA; 23 BP.  
XX  
XX ADD38956;  
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1563 PCR primer #1.  
XX  
XX Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;  
KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;  
KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;  
KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;  
KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schönlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;  
KW dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
PN US2003092061-A1.  
PD 15-MAY-2003.  
XX  
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00007194.  
XX  
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.  
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.  
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.  
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.  
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.  
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.  
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.  
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099356P.  
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099586P.  
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099602P.  
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.  
PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.  
PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101743P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102484P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.  
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684P.  
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.  
PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965P.  
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.  
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103352P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103366P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103679P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P.  
PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.  
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104987P.  
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000P.  
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P.  
PR 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104P.  
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105169P.  
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P.  
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105693P.  
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105881P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105883P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106021P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106029P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106030P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106035P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P.  
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P.  
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.  
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0108500P.  
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P.  
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106856P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.

PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106319P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106332P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106334P.  
 PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.  
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
 PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.  
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.  
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.  
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023528.  
 PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.  
 PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.  
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
 PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
 PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.  
 XX  
 PA (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,  
 PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,  
 PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart RA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 DR WPI, 2003-765477/72.  
 XX  
 XX New isolated PRO polypeptide such as PRO1560, PRO444, PRO1018, PRO1773,  
 PT PRO1244, PRO1246, useful for treating cancerous tumors, cardiac  
 PT insufficiency disorders, wound healing, Crohn's disease, celiac disease.  
 XX  
 XX Example 93; SEQ ID NO 318, 555p; English.  
 XX

CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
 CC  
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Oy 669 CTGAAGCTCACAGTGCATC 688  
 Db 3 CTGAAGCTGCACATGCCTC 22  
 RESULT 163  
 ADD40387  
 ID ADD40387 standard; DNA; 23 BP.  
 AC ADD40387;  
 DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1563 PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;  
 KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;  
 KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;  
 KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;  
 KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schönlein-Henoch purpura; celiac disease;  
 KW dermatitis; herpiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 FN US2003082627-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 01-MAY-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00006117.  
 XX  
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.  
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.  
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.  
 PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.  
 PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.  
 PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.  
 PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.  
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P.  
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099586P.  
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099598P.  
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099602P.  
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099782P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100389P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100564P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100948P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.

```

PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101743P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102310P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684P.
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.
PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965P.
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103395P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103396P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103679P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P.
PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104987P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P.
PR 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104P.
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105169P.
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P.
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105693P.
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105881P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0106052P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106023P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106029P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106030P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0108500P.
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.

PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030035.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015254.
PR 23-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
PR 24-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030973.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.

PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Baker KP, Bolstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-755104/71.
XX
PT New isolated PRO polypeptides such as PRO1560, PRO444, PRO1018, PRO1773,
PT PRO1244, PRO1246, are useful for treating cancerous tumors and cardiac
PT insufficiency disorders.
XX
PS Example 93; SEQ ID NO 318; 550bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity

```

Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 669 CTGAGCTCACAGATGATC 688  
Db 3 CTGAGCTGCCAGATGCTC 22

## RESULT 164

ADE50608

ID ADE50608 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

XX ADE50608;

AC ADE50608;

DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1563 PCR primer #1.

XX Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;

KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;

KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;

KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;

KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;

KW dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN US2003069179-A1.

XX

PD 10-APR-2003.

XX

PF 11-DEC-2001; 2001US-00015393.

XX

PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.

PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.

PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.

PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.

PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.

PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.

PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.

PR 03-SEP-1998; 98US-0098956P.

PR 03-SEP-1998; 98US-0098958P.

PR 03-SEP-1998; 98US-0098988P.

PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099602P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.

PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.

PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.

PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.

PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100384P.

PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.

PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.

PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661P.

PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.

PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P.

PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.

PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.

PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.

PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.

PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.

PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.

PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.

PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.

PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.

PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101743P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330P.  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102484P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.  
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684P.  
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.  
PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965P.  
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P.  
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103388P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103389P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103396P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103679P.  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P.  
PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.  
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104967P.  
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000P.  
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P.  
PR 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104P.  
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105169P.  
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105263P.  
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105639P.  
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105644P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105881P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P.  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0106022P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106023P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106029P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106030P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P.  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P.  
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P.  
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.  
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0108500P.  
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0108544P.  
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0108564P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0108856P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0108902P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0108905P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0108919P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0108952P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0108993P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0108994P.  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0108999P.  
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.  
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925P.

PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108853P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108854P.  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-05000106.  
PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145688P.  
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99US-05020111.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-05021194.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-05028313.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-05028551.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-05030095.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-05000219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0500376.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-05003565.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-05004342.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-05005841.  
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000US-05006884.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-05013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-05014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-05014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-05015264.  
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-05023522.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-05023328.  
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-05030952.  
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-05030873.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-05032878.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-05006520.  
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001US-05006666.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-05017800.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-05019692.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-05021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-05021735.  
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.  
XX  
XX  
XX (GERTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
PI Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,  
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,  
PI Pan U, Paon N, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-708395/67.  
XX  
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides useful in the  
PT preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to PRO  
PT polypeptide and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.  
XX  
XX Example 93; SEQ ID NO 318; 555pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
CC

Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. NO. 2.6e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 669 CTGAAGCTCAGATGATC 688  
DB 3 CTGAAGCTCAGATGATC 22

RESULT 165  
ADE20220

ID ADE20220 standard; DNA; 23 BP.  
XX  
XX ADE20220;  
XX  
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
XX  
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1563 PCR primer #1.  
XX  
KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;  
KW Immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;  
KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;  
KW arthritic; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;  
KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schönlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;  
KW dermatitis; herpiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003092883-A1.  
PN  
XX  
PD 15-MAY-2003.  
XX  
XX 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-00013430.  
PF  
XX  
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.  
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.  
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.  
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.  
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.  
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.  
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.  
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0098566P.  
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0098596P.  
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0098598P.  
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0098602P.  
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0098642P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098741P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098754P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098763P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098792P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098808P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098812P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098815P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098816P.  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.  
PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101473P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101743P.

```

PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207P
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330P
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102447P
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102447P
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102510P
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102511P
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684P
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P
PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965P
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314P
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103395P
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103396P
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103679P
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P
PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104987P
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000P
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P
PR 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104P
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105169P
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105639P
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105881P
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0106023P
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106023P
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106029P
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106030P
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032P
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0108500P
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856P
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925P
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108948P
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108949P
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108950P
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108951P
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108952P
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108958P
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P

PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P
PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106
PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162508P
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028513
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028513
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023528
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032578
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006566
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374

PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoves L, Eaton D, Ferrara N, Fong S;
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumes D, Watanabe CK;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-765493/72.
XX
XX New isolated PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing, modulating
PT biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in protein
PI electrophoresis, for treating arthritis and tumors.
XX
XX Example 93; SEQ ID NO 318; 555bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC

Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 669 CTGAAGCTCAAGATGATC 688
Db 3 CTGAAGCTCAAGATGATC 22

RESULT 166
ADE50131
ID ADE50131 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX ADE50131;
AC ADE50131;
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1563 PCR primer #1.
DE

```



Fri Jul 30 10:32:03 2004

schu568-1.rng

Page 165

XX Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;  
KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;  
KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;  
KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;  
KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schönlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;  
KW dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassaemia; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX US2003062626-A1.  
XX 01-MAY-2003.  
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-0006116.  
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P;  
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P;  
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P;  
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P;  
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P;  
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P;  
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P;  
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P;  
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099598P;  
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099602P;  
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642P;  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P;  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P;  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P;  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792P;  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P;  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P;  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P;  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P;  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P;  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P;  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P;  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P;  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P;  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661P;  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P;  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P;  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P;  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P;  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P;  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P;  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P;  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P;  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P;  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P;  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P;  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P;  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P;  
PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P;  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P;  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P;  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P;  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P;  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P;  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P;  
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P;  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P;  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101743P;  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P;  
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P;  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207P;  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P;  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P;  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330P;  
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P;

PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102484P;  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P;  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P;  
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P;  
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684P;  
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P;  
PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965P;  
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P;  
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P;  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P;  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P;  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103395P;  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103396P;  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P;  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P;  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P;  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P;  
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P;  
PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104987P;  
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000P;  
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P;  
PR 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104P;  
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105169P;  
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P;  
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105693P;  
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P;  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P;  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105811P;  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P;  
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0106062P;  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106023P;  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106030P;  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032P;  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P;  
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P;  
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P;  
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P;  
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106500P;  
PR 30-NOV-1998; 98US-0106564P;  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P;  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P;  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P;  
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P;  
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0106775P;  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P;  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P;  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P;  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P;  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P;  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P;  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P;  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P;  
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925P;  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P;  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P;  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P;  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P;  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P;  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P;  
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P;  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P;  
PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P;  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WC-US000106;  
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291;  
PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P;  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P;



```

PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103395P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103396P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103799P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P.
PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104577P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104987P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P.
PR 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104P.
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105169P.
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P.
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105693P.
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105881P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0106062P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106023P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106029P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106030P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0108500P.
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106866P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106955P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113286P.
PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145689P.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111P.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.

PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030973.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032578.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.

XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton D, Ferrara N, Fong S,
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Pan J, Peoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI, 2003-755105/71.
XX
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides useful for treating
PT cancers, kidney disorders, Crohn's disease, diabetes mellitus, hyper- or
PT hypo-insulinemia, sports injuries and arthritis.
XX
XX Example 93; SEQ ID NO 318; 548pp; English.
PS
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
with:
XX
XX Query Match 18%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 669 CTGAAGCTCACAGATGATC 688
DB 3 CTGAAGCTGCCAGATGGCTC 22

RESULT 168
AAFS3332/c
ID AAF53332 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAF53332;
AC
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX IGF-1 oligonucleotide #4292.
DE
XX
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX cytotaric; dermatological; cardiact; vitruide; ophthalmological; keloid;
XX skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
XX IGF binding protein; IGBP-2; IGF2P3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
XX growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; seborrhoea; ruba;
XX keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
XX neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO200078341-A1.
XX

```

```

PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
PF
XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
PR
XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
PA
XX Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
DR
XX
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.
PT
XX
XX Example 8; Page 88; 201pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC P45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, seborrhoea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 319 ACTGCAGAGAGCTG 333
DB 15 ACTGCAGAGAGCTG 1
RESULT 169
AAFS3331/c
ID AAF53331 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
AC
XX AAF53331;
AC
XX
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX IGF-I oligonucleotide #4291.
DE
XX
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; seborrhoea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200078341-A1.
PN
XX 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
PF
XX

```

```

PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
PA
XX Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
DR
XX
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.
PT
XX
XX Example 8; Page 88; 201pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC P45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, seborrhoea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 320 CTGCAGAGAGCTGT 334
DB 15 CTGCAGAGAGCTGT 1
RESULT 170
ABL58300
ID ABL58300 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC
XX ABL58300;
AC
XX
XX 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human GLUT 10 SSCP analysis primer GLUT10 ex2cf.
DE
XX
XX Glucose transporter; GLUT10; insulin; chromosome 20Q12-13.3; human;
KW glucose metabolism; single strand conformational polymorphism; PCR;
KW type 2 diabetes; SSCP; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200218621-A2.
PN
XX 07-MAR-2002.
XX
XX 22-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026184.
PF
XX 31-AUG-2000; 2000US-00652292.
XX
XX (UYWA-) UNIV WAKE FOREST.
PA
XX Bowden DW, Dawson PA, Fossey SC;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-371828/40.
XX
XX New glucose transporter gene and protein, designated GLUT10, useful for
PT

```

PT studying and analyzing biological processes of glucose metabolism and  
PT Type 2 diabetes, as well as for screening modulators of glucose  
PT transporter activity.  
XX  
XX  
PS Example 4; Page 52; 85pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a novel glucose transporter gene and protein,  
CC designated GLUT10. GLUT 10 is an insulin-responsive glucose transporter  
CC gene located in the type 2 diabetes linked region of chromosome 20q12-  
CC 13.3. The GLUT 10 polypeptide can be expressed by standard recombinant  
CC methodology. The GLUT 10 glucose transporter gene and protein are useful  
CC for studying and analyzing biological processes of both glucose  
CC metabolism and type 2 diabetes. These are also useful in drug screening  
CC techniques, especially for screening modulators of glucose transporter  
CC activity or compounds having the ability to be transported across the  
CC cell membranes. Sequences AB058290-315 represent primers specific for the  
CC various regions of the human GLUT 10 glucose transporter gene, used in  
CC single strand conformational polymorphism (SSCP) analysis of the gene  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 1.8%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
OY 335 GGAGCAACTGTGTC 349  
Db 1 GGAGCAACTGTGTC 15  
  
RESULT 171  
AAF96192  
ID AAF96192 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC AAF96192;  
XX  
DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #953.  
XX  
KM Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;  
KM polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;  
KM myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;  
KM pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT Variation /tag= a replace(11,A)  
FT /standard\_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"  
XX  
PN MO200118250-A2.  
XX  
PD 15-MAR-2001.  
XX  
PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000MO-US024503.  
XX  
PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.  
XX  
PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.  
XX  
PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.  
XX  
PA (WHEB) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.  
PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ,  
XX  
DR WPI; 2001-226749/23.  
XX  
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in  
PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic  
PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and  
PT atherosclerosis.

XX  
PS Example; Page 116; 242pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease  
CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various  
CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4  
CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided  
CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the  
CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart  
CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and  
CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also  
CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype  
CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of  
CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 1.8%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
OY 348 GCCAGCGCCACCTG 362  
Db 7 GCCAGCGCCACCTG 21  
  
RESULT 172  
AAV40625  
ID AAV40625 standard; DNA; 23 BP.  
XX  
AC AAV40625;  
XX  
DT 26-OCT-1998 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Green fluorescent protein gene PCR primer #20231.  
XX  
KM In vivo recombination; homologous recombination; plasmid pMR430; Savisyn;  
KM Savinase; subtilisin; protease; green fluorescent protein;  
KM enzyme engineering; detergent; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
OS Aequorea victoria.  
XX  
OS MO9628416-A1.  
XX  
FN 02-JUL-1998.  
XX  
PD 15-DEC-1997; 97WO-DK000567.  
XX  
PF 20-DEC-1996; 96DK-000001471.  
XX  
PR 23-MAY-1997; 97DK-00000582.  
XX  
PR 24-JUN-1997; 97US-0050890P.  
XX  
PR 14-AUG-1997; 97DK-00000935.  
XX  
PA (NOVO) NOVO-NORDISK AS.  
XX  
PI Bjornvad ME, Rasmussen MD, Jorgensen PL, Borchert TV;  
XX  
DR WPI; 1998-377647/32.  
XX  
XX In vivo recombination of homologous DNA - using sequences which include  
PT different origins of replication that are effective under different  
PT conditions, useful for scrambling enzyme genes to produce variant  
PT proteins.  
XX  
XX Example; Page 28; 56pp; English.  
XX  
PS Primers #20231 and #101381 (see AAV40625) are designed to amplify the  
XX  
CC mutated green fluorescent protein (GFP) gene from the E. coli plasmid  
CC pF64U-S65T-GFP. The GFP gene PCR product was used in the construction of  
CC novel temperature sensitive shuffling plasmid pMR430 (see AAV24562). This  
CC plasmid was used to demonstrate a novel method of in vivo recombination  
CC of homologous DNA sequences, in this case Savisyn and Savinase

CC subclisins, for the generation of sequences encoding novel proteins  
 CC having advantageous properties of potential commercial value  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 769 AACTGAGAGAGAAAGTGTAGCGC 791  
 DB 1 AACTGAGAGAGAGATGTAGCGCG 23  
 RESULT 173  
 AAA37709/C  
 ID AAA37709 standard; DNA; 23 BP.  
 AC AAA37709;  
 XX  
 DT 22-NOV-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human Rad51 antisense inhibitor AS9.  
 XX  
 KW Antisense inhibitor; human; Rad51; cell proliferation; cancer survival;  
 KW radiation sensitivity; therapy; AS9; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200047231-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 17-AUG-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 03-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US002881.  
 XX  
 PR 10-FEB-1999; 99US-0119578P.  
 PR 06-DEC-1999; 99US-00454495.  
 XX  
 PA (PANG-) PANGENE CORP.  
 XX  
 PI Reddy G;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-506091/45.  
 XX  
 PT Inhibiting cell proliferation useful for cancer therapy, comprises  
 PT administering Rad51 inhibitor in vivo.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 8; Page 26; 42pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This sequence represents an antisense inhibitor of human Rad51,  
 CC designated AS9 (also referred to as RS1AS9). The antisense inhibitors can  
 CC be used in a method of the invention, for inhibiting cell proliferation.  
 CC They can also be used in methods for inducing sensitivity to radiation  
 CC and DNA damaging chemotherapeutics in an individual and in a method for  
 CC prolonging survival in an individual with cancer. The methods and  
 CC antisense molecules are useful for inhibiting cell proliferation,  
 CC especially cancerous cell proliferation, for inducing sensitivity to  
 CC radiation and DNA damaging chemotherapeutics in individuals and for  
 CC prolonging survival in an individual with cancer. Kits for carrying out  
 CC the methods may be used to diagnose and/or treat cancer and for  
 CC adjunctive therapy  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 431 CCTGCTAGCTAAAGCCAGATG 453  
 DB 23 CCCAGCTACTCTATAGCCTGAGG 1

RESULT 174  
 AAS01202/C  
 ID AAS01202 standard; CDNA; 23 BP.  
 AC AAS01202;  
 XX  
 DT 04-JUL-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human Rad51 antisense oligonucleotide, AS9.  
 XX  
 KW Human; Rad51; antisense; drug screening; cancer; autoimmune disease;  
 KW arthritis; graft rejection; inflammatory bowel disease; surgery;  
 KW angioplasty; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200119397-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 22-MAR-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 18-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US025838.  
 XX  
 PR 17-SEP-1999; 99US-0154616P.  
 PR 06-DEC-1999; 99US-00455300.  
 XX  
 PA (PANG-) PANGENE CORP.  
 XX  
 PI Reddy G;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-244704/25.  
 XX  
 PT Inhibiting cell proliferation for treating arthritis, graft rejection,  
 PT inflammatory bowel disease, cancer, proliferation induced after medical  
 PT procedure, involves administering Rad51 antibody or its fragment to cell.  
 XX  
 PS Example 6; Fig 16C; 102pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The sequence represents the human Rad51 antisense oligonucleotide, AS9.  
 CC The antisense oligonucleotide is used to study down-regulation of Rad51  
 CC protein in human brain, breast and prostate cells. Rad51 protein is  
 CC defective in repair of damaged DNA, genetic recombination and the  
 CC recombinational repair of DNA lesions, and plays a central role in  
 CC cancer. Inhibiting cell proliferation involves administering to a cell a  
 CC Rad51 antibody or its fragment. The Rad51 antibody or its fragment is  
 CC useful for inhibiting cell proliferation, for treating disease states  
 CC such as cancer, autoimmune disease, arthritis, graft rejection,  
 CC inflammatory bowel disease, proliferation induced after medical  
 CC procedures such as surgery, angioplasty etc. in humans and animals  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 431 CCTGCTAGCTAAAGCCAGATG 453  
 DB 23 CCCAGCTACTCTATAGCCTGAGG 1  
 RESULT 175  
 AAD43248/C  
 ID AAD43248 standard; DNA; 23 BP.  
 AC AAD43248;  
 XX  
 DT 14-NOV-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Antisense oligonucleotide RS1AS9.  
 XX  
 KW Tumour cell proliferation; Rad51 inhibitor; p53 protein; premature aging;  
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; Hodgkin's disease; squamous cell carcinoma;  
 KW leukaemia; autoimmune disease; cancer; graft rejection; angioplasty;

KM inflammatory bowel disease; immunosuppressive; gene therapy; arthritis;  
 KM antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.  
 OS Unidentified.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 XX modified\_base 1..23  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note="Phosphorothioate backbone"

PN US2002086840-A1.

XX 04-JUL-2002.

XX 26-JAN-2001; 2001US-00771355.

XX 26-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178561P.

XX (ZARL/) ZARLING D A.  
 PA (REDD/) REDDY G.

PI Zarling DA, Reddy G;

XX WPI; 2002-635686/68.

XX Inhibiting/reducing tumor cell proliferation in individual in vivo, for  
 PT treating cancer, arthritis, involves contacting tumor cell in vivo with  
 PT Redd51 inhibitor, and polynucleotide expressing functional p53 protein.

PS Disclosure; Page 5; 12pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method for inhibiting or reducing tumor cell  
 CC proliferation in an individual in vivo. The method comprising contacting  
 CC a tumor cell in vivo with a Redd51 inhibitor and a polynucleotide capable  
 CC of expressing functional p53 protein. The method is useful for inhibiting  
 CC or reducing tumor cell proliferation in an individual in vivo. The  
 CC method is useful for treating hyperproliferative disorders, especially  
 CC cancer (such as Hodgkin's disease, squamous cell carcinoma and  
 CC leukemia), premature aging, autoimmune disease, arthritis, graft  
 CC rejection, inflammatory bowel disease, and proliferation induced after  
 CC medical procedures such as surgery and angioplasty. The invention is  
 CC useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is an antisense  
 CC oligonucleotide used to illustrate the method of the invention

SQ Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 431 CCCTGCTAGTCTAAAGCCAGATG 453

Db 23 CCCAGCTACTCTATAGCTGAGG 1

RESULT 176

ID ADC70337 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ADC70337;

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX Primer oligo used for analysing CpG islands in genomic DNA (seqid 827).

XX PCR; primer; ss; lung cell proliferative disorder; CpG dinucleotide;  
 KM adenocarcinoma; squamous cell carcinoma; cytostatic; probe; PNA-oligomer;  
 XX cytosine methylation state.

OS Unidentified.

PN WO2003052135-A2.

XX 26-JUN-2003.

XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002WO-EP014026.

XX 14-DEC-2001; 2001DE-01061625.

PA (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

PI Burger M, Field JK, Genc B, Liloglou T, Lipscher E, Water S;  
 PI Nimrich I;

DR WPI; 2003-533029/50.

XX Detecting and differentiating cytosine methylation state of genomic DNA,  
 PT useful for diagnosing, treating prognosticating and/or monitoring lung  
 PT cell proliferative disorders e.g. adenocarcinoma and squamous cell  
 PT carcinoma.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 827; 58pp; English.

XX This invention relates to a novel method for detecting and  
 CC differentiating between lung cell proliferative disorders associated with  
 CC at least one gene and/or their regulatory regions. Specifically, it  
 CC refers to a method comprising contacting a target nucleic acid in a  
 CC biological sample with at least one reagent, wherein the reagent is able  
 CC to distinguish between methylated and non-methylated CpG dinucleotides  
 CC present in the target DNA. As such, it is possible to further  
 CC differentiate and diagnose medical conditions including adenocarcinoma  
 CC and squamous cell carcinoma, and their respective adjacent lung tissue.  
 CC The present invention describes cytosine oligomers and PNA-oligomers  
 CC that are useful as probes for determining the cytosine methylation state  
 CC or single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) of the target sequence. This  
 CC oligonucleotide sequence is a primer oligomer used for the analysis of  
 CC CpG positions within genomic DNA, used in an exemplification of the  
 CC invention.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 931 TCAGGTTTGTGTTATGA 948

Db 1 TCAGGTTTGTGTTAAGA 18

RESULT 177

ID ABR93683/C standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ABR93683;

DT 26-AUG-2002 (first entry)

DE Human inhibitor of apoptosis, XIAP, antisense oligonucleotide #30.

XX Human; ss; antisense; inhibitor of apoptosis; XIAP1, XIAP2, XIAP;  
 KM cytosine; cancer; ovarian cancer; adenocarcinoma; lymphoma; IAP;  
 KM pancreatic cancer; embryonic development; viral pathogenesis;  
 KM autoimmune disorder; neurodegenerative disease; multiple sclerosis;  
 KM lupus erythematosus; herpes virus infection; pox virus infection;  
 KM adenovirus infection; proliferative disease.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN WO200226968-A2.

XX 04-APR-2002.

PF 27-SEP-2001; 2001WO-CA001379.

PR 28-SEP-2000; 2000US-00672717.  
 XX (UYOT-) UNIV OTTAWA.  
 PA (AEGE-) AEGERA THERAPEUTICS INC.  
 XX  
 PI Korneluk RG, Lacasse E, Baird S, Holcik M, Young S;  
 DR WPI; 2002-479562/51.  
 XX  
 PT Novel antisense inhibitor of apoptosis nucleic acid useful for enhancing  
 PT apoptosis in a cell, for treating cancer and other proliferative  
 PT diseases.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 8; Page 33; 135pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an inhibitor of apoptosis (IAP) antisense  
 CC nucleic acid (1) that inhibits IAP biological activity, regardless of  
 CC length of the antisense nucleic acid, the IAP proteins may be mouse or  
 CC human XIAP, HIRP or HIAP2. Also included are a pharmaceutical  
 CC composition comprising a mammalian IAP antisense molecule and a method of  
 CC enhancing apoptosis in a cell, comprising administering a negative  
 CC regulator of the IAP anti-apoptotic pathway to the cell. The IAP  
 CC antisense inhibitor is useful for enhancing apoptosis in a cell in a  
 CC mammal diagnosed with a proliferative disease. The method is useful for  
 CC treating a patient diagnosed with a proliferative disease like cancer.  
 CC The IAP antisense molecule is useful to treat, ameliorate, improve,  
 CC sustain or prevent proliferative diseases (e.g. ovarian cancer,  
 CC adenocarcinoma, lymphoma, pancreatic cancer) and also in diseases or  
 CC conditions where apoptosis is involved or implicated (e.g. embryonic  
 CC development, viral pathogenesis, autoimmune disorders, neurodegenerative  
 CC diseases, multiple sclerosis, lupus erythematosus and infection by herpes  
 CC virus, pox virus and adenovirus). The present sequence is an IAP  
 CC antisense molecule of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 657 GTTCATGCGAGCTGAG 674  
 DB 18 GTTCATGCGAGCTGAG 1  
 XX  
 RESULT 178  
 ABZ84260/c  
 ID ABZ84260 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABZ84260;  
 XX  
 DT 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Toxicologically relevant rat PCR primer #1419.  
 XX  
 KW Toxicologically relevant gene; toxicological response; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Ratus SP.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO2003016500-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 27-FEB-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US026514.  
 XX  
 PR 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313080P.  
 XX  
 PA (PHAS-) PHASE-1 MOLECULAR TOXICOLOGY INC.  
 XX  
 PI Neft RE, Dunn RT, Adkins K, Pickett GG, Kier LD, Schneider K;  
 PI Allen P;  
 XX

DR WPI; 2003-268322/26.  
 XX  
 XX Determining a toxicological response to an agent, useful for screening of  
 PT drugs, comprises comparing the expression profile of one or more human  
 PT toxic response genes to a reference gene expression profile indicative of  
 PT toxicity.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; Page 338; 455pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for determining a  
 CC toxicological response to an agent, which comprises comparing the  
 CC expression profile of one or more human toxic response genes to a  
 CC reference gene expression profile indicative of toxicity, and so  
 CC determining the presence of a toxic response to the agent. Also  
 CC described (1) an array comprising one or more polynucleotides selected  
 CC from the genes corresponding to the partial sequences given in ABZ82842  
 CC to ABZ84764, or their fragments of at least 20 nucleotides, or homologues  
 CC ; and (2) determining if a gene putatively identified to be a toxic  
 CC response gene plays a role on toxic response pathways by determining the  
 CC expression profile of the gene after exposure of cells or a human subject  
 CC to a known toxic pharmaceutical or industrial agent, comprising: (a)  
 CC exposing cells to an agent or isolating cells from a human subject who  
 CC was exposed to an agent; (b) obtaining the test gene expression profile  
 CC for a putatively identified toxic response gene after exposure to a known  
 CC toxic pharmaceutical or industrial agent; and (c) comparing the test  
 CC profile to the expression profile of a gene with a similar function or  
 CC comparing the test profile to the expression profile of that gene after  
 CC exposure to other known toxic compounds. The methods are useful for  
 CC predicting and determining toxicological responses on a cellular, organ  
 CC or system level. The arrays comprising the human genes are useful for  
 CC toxicological screening of drugs, pharmaceutical compounds and chemicals  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 852 CCCCCCACTGCTGATGAG 869  
 DB 19 CCCCCCACTGCTGATGAG 2  
 XX  
 RESULT 179  
 AAQ53923  
 ID AAQ53923 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAQ53923;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 XX  
 DT 21-JUN-1994 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE TYR 1 PCR primer for amplifying TYR locus used in detection method.  
 XX  
 KW PCR; polymerase chain reaction; detection; amplification; ASPP;  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO9325563-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 23-DEC-1993.  
 XX  
 PF 17-JUN-1992; 92WO-US005133.  
 XX  
 PR 17-JUN-1992; 92WO-US005133.  
 XX  
 PA (CITY ) CITY OF HOPE.  
 XX  
 PI Wallace RB;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1994-007441/01.  
 XX





QY 409 TCCAGCAGGCTCTCCGGC 426  
 DB 1 TCCAGCAGGCTCTCCAGC 18

RESULT 182  
 ID AAA15595 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC AAA15595;

DT 01-AUG-2000 (first entry)

DE Reverse PCR primer for hPMP70 gene amplification.

XX PCR primer; adrenoleukodystrophy; 4-phenyl butyrate; 4-PBA; X-ALD;  
 KM peroxisome proliferation; fatty acid reduction; treatment; human;  
 KM peroxisomal membrane half-transporter protein; hPMP70; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN W0200018394-A1.

PD 06-APR-2000.

PF 28-SEP-1999; 99WO-US022415.

PR 28-SEP-1998; 98US-0102186P.

PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.

PI Smith KD;

DR WPI; 2000-292995/25.

PT Novel method for treating adrenoleukodystrophy comprises administering an  
 agent which causes peroxisome proliferation.

PS Example 7; Page 23; 50pp; English.

CC This sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify the hPMP70 gene  
 CC that encodes a peroxisomal membrane half-transporter protein. The PCR  
 CC product is used in a method for testing the effect of 4-phenyl butyrate  
 CC (4-PBA) treatment on cells derived from patients with X-linked  
 CC adrenoleukodystrophy (X-ALD). The invention relates to a treatment for a  
 CC patient with adrenoleukodystrophy. The treatment comprises administering  
 CC an agent which causes peroxisome proliferation (e.g. 4-PBA). Peroxisome  
 CC proliferation causes a reduction in the level of C24:0 or C26:0 fatty  
 CC acids in the central nervous system of the patient. Adrenoleukodystrophy  
 CC is associated with defective peroxisomal beta-oxidation of saturated long  
 CC chain fatty acids. The methods are useful for treating a patient with  
 CC adrenoleukodystrophy, and screening for candidate therapeutic agents for  
 CC treating adrenoleukodystrophy

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;

QY 511 CCACTTGGCATTGGGA 528

DB 19 CCACTTGGCATTGGGA 2

RESULT 183

AAA15597/C

AC AAA15597;

DT 01-AUG-2000 (first entry)

DE Reverse PCR primer for mPMP70 gene amplification.

XX PCR primer; adrenoleukodystrophy; 4-phenyl butyrate; 4-PBA; X-ALD;  
 KM peroxisome proliferation; fatty acid reduction; treatment; mouse;  
 KM peroxisomal membrane half-transporter protein; mPMP70; ss.

OS Mus sp.

PN W0200018394-A1.

PD 06-APR-2000.

PF 28-SEP-1999; 99WO-US022415.

PR 28-SEP-1998; 98US-0102186P.

PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.

PI Smith KD;

DR WPI; 2000-292995/25.

PT Novel method for treating adrenoleukodystrophy comprises administering an  
 agent which causes peroxisome proliferation.

PS Example 7; Page 23; 50pp; English.

CC This sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify the mPMP70 gene  
 CC product is used in a method for testing the effect of 4-phenyl butyrate  
 CC (4-PBA) treatment on cells derived from mice with X-linked  
 CC adrenoleukodystrophy (X-ALD). The invention relates to a treatment for a  
 CC patient with adrenoleukodystrophy. The treatment comprises administering  
 CC an agent which causes peroxisome proliferation (e.g. 4-PBA). Peroxisome  
 CC proliferation causes a reduction in the level of C24:0 or C26:0 fatty  
 CC acids in the central nervous system of the patient. Adrenoleukodystrophy  
 CC is associated with defective peroxisomal beta-oxidation of saturated long  
 CC chain fatty acids. The methods are useful for treating a patient with  
 CC adrenoleukodystrophy, and screening for candidate therapeutic agents for  
 CC treating adrenoleukodystrophy

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;

QY 511 CCACTTGGCATTGGGA 528

DB 19 CCACTTGGCATTGGGA 2

RESULT 184

AAFS5880/C

AC AAF55880;

DT 12-APR-2001 (first entry)

DE Linker #5.

KM Vaccine; immunostimulator; interleukin-2; IL-2; ss.

OS Unidentified.

PN W0200104271-A2.

PD 18-JAN-2001.

PF 12-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US019042.

PR 13-JUL-1999; 99US-0143425P.

```

XX (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
PA Collins PL, Bukreyev A, Murphy BR, Whitehead SS;
XX WPI; 2001-091926/10.
XX
XX Recombinant respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) incorporating a
PT heterologous polynucleotide encoding an immune modulatory molecule is
PT used as a vaccine to provide an immune response to RSV.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 27; 154pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an infectious recombinant Respiratory
CC Syncytial Virus (RSV), comprising a recombinant RSV genome or antigenome,
CC incorporating a heterologous polynucleotide encoding an immune modulatory
CC molecule (e.g. interleukin-2, IL-2), a major nucleocapsid protein,
CC nucleocapsid phosphoprotein, large polymerase protein and a RNA
CC polymerase elongation factor. The RSV elicits a protective immune
CC response to RSV in a vaccinated host. The present sequence is a linker
CC used in the construction of the RSV of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 157 CATACTTGACCATCCCG 174
DB 20 CATATTGGCCCATCCCG 3
RESULT 185
ABA91744
ID ABA91744 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABA91744;
AC
XX 07-MAY-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Arabidopsis chromosome 3 CAPS marker CMZB10.18 (HY2) PCR primer.
DE
XX
XX HY2; biliverdin reductase; phytochromobilin synthase; CAPS;
KM cleaved amplified polymorphic sequence; marker; plant; enzyme; PCR;
KM primer; ss.
XX
XX Arabidopsis thaliana.
OS
XX
XX WO200194548-A2.
PN
XX
XX 13-DEC-2001.
PD
XX
XX 05-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US018326.
PF
XX
XX 08-JUN-2000; 2000US-0210286P.
PR
XX 26-FEB-2001; 2001US-0271758P.
PR
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-00870406.
XX
XX (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
PA
XX
XX Lagarias JC, Kochi T, Frankenberg N, Gambetta GA, Montgomery BL;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2002-195566/25.
DR
XX
XX Novel isolated HY2 family bilin reductase having bilin reductase
PT activity, useful for converting biliverdin to phytyobilin, and for
PT producing a photoactive holophytochrome and/or phytofluors.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 49; 102pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is that of a primer that was used, with the primer
CC given in ABA91743, in the PCR amplification of the cleaved amplified

```

```

CC polymorphic sequence (CAPS) marker CMZB10.18 of chromosome 3 of
CC Arabidopsis thaliana. The primer pair includes a DdeI restriction
CC endonuclease site. An hy2-1 mutant of ecotype Landsberg erecta was
CC outcrossed with wild-type ecotype Columbia, and a mapping population was
CC selected from F2 families with a long hypocotyl phenotype. PCR primer
CC pairs (see ABA91735-48) for 7 CAPS markers were used in a map-based
CC cloning of the HY2 gene. The HY2 locus was initially mapped to an
CC interval of about 68 kb between the markers CMZB10 and CF3124. Fine
CC mapping localised the HY2 gene (see ABA91766) to 2 overlapping bacterial
CC artificial chromosome clones, MZB10.18 and F3124.1. The HY2 gene encodes
CC a ferredoxin-dependent biliverdin reductase, phytochromobilin synthase
CC (see AAM50863), that is related to a family of proteins found in oxygenic
CC photosynthetic bacteria. HY2 is an example of HY bilin reductases of the
CC invention, which are useful e.g. for the conversion of biliverdin to
CC phytyobilin and the assembly of holophytochromes or phytofluors
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 309 CATGGGAAAGACTGCAGA 326
DB 2 CATGGGAAAGCTGTGCAAA 19
RESULT 186
ABX50049
ID ABX50049 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABX50049;
AC
XX 13-FEB-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX Thale cress HY2 DNA PCR primer #10.
DE
XX
XX Thale cress; PCR; primer; ss; nucleus; phytochrome; apoprotein;
KM cytoplasm; heterologous transactivator; heterologous repressor;
KM light response.
XX
XX Arabidopsis thaliana.
OS
XX
XX WO200297137-A1.
PN
XX
XX 05-DEC-2002.
PD
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002MO-US017266.
PF
XX
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294463P.
PR
XX
XX (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
PA
XX
XX Lagarias JC, Kochi T, Frankenberg N, Gambetta GA, Montgomery BL;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-041421/03.
DR
XX
XX Transporting a polypeptide into the nucleus of a cell comprises using
PT light to transport a polypeptide attached to the apoprotein component of
PT a phytochrome into the nucleus.
XX
XX
XX Example 1; Page 53; 102pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a method for transporting a polypeptide into the
CC nucleus of a cell, comprising expressing a phytochrome comprising the
CC polypeptide attached to the apoprotein component of the phytochrome in a
CC cell, and exposing the cell to light where the phytochrome migrates from
CC the cytoplasm of the cell into the nucleus which transports the
CC polypeptide into the nucleus. The invention also relates to regulating
CC the transcription of a gene in response to light comprising expressing a
CC phytochrome containing a heterologous transactivator or repressor
CC attached to an apoprotein component of the phytochrome in a cell, and
CC exposing the cell to light where the phytochrome migrates from the

```

CC cytoplasm of the cell into the nucleus and the transactivator or  
CC repressor alters expression of a gene in the nucleus. The methods are  
CC used to transport a polypeptide into the nucleus of a cell or to regulate  
CC the transcription of a gene in response to light. This sequence  
CC represents a PCR primer used to amplify DNA used in the scope of the  
CC invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.8%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 309 CATGGAGAAAGCTGCAGA 326  
DB 2 CATGGAGAAAGCTGCAGA 19  
RESULT 187  
AB292516  
ID AB292516 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AB292516;  
XX  
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
XX  
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200285308-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
XX  
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
XX  
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan U, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
XX  
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7758; 872pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cyostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine

CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.8%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 812 CCTGTACTGTGGGTGC 829  
DB 2 CCTGTACTGTGGGTGC 19  
RESULT 188  
AB297798/C  
ID AB297798 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AB297798;  
XX  
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human CCR3 oligonucleotide sequence.  
XX  
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200285308-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
XX  
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
XX  
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan U, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
XX  
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13040; 872pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cyostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine

receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction, lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition. Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
832 AACGTGTTGCCATTTGGG 527  
19 AACGTATACGAGGCAC 2

## RESULT 189

ADBI6204  
ID ADBI6204 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADBI6204;

DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

DE Cleavase BN DNA substrate PCR primer #5.

SS; PCR; primer; DNA polymerase; microorganism strain identification; bacteria; Campylobacter; Escherichia; Mycobacterium; Salmonella; Shigella; Staphylococcus; virus; hepatitis C virus; simian immunodeficiency virus; Mycobacterium tuberculosis; human.

Homo sapiens.

US2003054338-A1.

20-MAR-2003.

28-AUG-2001; 2001US-00940925.

07-DEC-1992; 92US-00986330.

04-JUN-1993; 93US-00073384.

06-JUN-1994; 94US-00254359.

09-NOV-1994; 94US-00337161.

09-MAR-1995; 95US-00402601.

07-JUN-1995; 95US-00484956.

30-AUG-1995; 95US-00520946.

06-FEB-1997; 97US-00789079.

19-FEB-1997; 97US-00802233.

05-SEP-2000; 2000US-00653378.

(DAHL/) DAHLBERG J E.

(BROW/) BROW M A D.

(LYAM/) LYAMICHEV V I.

Dahlberg JE, Brow MAD, Lyamichev VI;

WPI; 2003-615811/58.

Identification of strains of microorganisms, by treating nucleic acid cleavage structure(s) derived from microorganisms with nuclease to form cleavage product(s) and detecting the product(s).

Example 12; Page 134; 303pp; English.

The invention relates to a method of detecting and identifying strains of microorganisms by providing a nuclease and a nucleic acid substrate containing sequences derived from microorganism(s), treating the nucleic acid substrate to form cleavage structure(s) and reacting the nuclease with the cleavage structures so that cleavage product(s) are produced. The method is used for the identification of strains of microorganisms. The microorganism comprises bacteria including Campylobacter,

Escherichia, Mycobacterium, Salmonella, Shigella or Staphylococcus or a virus comprising hepatitis C virus or simian immunodeficiency virus. The Mycobacterium comprises strains of multi-drug resistant Mycobacterium tuberculosis. The method is less sensitive to size so that entire genes, rather than gene fragments, may be analysed. It facilitates the use of internal standards for subsequent analysis and data comparison, and increases the productivity of personnel and equipment. The present sequence represents a Cleavase BN substrate PCR primer.

Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
510 GCCAGTTGGCATTTGGG 527  
1 GCAAGTTGGCTTTGGG 18

## RESULT 190

ADCB1599/C  
ID ADCB1599 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADCB1599;

DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Rat LXR-alpha right PCR primer.

Neurodegenerative disorder; liver X receptor; LXR modulator; LXR agonist; LXR antagonist; cholesterol efflux promoter; neurodegeneration; neurological disorder; stroke; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; fronto-temporal dementia; peripheral neuropathy; dementia with Lewy bodies; Huntington's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; multiple sclerosis; neuronal degeneration; CNS inflammation; impaired plasticity; psychiatric disorder; schizophrenia; depression; brain injury; spinal cord injury; trauma; cerebroprotective; neurotrophic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; anticonvulsant; antiinflammatory; neuroleptic; antidepressant; vulnery; transient middle cerebral artery occlusion; tMCAO; rat; LXR-alpha; PCR; primer; ss.

Rattus sp.

WO2003082198-A2.

09-OCT-2003.

26-MAR-2003; 2003WO-US009225.

27-MAR-2002; 2002US-0368424P.

(SMITK ) SMITKLINE BEECHAM CORP.

Cairns WJ, Irving EA, Parsons AA, Soden PE, Richardson JC;

Burdidge SA, Vinson M, Watson MA, Whitney K;

WPI; 2003-803942/75.

Use of liver X receptor modulator in the treatment of e.g. stroke, Alzheimer's disease, peripheral neuropathy, Huntington's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and multiple sclerosis; neuron degeneration.

Example 7; SEQ ID NO 6; 100pp; English.

The invention relates to a method for the treatment of neurodegenerative disorders involving the use of a liver X receptor (LXR) modulator. The invention also relates to a method for promoting cholesterol efflux from an astroglial cell using an LXR modulator. LXR-alpha (ADCB1595) and LXR-beta (ADCB1597) (collectively LXRs) are nuclear receptor transcription factors that regulate the expression of a number of target genes encoding

CC proteins involved in the metabolism of several important lipids,  
 CC including cholesterol. The LXR target genes include those encoding the  
 CC cholesterol metabolism-associated proteins ATP binding cassette  
 CC transporter-1 (ABCA1), ABCG1, apolipoprotein E (ApoE) and the  
 CC transcription factor SREBP1c, all of which are expressed in central  
 CC nervous system (CNS) tissue. LXR plays a role in the growth and repair of  
 CC neurons, as well as in cholesterol regulation, as administration of LXR  
 CC agonists enhances neurite outgrowth in hippocampal and cortical neurons,  
 CC limits the inflammatory response in microglial cells and upregulates the  
 CC expression of LXR target genes in glial cells. LXR agonist administration  
 CC also leads to increased cholesterol efflux from astrocytes and may thus  
 CC promote synaptic plasticity. Additionally LXR activators have been found  
 CC to induce neuronal differentiation in pheochromocytoma cells, and LXR  
 CC mRNA has been found to be upregulated following transient middle cerebral  
 CC artery occlusion. The methods of the invention are useful in the  
 CC treatment of neurological disorders such as stroke, Alzheimer's disease,  
 CC Parkinson's disease, fronto-temporal dementia, peripheral neuropathy,  
 CC dementia with Lewy bodies, Huntington's disease, amyotrophic lateral  
 CC sclerosis, multiple sclerosis, neuronal degeneration, inflammation in the  
 CC CNS, injury or impaired plasticity, psychiatric disorders such as  
 CC schizophrenia or depression, and conditions associated with head or  
 CC spinal cord injury such as trauma. Sequences AD68158-AD68159 represent  
 CC rat LXR-alpha PCR primers used in an example of the invention that  
 CC demonstrated that LXR-alpha mRNA levels are elevated following transient  
 CC middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO) in rats.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 662 CATGACGTGAGCTCAC 679  
 Db 18 CACGCACGTGACGCTTAC 1

RESULT 191  
 AAQ24704/c  
 ID AAQ24704 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAQ24704;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 17-DEC-2001 (revised)  
 DT 10-NOV-1992 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE V-beta-a primer.  
 XX  
 KM Inv(?); PCR; polymerase chain reaction; ataxiatelangiectasia; AT;  
 KM Lymphoid malignancy; pesticide; herbicide; Nijmegen breakage syndrome;  
 ss.  
 XX  
 XX Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN USN7683685-N.  
 XX  
 PD 18-FEB-1992.  
 XX  
 PF 11-APR-1991; 91US-00683685.  
 XX  
 PR 11-APR-1991; 91US-00683685.  
 XX  
 PA (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICE.  
 XX  
 PI Kirsch IR, Lipkowitz S, Stern MH;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1992-16775/20.  
 XX  
 PT Identifying individuals at increased risk of lymphoid leukemia and  
 PT lymphoma - using DNA from immune receptor locus capable of displaying  
 PT genomic instability.  
 XX

PS Disclosure; Page 15; 55pp; English.

XX The sequences given in AAQ24701-024713 are a set of PCR primers which are  
 CC complementary to a sequence within a 2000bp inversion of chromosome 7  
 CC . This inversion (inv(7)(p14q35)) is found in normal people but patients  
 CC suffering from the disease ataxiatelangiectasia (AT) have a 70-100 fold  
 CC increase of the T-lymphocyte specific inversion inv(7). Using these  
 CC sequences a screening test has been developed which can accurately  
 CC measure lymphocyte-specific genomic instability and by extrapolation thus  
 CC identifies individuals at increased risk for the development of lymphoid  
 CC malignancy eg. after exposure to a pesticide or herbicide. This method  
 CC can also be used for identifying (specifically pre-natal) an individual  
 CC homozygous or heterozygous for AT and related syndromes (eg Nijmegen  
 CC breakage syndrome) or for identifying carcinogenic compounds. (Note:  
 CC Rebreake entry submitted to correct the patent number format of US  
 CC Government-owned NIS applications to prevent clashes with ongoing US  
 CC granted patent numbers. For further information please visit the Derwent  
 CC web site at [www.derwent.com/dwpl/updates/nis.us.html](http://www.derwent.com/dwpl/updates/nis.us.html).) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 834 GCTGTACCGACACAG 851  
 Db 19 GTGTACCGACACAG 2

RESULT 192  
 AAX60141  
 ID AAX60141 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAX60141;  
 XX  
 DT 05-AUG-1999 (first entry)  
 DE PCR primer used to amplify Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae P102 protein DNA.  
 XX  
 XX P102 protein; vaccine; antigen; diagnosis; swine; immunisation;  
 KM enzootic pneumonia; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO9926664-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 03-JUN-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 24-NOV-1998; 98WO-US025044.  
 XX  
 PR 26-NOV-1997; 97US-006565P.  
 XX  
 PA (IOWA ) UNIV IOWA STATE RES FOUND INC.  
 XX  
 PI Minion FC, Hsu T;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1999-357741/30.  
 XX  
 PT Recombinant antigenic Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae protein.  
 XX  
 PS Example 2; Page 23; 45pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAX60140-41 were used to amplify DNA encoding a Mycoplasma  
 CC hyopneumoniae P102 protein clone. The P102 protein and its fragments are  
 CC used in vaccines to protect against enzootic pneumonia, particularly in  
 CC swine. Recombinant P102 polypeptides may be used as antigens for  
 CC diagnostic purposes to determine whether or not a biological test sample  
 CC contains M. hyopneumoniae antigens or antibodies. The P102 polypeptides  
 CC or DNA sequences may also be used for immunising or protecting non-human  
 CC animals, preferably swine, against M. hyopneumoniae infections,

```

CC particularly enzootic pneumonia
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match      1.8%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
    Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
    Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 905 TTTTAAGTGAAAGACAG 922
Db 1 TTGTAAGTGAAAGCCAG 18
    |||||
    |||||

RESULT 193
AAV44801
ID AAV44801 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAV44801;
XX
DT 16-OCT-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer for human lysosomal sialidase coding sequence.
XX
KW Lysosomal sialidase; human; sialidosis; lysosomal storage disease;
KW Sandhof disease; mutation detection; Tay-Sachs disease; therapy;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9831817-A2.
XX
PD 23-JUL-1998.
XX
PF 13-JAN-1998; 98WO-CR0000026.
XX
PR 14-JAN-1997; 97US-0035092P.
XX
PA (HOPI-) HOPITAL SAINTE-JUSTINE.
XX
PI Potier M, Pshetzhtsky AV;
XX
PW PI; 1998-414113/35.
XX
New human lysosomal sialidase and related nucleic acid - used to detect
PT mutation(s) that cause sialidosis and similar disease, also for treating
PT these diseases and screening for antiviral agents.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 12; 30pp; English.
XX
This sequence represents a PCR primer for DNA encoding the human
CC lysosomal sialidase of the invention. The amplified DNA is used as a
CC reference to identify mutations that cause sialidosis or similar disease
CC and for chromosome mapping. The protein is used: (i) for treating
CC lysosomal storage diseases (sialidosis, Tay-Sachs disease or Sandhof
CC disease); (ii) to screen for agents useful against viral sialidase
CC (potentially useful as antiviral agents without side effects on the human
CC enzyme); (iii) for digesting sialylated oligosaccharides or glycolipids
CC in milk; and (iv) when inactivated, as antiviral agents (by binding to
CC surface sialic acid with high affinity, so preventing binding of virus to
CC cells)
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match      1.8%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
    Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
    Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 479 TGCATTCTCAGGATCT 496
Db 5 TGCATTCTCAGGATTT 22
    |||||
    |||||

RESULT 194
AAF79934/C
ID AAF79934 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAF79934;
XX
DT 11-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify murine GL50 cDNA sequence.
XX
KW GL50; antigen; antigen presenting cell; T cell proliferation; tumour;
KW graft-versus-host disease; autoimmune disease; allergy; viral infection;
KW acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS; vaccine; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO200121796-A2.
XX
PD 29-MAR-2001.
XX
PF 21-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US025892.
XX
PR 21-SEP-1999; 99US-0155043P.
XX
PA (GEMY) GENETICS INST INC.
XX
PI Ling V, Dunussi-Joannopolulos K;
XX
PW PI; 2001-244938/25.
XX
New isolated nucleic acid encoding a GL50 polypeptide for modulating a
PT immune response and reducing the proliferation of a tumor cell.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 118; 195pp; English.
XX
PCR primers AAF79931-36 were used to amplify cDNA encoding GL50
CC polypeptides. GL50 molecules are antigens on the surface of antigen
CC presenting cells, which costimulate T cell proliferation and bind to
CC costimulatory receptor ligands on T cells. GL50 modulating agents are
CC used to modulate an immune response in a subject. GL50 polypeptides are
CC used to modulate T cell costimulation, and to reduce the proliferation of
CC a tumour cell. Diseases that can be treated using GL50 molecules are
CC graft-versus-host disease, autoimmune disease, allergies, acquired immune
CC deficiency syndrome (AIDS), and viral infections. The GL50 molecules can
CC be used in vaccines. GL50 polynucleotides can be used to locate gene
CC regions associated with genetic disease, in tissue typing, and in
CC forensic identification of a biological sample
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match      1.8%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
    Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
    Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 404 CCTGCTCCAGCAGGCTCT 421
Db 21 CCTGCTCCAGCAGGCTGT 4
    |||||
    |||||

RESULT 195
AAF79925/C
ID AAF79925 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAF79925;
XX
DT 11-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify human and murine GL50 cDNA sequences.
XX
KW GL50; antigen; antigen presenting cell; T cell proliferation; tumour;
KW graft-versus-host disease; autoimmune disease; allergy; viral infection;
KW acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS; vaccine; PCR primer; ss.
XX

```

```

OS Homo sapiens.
XX Mus musculus.
PN WO200121796-A2.
XX 29-MAR-2001.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US025892.
XX 21-SEP-1999; 99US-0155043P.
XX (GEMY ) GENETICS INST INC.
XX Ling V, Dunussi-Jeannopolulos K;
XX WPI; 2001-244938/25.
XX New isolated nucleic acid encoding a GL50 polypeptide for modulating a
XX immune response and reducing the proliferation of a tumor cell.
XX Disclosure; Page 117; 195pp; English.
XX PCR primers AAF79922-27 were used to amplify sequences from the 3' end of
XX cDNA encoding human and murine GL50 polypeptides. GL50 molecules are
XX antigens on the surface of antigen presenting cells, which costimulate T
XX cell proliferation and bind to costimulatory receptor ligands on T cells.
XX GL50 modulating agents are used to modulate an immune response in a
XX subject. GL50 polypeptides are used to modulate T cell costimulation, and
XX to reduce the proliferation of a tumour cell. Diseases that can be
XX treated using GL50 molecules are graft-versus-host disease, autoimmune
XX disease, allergies, acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), and viral
XX infections. The GL50 molecules can be used in vaccines. GL50
XX polynucleotides can be used to locate gene regions associated with
XX genetic disease, in tissue typing, and in forensic identification of a
XX biological sample
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 404 CCTGCTCCACGAGCTCT 421
Db 21 CCTGGTCCAGCAGCTGT 4
RESULT 196
AAAT77751/c
ID AAT77751 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAT77751;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX 26-SEP-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX 3' Primer detects human lactoferrin gene expression in saliva.
XX Human, lactoferrin; transgenic bovine; ovum; bovine; ovary; zygote;
XX transgene; pre-implantation stage embryo; milk; alpha-S1 casein;
XX serum protein; industrial enzyme; alpha-S1 casein; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX OS
XX US5633076-A.
XX
XX 27-MAY-1997.
XX
XX 16-NOV-1993; 93US-00154019.
XX
XX 01-DEC-1989; 89US-00444745.
XX 27-NOV-1990; 90US-00619131.
XX 15-JUN-1992; 92US-00898956.
XX
PR 15-JUN-1993; 93US-00077788.
XX (PHAR-) PHARMING BV.
XX Heyneker HL, Deboer HA, Krimpenfort PJA, Lee SH, Platenburg G;
XX Pieper F, Strijker R;
XX WPI; 1997-297339/27.
XX Production of transgenic bovine embryo - by introducing transgene into
XX fertilised ovum in vitro.
XX Example 26; Col 58; 91pp; English.
XX The sequences given in AAT77750-51 are primers which were used in the
XX detection of expression of a human lactoferrin transgene in the saliva of
XX mosaic animals produced by the method of the invention. The method of the
XX invention comprises obtaining an ovum from bovine ovaries, maturing it in
XX vitro, fertilising the mature ovum in vitro to form a zygote, introducing
XX a transgene into the zygote in vitro where the transgene integrates into
XX the genome of the zygote to form a transgenic embryo, maturing the zygote
XX to a preimplantation stage embryo in vitro, and transplanting the embryo
XX transgenic bovine. The method may also be used to generate transgenic
XX bovine embryo's. The transgenic cows produced by the method of the
XX invention secrete recombinant proteins in their milk, especially human
XX milk proteins, human serum proteins and industrial enzymes. The milk from
XX the transgenic cows containing the recombinant polypeptides may be used
XX in food formulations in liquid or dried form. The food formulations will
XX be supplemented with one or more recombinant polypeptides from the
XX transgenic milk. The production of transgenic bovine milk containing one
XX or more recombinant polypeptides is desirable since it provides a matrix
XX wherein little or no purification is necessary for human consumption.
XX (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 766 CAGAACTGGAGAGAGACTGTG 786
Db 21 CAGAACTTGAGGAAAAGTGAG 1
RESULT 197
AAV23577/c
ID AAV23577 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAV23577;
XX
XX 14-JUL-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Primer for lactoferrin transgene.
XX Transgenic bovine; mammary gland specific promoter; milk protein; human;
XX mammary secretory cell; lactoferrin; serum protein lysozyme; cow;
XX PCR primer; alphaS1-casein; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX US5741957-A.
XX
XX 21-APR-1998.
XX
XX 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00461333.
XX
XX 01-DEC-1989; 89US-00444745.
XX 27-NOV-1990; 90US-00619131.
XX 15-JUN-1992; 92US-00898956.
XX 15-JUN-1993; 93US-00077788.

```



PR 16-NOV-1993; 93US-00154019.  
XX (PHAR-) PHARMING BV.  
XX  
PI Heyneker HL, Krimpenfort PJA, Deboer HA, Platenburg G, Lee SH;  
PI Pieper F, Strijker R;  
XX WPI; 1998-260573/23.  
XX Transgenic bovine useful for the production of heterologous proteins in  
PT its milk - contains a transgene linked to bovine secretory signal and is  
PT under the control of a mammary gland specific promoter and enhancer.  
XX  
XX Example 26; Col 58; 92pp; English.  
XX  
CC This sequence represents a primer for a human lactoferrin transgene. The  
CC amplified sequence can be used in the transgenic bovine of the invention.  
CC The bovine contains in its somatic and germ cells contain a transgene  
CC comprising: (a) a mammary gland specific promoter and enhancer; (b) a DNA  
CC sequence encoding a signal sequence functional in bovine mammary gland  
CC secretory cells; and (c) a DNA sequence comprising a heterologous  
CC polypeptide of interest. Where the transgene comprising a heterologous  
CC descendant of it expresses the transgene in mammary secretory cells, so  
CC that the polypeptide is detectable in milk produced by the transgenic  
CC bovine or its descendant. The transgenic bovine is useful for the  
CC recombinant production of the human milk protein lactoferrin and the  
CC human serum protein lysozyme in its milk for use in pharmaceuticals and  
CC in infant formulae. The levels of transgenic protein secreted by the  
CC transgenic bovine in its milk are higher than that produced by transgenic  
CC sheep and mice. As the proteins are produced in the milk of the cow, they  
CC require little or no purification for human consumption  
XX  
XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 766 CAGAACTGGAGAGAAAGTGTG 786  
Db 21 CAGAACTGGAGAGAAAGTGTG 1  
RESULT 198  
AAZ39679  
ID AAZ39679 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
XX AAZ39679;  
XX  
XX 28-FEB-2000 (first entry)  
XX Human Vth aggregation factor gene specific FPCR-SSCP primer.  
XX Gene polymorphism; human; Vth aggregation factor; genetic diagnosis;  
XX diabetes; FPCR; SSCP; fluorescence-based polymerase chain reaction;  
XX single strand conformation polymorphism; PCR primer; ss.  
XX Synthetic.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX JF11313676-A.  
XX  
XX 16-NOV-1999.  
XX 30-APR-1998; 98JP-00120217.  
XX 30-APR-1998; 98JP-00120217.  
XX (SAKA ) OTSUKA PHARM CO LTD.  
XX WPI; 2000-057352/05.  
XX Discrimination of human V aggregation factor gene polymorphism.  
PT

XX Disclosure; Page 10; 34pp; Japanese.  
XX  
CC The invention provides a method for the discrimination of the gene  
CC polymorphism of human Vth aggregation factor, where one of the following  
CC (1) to (6) residues/nucleotides in the aggregation gene is discriminated  
CC in the patient to be tested: (1) residue 495: guanine (G) or adenine (A),  
CC (2) residue 642: (G) or thymine (T), (3) residue 2663: (G) or (A), (4)  
CC residue 2763: (G) or (A), (5) residue 2863: (A) or (G), (6) residue 5112:  
CC (A) or (G). The method is useful in the genetic diagnosis of a diabetes  
CC patient. The method uses FPCR-SSCP (fluorescence-based polymerase chain  
CC reaction-single strand conformation polymorphism) for analyzing DNA  
CC samples for polymorphisms. Sequences AAZ39632-717 represent primers used  
CC for the FPCR-SSCP analysis of the human Vth aggregation factor gene  
XX  
XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 280 AGTTGTTGAAACTCTTAGTCG 300  
Db 1 AGTTGTTGAACTCTTTGGTGG 21  
RESULT 199  
AAZ87631/C  
ID AAZ87631 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
XX AAZ87631;  
XX  
XX 04-MAY-2000 (first entry)  
XX Human lactoferrin gene specific primer.  
XX Transgenic bovine; transgene; milk; serum protein; industrial enzyme;  
XX infant formulation; lactoferrin; intestinal tract infection; lysozyme;  
XX iron absorption; albumin; antibacterial; iron sequestration; PCR primer;  
XX ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX US6013857-A.  
XX  
XX 11-JAN-2000.  
XX  
XX 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00464167.  
XX  
XX 01-DEC-1989; 89US-00444745.  
XX 27-NOV-1990; 90US-00619131.  
XX 15-JUN-1992; 92US-00898356.  
XX 15-JUN-1993; 93US-00077788.  
XX 16-NOV-1993; 93US-00154019.  
XX (PHAR-) PHARMING BV.  
XX  
XX Deboer HA, Heyneker HL, Platenburg G, Krimpenfort PJA, Lee SH;  
XX Pieper F, Strijker R;  
XX WPI; 2000-146563/13.  
XX  
XX Transgenic cattle containing transgene controlled by mammary-specific  
XX regulator, for expressing proteins in the milk, particularly human  
XX lactoferrin for infant feeding formulations.  
XX  
XX Example 26; Col 57; 92pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention provides a transgenic bovine in which the somatic and germ  
XX cells contain a transgene comprising a regulatory sequence from a gene  
XX expressed in mammary glands, DNA encoding a signal sequence and DNA  
XX encoding a naturally occurring heterologous polypeptide. The transgenic  
XX bovine, or its descendants, produce milk containing the heterologous

CC polypeptide. The transgenic bovines are used to express human milk and  
 CC serum proteins or industrial enzymes, specifically for infant  
 CC formulations that contain human lactoferrin for control of intestinal  
 CC tract infections and to improve iron absorption, particularly when  
 CC potentiated by human lysozyme. The polypeptide expressed may also be  
 CC human albumin used as a plasma extender. The polypeptide expressed in  
 CC milk of the transgenic bovine requires little if any purification before  
 CC human consumption and is expressed at significantly higher levels than in  
 CC transgenic mice or sheep. Large polypeptides that are difficult to  
 CC express in other systems can also be expressed. Sequences AA287630-31  
 CC represent human lactoferrin gene specific primers  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 766 CAGAACTGGAGAGAAAGTGTG 786  
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 21 CAGAACTGGAGAGAAAGTGTG 1

RESULT 200  
 AA559929/c  
 ID AA559929 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AA559929;  
 XX  
 XX 16-OCT-2000 (first entry)

XX PCR primer used to detect hLF DNA.

XX Lactoferrin; transgenic bovine species; milk; infant formula; PCR primer;  
 KW alphaSI-casein expression regulatory sequence; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6066725-A.

XX 23-MAY-2000.

XX 21-SEP-1998; 98US-00158313.

XX 01-DEC-1989; 89US-00444745.

XX 27-NOV-1990; 90US-00619131.

XX 15-JUN-1992; 92US-00898956.

XX 15-JUN-1993; 93US-00077788.

XX 16-NOV-1993; 93US-00154019.

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00476798.

XX (PHAR-) PHARMING BV.

XX Deboer HA, Heyneker HL, Lee SH, Krimpenfort PJA, Platenburg G;  
 PI Pieper F, Strijker R;

XX WPI; 2000-450654/39.

XX New isolated cDNA sequence encoding the mature human lactoferrin protein,  
 PT useful for generating higher amounts of lactoferrin in bovine milk, which  
 PT are beneficial and safe for human consumption.

XX Example 26; Col 58; 89pp; English.

XX This invention relates to a cDNA sequence encoding the mature human  
 CC lactoferrin (hLF) protein. Lactoferrin is the major iron binding protein  
 CC in human milk, and may play a role in the absorption of iron by the small  
 CC intestine. The invention concerns the expression of hLF in bovine milk.  
 CC Included in the invention are methods for the production of transgenic  
 CC bovine species, which produce milk with high lactoferrin levels. The hLF  
 CC coding sequence is placed under the control of bovine alphaSI-casein  
 CC expression regulation sequences. The transgenic milk may be either used  
 CC as normal milk, or further treated to purify the recombinant polypeptide.

CC Purified hLF obtained from the transgenic cows may be used in food  
 CC formulations such as infant formula. The methods contained in the  
 CC invention may be used to obtain milk from transgenic cows which has  
 CC nutritional or other beneficial value. The advantage of the production of  
 CC transgenic bovine milk using the isolated lactoferrin cDNA sequence, is  
 CC that it provides a matrix where little or no purification is necessary  
 CC prior to human consumption. The present sequence represents a PCR primer  
 CC specific for human lactoferrin encoding DNA. The primer is used in the  
 CC course of the invention  
 XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 766 CAGAACTGGAGAGAAAGTGTG 786  
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 21 CAGAACTGGAGAGAAAGTGTG 1

RESULT 201  
 AAC68326/c  
 ID AAC68326 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAC68326;

XX 20-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX Primer 2 used to amplify lactoferrin gene.

XX Lactoferrin; mammary; milk; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6140552-A.

XX 31-OCT-2000.

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00476798.

XX 01-DEC-1989; 89US-00444745.

XX 27-NOV-1990; 90US-00619131.

XX 15-JUN-1992; 92US-00898956.

XX 15-JUN-1993; 93US-00077788.

XX 16-NOV-1993; 93US-00154019.

XX (PHAR-) PHARMING BV.

XX Strijker R, Heyneker HL, Platenburg G, Pieper F, Krimpenfort PJA;  
 PI Lee SH, Deboer HA;

XX WPI; 2001-040323/05.

XX New transgenic bovine whose mammary gland cells contain DNA encoding a  
 PT signal sequence, and a polypeptide of interest and an expression  
 PT regulatory sequence, for producing polypeptides in bovine milk.

XX Example; Col 56; 89pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a transgenic or chimeric bovine whose  
 CC mammary gland cells contain a construct encoding a signal sequence, a  
 CC polypeptide of interest and a regulatory sequence that promotes  
 CC expression of the DNA sequence. The transgenic or chimeric bovine is  
 CC useful for producing recombinant polypeptides in milk of female  
 CC transgenic mammals. The recombinant polypeptide may be used in food  
 CC formulations, particularly in infant formula having either nutritional or  
 CC beneficial value. An infant formula containing human lactoferrin from the  
 CC transgenic bovine milk provides bacteriostatic effect, which aids in  
 CC controlling diarrhoea in newborn. Recombinant polypeptides may also be  
 CC used to supplement common diet formulations  
 XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 766 CAGAACTGGAGAGAGTGTG 786  
 |||||  
 DB 21 CAGAACTGGAGAGAGTGTG 1

RESULT 202  
 AAD18152/c  
 ID AAD18152 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 AC AAD18152;  
 XX  
 DT 19-DEC-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE PCR primer P24 to convert human antibody CAT-212 to IgG format.  
 XX  
 DE Human; eotaxin; CAT-212; antibody; heavy chain variable region; VH;  
 KW eczema; asthma; atopic disease; dermatological; rhinitis; food allergy;  
 KW vasculitis; conjunctivitis; allergic colitis; psoriasis; pemphigoid;  
 KW eosinophil-mediated disease; cellulitis; drug eruption; vasculitis;  
 KW inflammatory bowel disease; gastroenteritis; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200166754-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 13-SEP-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 02-MAR-2001; 2001WO-GB000927.  
 XX  
 PR 03-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187246P.  
 XX  
 PA (CAMP-) CAMBRIDGE ANTIBODY TECHNOLOGY.  
 XX  
 PI Vaughan TJ, Wilton AJ, Smith S;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-589944/66.  
 XX  
 PT Human antibodies against eotaxin useful for treating asthma, eczema and  
 PT other atopic diseases, comprises an antibody variable heavy or variable  
 PT light domain from CAT-212 or from complementary determining regions.  
 XX  
 PS Example 11; Page 103; 107pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a specific binding member which binds to human  
 CC eotaxin. The binding member comprises an antibody variable heavy  
 CC (VH)/variable light (VL) domain from CAT-212 VH/VL domain and a VH/VL  
 CC domain comprising one or more VH/VL complementary determining regions  
 CC (CDRs). Eotaxin is a chemottractant protein that binds to a specific  
 CC receptor which is expressed predominantly on eosinophils. The binding  
 CC member is useful for neutralising eotaxin, which is useful in treating  
 CC asthma, eczema and other atopic diseases such as rhinitis, food allergy,  
 CC conjunctivitis, allergic colitis which are recognised as eosinophil-  
 CC mediated diseases; for treating skin and other atopic conditions such as  
 CC psoriasis, pemphigoid, warts, cellulitis, drug eruptions;  
 CC inflammatory bowel disease which includes eosinophilic colitis/enteritis/  
 CC gastroenteritis/Shulman's syndrome; vasculitis including Hughes-Stovin  
 CC syndrome, Churg-Strassman syndrome. The present sequence is a PCR primer  
 CC used for converting encoding human antibody CAT-212 (ScFv-single chain  
 CC variable region fragment) to IgG DNA (whole antibody) format  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 403 CCTGCTCCAGGAGGCTCTCC 423  
 |||||

DB 21 CCTGCTCCAGGAGGCTCTCC 1

RESULT 203  
 ADE76684/c  
 ID ADE76684 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADE76684;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human lactoferrin-related PCR primer SeqID27.  
 XX  
 KW transgene; bovine expression; transgenic bovine; enzyme production;  
 KW immunoglobulin production; clotting factor production; milk; human; PCR;  
 KW primer; ss; lactoferrin.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003192068-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 09-OCT-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 11-JUN-2002; 2002US-00170221.  
 XX  
 PR 01-DEC-1989; 89US-00444745.  
 PR 27-NOV-1990; 90US-00619131.  
 PR 15-JUN-1992; 92US-00889366.  
 PR 15-JUN-1993; 93US-00077788.  
 PR 16-NOV-1993; 93US-00154019.  
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00476798.  
 PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-00426591.  
 XX  
 PA (PHAR-) PHARMING BV.  
 XX  
 PI Deboer HA, Strijker R, Heynecker HL, Platenburg G, Lee SH;  
 PI Pieper F, Krimpenfort PJA;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-831830/77.  
 XX  
 PT New transgenes for producing recombinant polypeptides in transgenic  
 PT bovine species (especially in milk) comprise at least the protein coding  
 PT sequence and an expression regulation sequence.  
 XX  
 PS Example 26; SEQ ID NO 27; 96pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention relates to a novel transgene for producing a recombinant  
 CC polypeptide in a bovine species comprising at least one expression  
 CC regulation sequence functional in at least one cell-type of the bovine  
 CC species, in addition to a gene encoding the desired polypeptide. The  
 CC transgenes and methods are useful for producing transgenic bovines which  
 CC produce useful polypeptides (for example enzymes, immunoglobulins,  
 CC clotting factors), especially in their milk. The present sequence is that  
 CC of a PCR primer which was used for amplification of the human lactoferrin  
 CC DNA sequence to confirm its presence in a transgenic bovine during the  
 CC exemplification of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 766 CAGAACTGGAGAGAGTGTG 786  
 |||||  
 DB 21 CAGAACTGGAGAGAGTGTG 1

RESULT 204  
 AAT11440  
 ID AAT11440 standard; DNA; 22 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT11440;

XX DT 10-SEP-1996 (first entry)

XX DE Retinoblastoma gene, RB1, exon 11 PCR 5' primer.

XX KW Retinoblastoma; RB; tumour suppressor gene; cancer; diagnosis; screening;

XX KW mutation; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO9601908-A1.

XX PD 25-JAN-1996.

XX PF 07-JUL-1995; 95WO-US008604.

XX PR 08-JUL-1994; 94US-00271942.

XX PA (VISI-) VISIBLE GENETICS INC.

XX PA (HSCR-) HSC RES & DEV LP.

XX PI Gallie BL, Dunn JM, Stevens JK, Hui M;

XX DR WI; 1996-097637/10.

XX CC Identifying mutation(s) in RB1 exons by quantitative amplification - and

PT by comparing length of amplification products and sequencing, for

PT diagnosis and genetic screening of retinoblastoma.

XX PS Claim 12; Page 22; 48pp; English.

XX CC AAT1420-T11473 are PCR amplification primers used for the amplification

CC of exons 1 to 27 and the promoter of the human retinoblastoma RB1 gene,

CC used to amplify RB1 exons for use in a method of diagnosing mutations in

CC the RB1 gene. By comparing the lengths of amplification products of RB

CC exons from a suspected RB patient with those of RB wild-type DNA,

CC patients can be diagnosed early which may avoid the need for

CC radiotherapy. Any difference in length of exons between a suspected RB

CC patient and those from wild-type RB1 indicates either a deletion or

CC insertion mutation. Further sequencing of suspect exons can pinpoint the

CC mutation. The method is directed to the diagnosis of and targeted genetic

CC screening for retinoblastoma in family members of a retinoblastoma

CC patient

XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 936 TTTTGTATTATGAGTCAACAG 956

Db 1 TATGATTTTATGAGCAACAG 21

RESULT 205

AAV42245/C

ID AAV42245 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AAV42245;

AC AAV42245;

XX 24-SEP-1998 (first entry)

DE Response element of the invention.

XX Response element; everted repeat; ER; core hexamer motif;

KW nuclear receptor target site; NBRE; nuclear receptor; bind; control;

KW heterologous gene expression; detection; modulator; transcription;

KW Nur-RE; treatment; disease; ds.

XX Synthetic.

XX OS WO9826063-A1.

PN

XX 18-JUN-1998.

XX PD 12-DEC-1997; 97WO-CA000962.

XX PF 12-DEC-1996; 96CA-02192754.

XX PR (RECL-) INST RECH CLINIQUES MONTREAL.

XX PA Drouin J, Phillips A, Maira M;

XX PI WI; 1998-348523/30.

XX DR Double stranded oligo:nucleotide comprising response element - useful

PT for, e.g detecting transcription modulators of Nur-response element.

XX PS Claim 6; Page 60; 89pp; English.

XX CC Oligonucleotides AAV42230-49 represent response elements of the

CC invention. The specification describes a response element which comprises

CC two half site sequences of 8 bp which are configured as an everted repeat

CC (ER) separated by 6 bp and in which the last 6 bp of the half site

CC sequences share homology with the core hexamer motif classifying nuclear

CC receptor target sites (NBRE). The response element binds to nuclear

CC receptors. The response elements can be operatively linked to a promoter,

CC and the construct used to transform host cells. The products can be used

CC in a method for controlling expression of a heterologous gene. They can

CC also be used in a method for the detection of a modulator of

CC transcription at Nur-RE. The multimeric composition can be used in a

CC method for treating a host suffering from a disease or condition

CC characterised by the involvement of a gene that is transcribed in a Nur-

CC RE-dependent fashion. The composition can be used to inhibit HIV. It can

CC also be used to treat various diseases, including T-cell receptor induced

CC apoptosis

XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 517 TGGCATTGGGAGTCAACGCC 537

Db 22 TGGCATTGGGAGTCAACGCC 2

RESULT 206

AAH01968

ID AAH01968 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AAH01968;

AC AAH01968;

XX 24-JUL-2001 (first entry)

DE sulII resistance gene detection nucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:1961.

XX Species specific; genus specific; family specific; probe; detection;

KW identification; algal; archaeal; bacterial; fungal; parasitical;

KW microorganism; diagnosis; translation elongation factor Tu; toxin;

KW translation elongation factor G; RecA recombinase; resistance;

KW catalytic subunit of proton-translocating ATPase; antimicrobial; vaccine;

KW primer; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO200123604-A2.

XX 05-APR-2001.

XX 28-SEP-2000; 2000WO-CA001150.

XX 28-SEP-1999; 99CA-02283458.

XX 19-MAY-2000; 2000CA-02307010.

PR

```

XX PA (INFE-) INFECTIO DIAGNOSTIC (IDI) INC.
XX PI Bergeron MG, Boissinot M, Huletsky A, Menard C, Ouellette M;
XX PI Focard FJ, Roy PH;
XX DR WPI; 2001-245006/25.
XX PT Nucleic acid sequences are used to generate universal probes and primers
XX PT which can be used to identify and detect the presence of algal, archaeal,
XX PT bacterial, fungal and parasitological species in a test sample.
XX PS Claim 21; Page 1425; 1580pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a method for generating a repertoire of
XX CC nucleic acids of tuf, fus, atpD and/or recA genes from which probes
XX CC and/or primers are derived. The method comprises amplifying the nucleic
XX CC acids of determined algal, archaeal, bacterial, fungal and parasitological
XX CC species with a combination of defined primer pairs. The method can be
XX CC used for producing probes and/or primers for detecting one or more
XX CC related microorganisms e.g. algae, archaea, bacteria, fungi and
XX CC parasites, for universal detection and for specific and ubiquitous
XX CC parasitological species, genus, family and group. A nucleic acid (I) obtained
XX CC using the method of the invention can be used for the universal detection
XX CC of any bacterium, fungus or parasite in a sample and for the detection of
XX CC at least one antimicrobial agent resistance gene or at least one toxin
XX CC gene. hexA nucleic acids are used for the specific and ubiquitous
XX CC detection and for identification of Streptococcus pneumoniae. (I) can be
XX CC used to design a therapeutic agent which is effective against
XX CC microorganisms. Microbial species or genus or family or phylum or group
XX CC which can be detected include Rhizobium adiacens, Bordetella sp.,
XX CC Corynebacterium sp., Enterobacteriaceae group, Escherichia coli,
XX CC Mycobacteriaceae family, Pseudomonads group, Streptococcus sp., Neisseria
XX CC gonorrhoeae and Staphylococcus sp. Using DNA based tests provides faster
XX CC results than substrate specificity tests as results can be determined in
XX CC an hour and improved accuracy is also achieved. AAH00010 to AAH002304
XX CC represent nucleotide sequences and primers/probes which are given in the
XX CC exemplification of the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 467 GCTCCAGGAACTGGCATTC 487
Db 1 GCTCAAGGCAGATGGCATTC 21

RESULT 207
ABL40747
XX ID ABL40747 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AC ABL40747;
XX DT 03-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Chicken heparanase (hpa) cDNA amplifying 3' gene-specific primer ChkL2.
XX KW Heparanase; catalytic; cytosolic; antiviral; antibacterial; enzyme;
XX KW anti-protozoan; neuroprotective; heparin; hpa; chicken; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Gallus gallus.
XX XX US2002034810-A1.
XX FN 21-MAR-2002.
XX PD 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-00930218.
XX PF 20-SEP-2000; 2000US-00666390.

```

```

XX PA (INSI-) INSIGHT STRATEGY & MARKETING LTD.
XX PI Goldshmidt O, Pecker I, Vlodavsky I, Michal I, Zcharia E;
XX DR WPI; 2002-338926/37.
XX PT Nucleic acid encoding avian and reptile heparanase polypeptide is useful
XX PT to treat various heparin-related disorders and the signal peptide is
XX PT useful in production of membrane-targeted or secreted recombinant
XX PT proteins.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 13; 39pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to an isolated avian and reptile nucleic acid,
XX CC encoding a polypeptide with heparanase catalytic activity. The signal
XX CC peptide of the nucleic acid can be used to express membrane-associated or
XX CC secreted proteins in heterologous expression systems. The encoded
XX CC polypeptides can be used to prevent tumour angiogenesis, metastasis and
XX CC invasion, and to intervene with pathologies associated with impaired
XX CC heparin-binding growth factors, cellular responses to heparin-binding
XX CC growth factors and cytokines, cell interaction with plasma lipoproteins,
XX CC cellular susceptibility to viral, protozoan and bacterial infections or
XX CC disintegration of neurodegenerative plaques. The present sequence
XX CC represents a chicken heparanase (hpa) cDNA amplifying PCR primer
XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 810 AACCTGGTACTGCGTGCT 830
Db 1 AGCCCTGTACTGCGTGCT 21

RESULT 208
AAK99045
XX ID AAK99045 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AC AAK99045;
XX DT 24-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX DE S. aureus S20 ribosomal DNA PCR forward primer #3.
XX KW Staphylococcus aureus ribosomal polypeptide S20; antibacterial;
XX KW bacterial ribosomal assembly; food poisoning; multisystem dysfunction;
XX KW toxic shock syndrome; skin rash; inhibitor; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Staphylococcus aureus.
XX FN WO200208265-A2.
XX PD 31-JAN-2002.
XX PF 19-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021103.
XX PR 19-JUL-2000; 2000US-0219361P.
XX PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA & UPJOHN CO.
XX PI Pearson JD, Slightom JL, Chosay JG, McCroskey MC, Shinabarger DL;
XX PI Wilcox S;
XX DR WPI; 2002-268962/31.
XX XX Novel isolated Staphylococcus aureus S20 ribosomal polypeptide, useful
XX PT for identifying inhibitors of bacterial ribosomal assembly.
XX PS Example 1; Page 22; 83pp; English.

```

CC The invention relates to an isolated *S. aureus* ribosomal polypeptide S20,  
 CC and the isolated polynucleotide molecules that encode them, vectors and  
 CC host cells comprising such polynucleotide molecules and also methods for  
 CC the identification of agents that effect ribosomal assembly. The isolated  
 CC polypeptide of the invention is useful for identifying inhibitors of  
 CC bacterial ribosomal assemblies. The inhibitors identified by the method  
 CC of the invention are useful as antibacterial compounds. The antibacterial  
 CC compounds can be used against certain strains of *S. aureus* that can cause  
 CC skin rashes, food poisoning, or multisystem dysfunction (toxic shock  
 CC syndrome). Fragments of the polynucleotide of the invention are useful as  
 CC probes or primers. This polynucleotide sequence represents a PCR primer  
 CC of *Staphylococcus aureus* S20 ribosomal DNA of the invention  
 XX

XX Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 754 TTAAGGAGATGGCAGAACTGG 774  
 |||||  
 Db 1 TTTAGGAGGTGACAGAAATGG 21

## RESULT 209

ADCl6450/c  
 ID ADCl6450 standard; RNA; 22 BP.

XX AC ADCl6450;

XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX Short interfering double-stranded RNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:175.

XX expression interference; expression inhibition; target gene;  
 KW short interfering double stranded RNA; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
 KW proliferative disease; cancer; ds.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO2003012052-A2.

XX 13-FEB-2003.

XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US024226.

XX 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308640P.

XX 08-APR-2002; 2002US-0370970P.

XX (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.  
 PA (CARN-) CARNEGIE INST WASHINGTON.  
 PA (IMCO-) IMPERIAL COLLEGE INNOVATIONS LTD.

XX Caplen NJ, Morgan RA, Fire A, Parrish S, Mousses S;  
 PI Kallioniemi O, Corneliussen JR, Alton EW, Griesenbach U;  
 XX WPI; 2003-248169/24.

XX New RNA comprising double stranded RNA and a 3' or 5' overhang having a  
 PT length of 0-nucleotide to 5-nucleotides on each strand, useful as reverse  
 PT genetic and/or therapeutic tools for interfering or inhibiting expression  
 PT of a target gene.

XX Claim 71; SEQ ID NO 175; 176pp; English.

XX The present invention describes an RNA (I) used for the interference or  
 CC inhibition of expression of a target gene, where (I) comprises double  
 CC stranded RNA of 15-40 nucleotides in length and a 3' or 5' overhang  
 CC having a length of 0-nucleotide to 5-nucleotides on each strand, where  
 CC the sequence of the double stranded RNA is substantially identical to a  
 CC portion of a mRNA or transcript of the target gene. Also described: (1)  
 CC interfering with or inhibiting the expression of a target gene in a cell  
 CC by exposing the cell to an amount of (I); (2) a gene silencing array

CC comprising a substantially flat substrate, and addressably arrayed  
 CC different double-stranded RNAs; (3) an array-based method of assessing a  
 CC phenotypic effect of a double-stranded RNA on a target gene; (4)  
 CC validating a gene as a potential drug target for a disease or condition;  
 CC (5) selecting an optimised sequence of a double-stranded RNA for  
 CC interference with or inhibition of expression of a target gene in a cell;  
 CC and (6) a short double-stranded RNA effective for interfering with or  
 CC inhibiting expression of a target gene comprising any of 311 20-78  
 CC nucleotide sequences (see ADCl6276 to ADCl6586). (I) has cytostatic  
 CC activity, and can be used in gene therapy. The RNAs are useful as reverse  
 CC genetic and/or therapeutic tools for interfering or inhibiting expression  
 CC of a target gene. They are useful for treating proliferative diseases,  
 CC e.g. cancer.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 0 T; 8 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 672 AAGCTCACAGATGATGTGCA 692  
 |||||  
 Db 22 AAGCTCAAGATGGAAGTGCA 2

## RESULT 210

AAT76486  
 ID AAT76486 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAT76486;

XX 16-SEP-1997 (first entry)

XX Endothelial nitric oxide antisense oligonucleotide.

XX Asthma; airway epithelium; adenosine free; cystic fibrosis;  
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; bronchitis; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9640162-A1.

XX 19-DEC-1996.

XX 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009306.

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474497.

XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

XX Nyce JW, Metzger WJ;

XX WPI; 1997-051871/05.

XX Treatment of airway diseases such as asthma - by topically applying  
 PT adenosine-free antisense oligo:nucleotide to airway epithelium of  
 PT subject.

XX Example 5; Page 42; 71pp; English.

XX A method for treating airway disease in a subject has been produced,  
 CC which involves the topical administration of an essentially adenosine  
 CC free antisense oligonucleotide (ON) to the airway epithelium of the  
 CC subject. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide specific  
 CC for endothelial nitric oxide. The method can be used to treat airway  
 CC diseases such as cystic fibrosis, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary  
 CC disease, bronchitis and other airway diseases characterised by an  
 CC inflammatory response. By eliminating adenosine from the antisense ON,  
 CC its liberation upon antisense degradation is prevented, thereby  
 CC preventing adenosine-induced bronchoconstriction in patients with hyper-  
 CC reactive airways

XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 378 GCCGTCCTGCTGCGG 393  
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
Db 1 GCCGTCCTGCTGCGG 16

RESULT 211  
AAx54277  
ID AAx54277 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAx54277;  
XX DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
XX DE Endothelial nitric oxide synthase antisense oligonucleotide.  
XX KW Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;  
XX KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;  
XX KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;  
XX KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impaired respiration;  
XX KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;  
XX KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;  
XX KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;  
XX KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;  
XX KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;  
XX KW prostate cancer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.  
XX PN WO9913886-A1.  
XX PD 25-MAR-1999.  
XX PF 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019419.  
XX PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160P.  
XX PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.  
XX PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.  
XX PI Nyce JW;  
XX DR WPI; 1999-229400/19.  
XX PT New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary  
XX PT vasoconstriction.  
XX PS Disclosure; Page 61; 120pp; English.

XX CC The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AAx52869-X55271)  
XX CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and  
XX CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes. Gene initiation  
XX CC codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the 5'-end, the 3'-  
XX CC end and the junction between coding and non-coding regions and all  
XX CC segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one or more diseases,  
XX CC conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides may be derived  
XX CC from sequences AAx5272-74. These multiple target oligonucleotides  
XX CC (specifically AAx5180-271) can be used for the antisense treatment of  
XX CC diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and conditions are those  
XX CC associated with impaired respiration and inflammation including lung  
XX CC diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergic rhinitis,  
XX CC acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory  
XX CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension,  
XX CC pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary  
XX CC disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas, carcinomas e.g.  
XX CC colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer,  
XX CC hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma, hepatic metastases, as  
XX CC well as all types of cancers which may metastasize or have metastasized  
XX CC to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 378 GCCGTCCTGCTGCGG 393  
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
Db 1 GCCGTCCTGCTGCGG 16

RESULT 212  
AAx33721  
ID AAx33721 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAx33721;  
XX DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)  
XX DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1410.  
XX KW Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;  
XX KW phosphorocholate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;  
XX KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;  
XX KW anti-allergic; antiasthmatic; cytostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;  
XX KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;  
XX KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;  
XX KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;  
XX KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO200009525-A2.  
XX PD 24-FEB-2000.  
XX PF 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017712.  
XX PR 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212P.  
XX PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.  
XX PI Nyce JW;  
XX DR WPI; 2000-205971/18.  
XX PT New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary  
XX PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,  
XX PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or  
XX PT cancers.

XX PS Claim 18; Page 441; 1343pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes a new composition comprising an antisense  
XX CC oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which targets  
XX CC nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or  
XX CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, anti-allergic,  
XX CC antiasthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are  
XX CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,  
XX CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary  
XX CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating  
XX CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, asthma,  
XX CC impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic  
XX CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive  
XX CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas,  
XX CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including  
XX CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of  
XX CC ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the  
XX CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing  
XX CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAx3213 to AAx3512 represent the  
XX CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present  
XX CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last 185

CC sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences differ  
 CC from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1850 (AA32323 to  
 CC AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONS from the present invention. N.B.  
 CC Sequences given in the disclosure of the present invention do not match  
 CC up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences given in the sequence  
 CC listing  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 378 GCCGTCCTGCTGCGG 393  
 |||||  
 Db 1 GCCGTCCTGCTGCGG 16

RESULT 213

AAF19843

ID AAF19843 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC AAF19843;

XX

DT 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE Human endothelial nitric oxide synthase polynucleotide fragment #1410.

XX

KW Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;  
 KW human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;  
 KW surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;  
 KW immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytosolic;  
 KW respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;  
 KW surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;  
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;  
 KW pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;  
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;  
 KW cancer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS

PN WO200062736-A2.

XX

PD 26-OCT-2000.

XX

PF 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008020.

XX

PR 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958P.

XX

PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

XX

PI (NYCE/) NYCE J W.

XX

NYCE JW;

XX

WIPI; 2000-679539/66.

XX

PT Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not trigger

XX

PT adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating cancers

XX

PT and respiratory obstructions.

XX

PS Claim 14; Page 251; 1592pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base.  
 CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,  
 CC immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cytosolic activities.  
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the  
 CC expression and/or activity of target polypeptides associated with  
 CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and  
 CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,  
 CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and  
 CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,

CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and  
 CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central  
 CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system  
 CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide  
 CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and  
 CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders  
 CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction  
 CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies) and/or  
 CC surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or  
 CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,  
 CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome  
 CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),  
 CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,  
 CC and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide  
 CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of  
 CC the present invention  
 XX

Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 378 GCCGTCCTGCTGCGG 393

|||||

Db 1 GCCGTCCTGCTGCGG 16

RESULT 214

ABA77190/c

ID ABA77190 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ABA77190;

XX

DT 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Adenosine deaminase deficiency correcting oligo SEQ ID NO: 36.

XX

KW Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;  
 KW retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;  
 KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;  
 KW adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;  
 KW haemophilia; alpha thalassaemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE;  
 KW mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein B; LDLR;  
 KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;  
 KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antiskicking; antianaemic; haemostatic;  
 KW antilipemic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS

PN WO200173002-A2.

XX

PD 04-OCT-2001.

XX

PF 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.

XX

PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.

XX

PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192179P.

XX

PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.

XX

PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.

XX

XX (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.

XX

PA Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;

XX

WIPI; 2001-639230/73.

XX

PT Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for

PT treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical

PT modification.



XX	Claim 7; Page 43; 29app; English.
PS	The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can
CC	be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the
CC	oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic
CC	sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at
CC	the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,
CC	retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A
CC	(CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus
CC	1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,
CC	apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase
CC	(UGT), amyloid precursor protein (APC), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and
CC	presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases
CC	such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,
CC	haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassaemia, sickle cell anaemia,
CC	Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and
CC	various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting
CC	oligonucleotides of the invention
XX	
SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
	Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. NO. 2.4e+02;
	Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0
QY	725 GGAGTCGCGGTACACT 740
DB	
	17 GGAGTGCGGTACAGT 2
RESULT 215	
ABA77194/C	
ID	ABA77194 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX	
AC	ABA77194;
DT	
XX	24-JAN-2002 (first entry)
DE	Adenosine deaminase deficiency correcting oligo SEQ ID NO: 40.
XX	
KW	Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;
KW	retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;
KW	cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;
KW	adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;
KW	haemophilia; alpha thalassemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE;
KW	mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;
KW	familial hypercholesterolaemia; Ugt1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;
KW	UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;
KW	Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antiskickling; antiataemic; haemostatic;
KW	antileptic; ss.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	WO200173002-A2.
XX	
PD	04-OCT-2001.
XX	
PF	27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.
XX	
PR	27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.
PR	27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192179P.
PR	01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.
PR	30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.
XX	
PA	(UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.
XX	
EI	Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;
XX	
DR	WFI; 2001-639230/73.
XX	
PT	Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for
PT	treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical





CC The present invention relates to oligonucleotides that downregulate the  
 CC expression of human Grb2-related with Insert Domain (GRID) gene. GRID is  
 CC a T-cell co-stimulatory adaptor protein. The oligonucleotides are useful  
 CC for modulating the expression of GRID, to treat conditions such as  
 CC tissue/graft rejection and leukaemia. The oligonucleotides can also be  
 CC administered in conjunction with other therapies such as radiation,  
 CC chemotherapy and cyclosporin treatment. The present oligonucleotide was  
 CC used to illustrate the invention  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 136 CTGCTTTGGGGGCTGC 151  
 ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 16 CTGCTGTGGGGGCTGC 1

RESULT 221  
 ABL46755/c  
 ID ABL46755 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABL46755;  
 XX  
 DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human GRID NCH ribozyme substrate oligonucleotide #209.  
 XX  
 KW Human; Grb2-related with Insert Domain; GRID; T-cell;  
 KW co-stimulatory adaptor protein; tissue rejection; graft rejection;  
 KW leukaemia; cytostatic; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200162911-A2.  
 XX 30-AUG-2001.  
 XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005957.  
 XX 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184594P.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX (GLAX ) GLAXO GROUP LTD.  
 XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;  
 XX WPI; 2001-550088/61.  
 XX  
 XX New nucleic acid(s) for regulating the Grb2-related with Insert Domain  
 XX (GRID) gene comprises using antisense and enzymatic nucleic acid  
 XX molecules such as hammerhead ribozymes.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 4; Page 66; 108pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to oligonucleotides that downregulate the  
 CC expression of human Grb2-related with Insert Domain (GRID) gene. GRID is  
 CC a T-cell co-stimulatory adaptor protein. The oligonucleotides are useful  
 CC for modulating the expression of GRID, to treat conditions such as  
 CC tissue/graft rejection and leukaemia. The oligonucleotides can also be  
 CC administered in conjunction with other therapies such as radiation,  
 CC chemotherapy and cyclosporin treatment. The present oligonucleotide was  
 CC used to illustrate the invention  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 136 CTGCTTTGGGGGCTGC 151

Db 17 CTGCTGTGGGGGCTGC 2  
 ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 222  
 ABZ95537  
 ID ABZ95537 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABZ95537;  
 XX  
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human endothelial nitric oxide synthase antisense fragment no.1401.

XX  
 KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiqunone; immunosuppressive; antiallergic;  
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285308-A2.  
 XX 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
 XX  
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
 XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
 XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
 XX ubiqunone.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 10779; 872pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
 XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
 XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
 XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
 XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
 XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
 XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiqunone. A composition of the invention  
 XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
 XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
 XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
 XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
 XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
 XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
 XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
 XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiqunone or  
 XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
 XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
 XX Note: the sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
 XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;  
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 378 GCCGTCTCTGCTGGCG 393

```

Db      1 GCGGCTCTGCTGCGG 16
      |||||
RESULT 223
AAX34992
ID AAX34992 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAX34992;
XX
DT 30-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense oligonucleotide targeted to protein kinase A-RI-alpha gene.
XX
KW Human protein kinase A-RI-alpha gene; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW carcinostatic; leukemia; large intestinal cancer; rectal cancer;
KW colon cancer; lung cancer; stomach cancer; hepatic cancer; melanoma;
KW malignant lymphoma; tongue cancer; oesophagus cancer; breast cancer;
KW uterus cancer; pharynx cancer; brain tumour; malignant myoma; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9616976-A1.
XX
PD 06-JUN-1996.
XX
PF 01-DEC-1995; 95WO-JP002452.
XX
PR 02-DEC-1994; 94JP-00324006.
XX
PA (POKK) POLA CHEM IND INC.
XX
PI Tsuchiya M, Geiser TG;
XX
WPI; 1996-277711/28.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Py      477 CTGGCATTCCTCAGG 492
      |||||
Db      3 CATGGCATTCCTCAGG 18
      |||||
RESULT 224
AAX34987/c
ID AAX34987 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAX34987;
XX
DT 30-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense oligonucleotide targeted to protein kinase A-RI-alpha gene.
XX
KW Human protein kinase A-RI-alpha gene; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW carcinostatic; leukemia; large intestinal cancer; rectal cancer;

```

```

KW colon cancer; lung cancer; stomach cancer; hepatic cancer; melanoma;
KW malignant lymphoma; tongue cancer; oesophagus cancer; breast cancer;
KW uterus cancer; pharynx cancer; brain tumour; malignant myoma; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9616976-A1.
XX
PD 06-JUN-1996.
XX
PF 01-DEC-1995; 95WO-JP002452.
XX
PR 02-DEC-1994; 94JP-00324006.
XX
PA (POKK) POLA CHEM IND INC.
XX
PI Tsuchiya M, Geiser TG;
XX
WPI; 1996-277711/28.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      477 CTGGCATTCCTCAGG 492
      |||||
Db      16 CATGGCATTCCTCAGG 1
      |||||
RESULT 225
ABZ72209/c
ID ABZ72209 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ72209;
XX
DT 03-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Gene 216 SSCP sequencing primer SEQ ID NO 181.
XX
KW Human; Gene 216; chromosome 20p13-p12; antiasthmatic; anorectic;
KW antiinflammatory; gastrointestinal; gene therapy; vaccine; asthma;
KW obesity; inflammatory bowel disease; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200178894-A2.
XX
PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.
XX
PR 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX
PI Keith T;
XX

```

DR WPI; 2001-639428/73.

XX Isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome 20p13-p12 and the

PT proteins they encode, useful for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment

PT of asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease.

XX

PS Example 10; Page 150; 520pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome

CC 20p13-p12 and the proteins they encode. The nucleic acids and proteins

CC may be used in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases

CC associated with inappropriate Gene 216 expression. For example, the

CC nucleic acids (or vectors) and proteins may be used to treat disorders

CC associated with decreased expression by rectifying mutations or deletions

CC in a patient's genome that affect the activity of gene 216 by expressing

CC inactive proteins or to supplement the patients own production of Gene

CC 216 proteins. Additionally, the nucleic acids may be used to produce the

CC secreted Gene 216 protein, by inserting the nucleic acids into a host

CC cell and culturing the cell to express the protein. The nucleic acids and

CC complementary sequences may also be used as DNA probes in diagnostic

CC assays to detect and quantitate the presence of similar nucleic acid

CC sequences in samples and therefore which patients may be in need of

CC restorative therapy. The Gene 216 protein may also be used as antigens in

CC the production of antibodies against Gene 216 and in assays to identify

CC modulators of Gene 216 expression and activity. The anti-Gene 216

CC antibodies and antagonists may also be used to down regulate expression

CC and activity. The anti-Gene 216 antibodies may also be used as diagnostic

CC agents for detecting the presence of Gene 216 proteins in samples (e.g.

CC by enzyme linked immunosorbant assay or ELISA). Disorders that may be

CC prevented, diagnosed and/or treated by the above methods include, for

CC example asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease. The present

CC sequence is that of a Gene 216 related primer used in examples of the

CC invention. The primers are used in the physical mapping of the gene

CC (ABZ72067-ABZ72088), polymorphism identification using single strand

CC conformational polymorphism (SSCP) analysis (ABZ72091-ABZ72184),

CC sequencing (ABZ72185-ABZ72268) and genotyping (ABZ72317-ABZ72362)

XX

XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 821 TGTGGGTCCTGAAGCT 836

DB 18 TGTGGGTCCTGAAGCT 3

RESULT 226

AAD39496

ID AAD39496 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAD39496;

XX

DT 04-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Human calreticulin antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 109289.

XX

XX Human; calreticulin; antisense compound; hyperproliferative disorder;

KW cancer; autoimmune disease; viral infection; cardiovascular disease;

KW antisense therapy; cytosolic; immunosuppressive; virucide; antisense;

KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX

XX

PH Key Location/Qualifiers

PT modified\_base 1..20 a

FT /\*tag=

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

FT 1..5

FT /\*tag= b

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"

FT modified\_base 1

FT /\*tag= d

FT /mod\_base= m5c

FT modified\_base 4

FT /\*tag= e

FT /mod\_base= m5c

FT modified\_base 6..20

FT /\*tag= c

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT modified\_base 11

FT /\*tag= f

FT /mod\_base= m5c

FT modified\_base 12

FT /\*tag= g

FT /mod\_base= m5c

FT modified\_base 17

FT /\*tag= h

FT /mod\_base= m5c

FT modified\_base 18

FT /\*tag= i

FT /mod\_base= m5c

FT modified\_base 20

FT /\*tag= j

FT /mod\_base= m5c

XX WO200236743-A2.

XX 10-MAY-2002.

XX 30-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US049045.

XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702327.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Bennett CF, Cowsett LM;

XX WPI; 2002-479759/51.

XX

PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid encoding calreticulin,

PT useful for treating a human having disease or condition associated with

PT calreticulin e.g. cancer, viral infection, autoimmune disease.

XX

PS Claim 3; Page 82; 109pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods

CC for modulating the expression of calreticulin. The compositions comprise

CC antisense compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides, targeted

CC to nucleic acids encoding calreticulin. The antisense compound is useful

CC for inhibiting the expression of calreticulin in human cells or tissues.

CC It is also useful for treating a human having a disease or condition

CC associated with calreticulin, e.g., hyperproliferative disorder e.g.

CC cancer, autoimmune disease, viral infection or cardiovascular disease, by

CC inhibiting expression of calreticulin. It is useful for diagnostics,

CC therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits. It is also

CC used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an antisense compound

CC targeted to human calreticulin. This sequence is used to study the

CC antisense inhibition of calreticulin expression-phosphorothioate 2'-MOE

CC gapper oligonucleotides

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 342 CTTGGTCCAGGCCA 357

DB 4 CTTGGTCCAGGCCA 19

```

RESULT 227
ABT13907/c
ID ABT13907 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC ABT13907;
XX
XX
DT 13-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human helicase-moi inhibiting oligonucleotide #32.
XX
XX Human; antisense gene therapy; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; helicase-moi gene; inflammation; ss;
KW helicase-moi-associated condition; infection; tumour formation;
KW 2-MOE nucleotide; 2'-methoxyethyl nucleotide.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US6444466-B1.
PN
XX
XX 03-SEP-2002.
PD
XX
XX 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00853768.
PF
XX
XX 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00853768.
PR
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Ward DT, Watt AT;
PI
XX
XX WPI: 2002-749291/81.
DR
XX
XX Novel antisense compound for modulating expression of human helicase-moi
PT and for treating inflammation, specifically hybridizes to a specific
PT region in nucleic acid molecule encoding the human helicase-moi.
XX
XX Claim 3; Col 45-46; 52pp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to
CC the coding region of the human helicase-moi gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of human helicase-moi in cells or tissues, and for treating a
CC helicase-moi-associated condition. The antisense oligonucleotides of the
CC invention may also be used to delay infection, inflammation and tumour
CC formation. The present DNA sequence represents a human helicase-moi gene
CC antisense oligonucleotide of the invention. NOTE: The present DNA
CC sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone, bases 1-5 and 16-20 are 2'-
CC methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 310 ATGGGAAGACTGCAG 325
DB 16 ATGGGAAGACTGCAG 1

RESULT 228
ABI94957/c
ID ABI94957 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC ABI94957;
XX
XX
DT 16-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#2044 oligo #9.
DE
XX
XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; PS3; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
KW

```

KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;  
 KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 PN WO200179548-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 25-OCT-2001.  
 XX

PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.  
 XX

PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.  
 XX

XX (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.  
 PA

XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Pavis R, Kliman R;  
 PI

XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.  
 DR

XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which  
 PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.  
 PT

XX Example 5; Fig 29; 30pp; English.  
 XX

CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture  
 CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary  
 CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where  
 CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful  
 CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents  
 CC e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal  
 CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and  
 CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,  
 CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents  
 CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus  
 CC medineasis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such  
 CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.  
 CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes  
 CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the  
 CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,  
 CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The  
 CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food  
 CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning  
 CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the  
 CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe  
 CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a  
 CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI92074 to  
 CC ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification  
 CC of the present invention  
 XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 230 GACGCCGTGGCTCAG 245

DB 17 GATGCCGTGGCTCAG 2

RESULT 229

ABX75062/c

ID ABX75062 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABX75062;

AC ABX75062;

DT 25-MAR-2003 (first entry)

XX Human gene 216 polymorphism detection PCR primer #119.

KW Human; mouse; ss; primer; gene 216; antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory;

KW anorectic; chromosome 20p13-p12; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;

KW gene therapy; respiratory disease; asthma; obesity; PCR;

KW bronchial hyper-responsiveness; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;  
 KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; inflammatory bowel syndrome.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO200283077-A2.  
 PN 24-OCT-2002.  
 XX 15-APR-2002; 2002WO-US012063.  
 XX 13-APR-2001; 2001US-00834597.  
 PR 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.  
 XX (SCHE ) SCHERING CORP.  
 PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.  
 PI Keith T, Little RD, Van Eerdewegh P, Dupuis J, Del Mastro RG;  
 PI Simon J, Allen K, Pandit S;  
 XX WPI; 2003-092960/08.  
 XX New isolated gene 216 nucleic acids, useful for diagnosing, preventing or  
 PT treating a disorder, such as asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness,  
 PT chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, obesity or inflammatory bowel  
 PT syndrome.  
 XX Example 10; Page 156; 650pp; English.  
 PS This invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid, gene 216,  
 CC identified from human chromosome 20p13-p12. The invention also discloses  
 CC regions of the 216 gene that contain single nucleotide polymorphisms  
 CC (SNP's) which may be used as markers for disease susceptibility or  
 CC severity. The nucleotides of the invention may have antiasthmatic,  
 CC antiinflammatory or anorectic activities and may be used in gene therapy.  
 CC The nucleic acids, antibodies or its fragments are useful for diagnosing,  
 CC preventing or treating a disorder, such as respiratory diseases (e.g.  
 CC asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness, chronic obstructive pulmonary  
 CC disease or adult respiratory distress syndrome), obesity, or inflammatory  
 CC bowel syndrome. The nucleic acids are also useful for identifying  
 CC increased susceptibility of a subject to the disorders mentioned. The  
 CC nucleic acids can also be used as primers and templates for the  
 CC recombinant production of disorder-associated peptides or polypeptides,  
 CC for chromosome and gene mapping, or for tissue distribution studies. The  
 CC present sequence represents a gene 216 specific PCR primer used in the  
 CC scope of the invention  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 821 TGTGGGTGCTGAAGCT 836  
 DB 18 TGTGGGTCTGAAGCT 3  
 RESULT 230  
 ADA38267/c  
 ID ADA38267 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX ADA38267;  
 XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
 XX Antisense oligonucleotide P7 to inhibit PLK1 expression.  
 XX polo-like kinase 1; PLK1; proliferative disease; cancer;  
 KW mitotic progression; centrosome maturation; bipolar spindle formation;  
 KW cytokinesis; short interfering RNA; siRNA; shRNA; nuclease inhibitor;  
 KW aurin tricarboxylic acid; ATA; U6; H1 promoter; antiproliferative;  
 KW cytostatic; ss; antisense oligonucleotide; P7; human.

XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO2003070283-A2.  
 PN 28-AUG-2003.  
 XX 21-FEB-2003; 2003WO-EP001809.  
 XX 22-FEB-2002; 2002EP-00003982.  
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011074.  
 PR 08-NOV-2002; 2002EP-00025103.  
 XX (STRE/) STREBHARDT K.  
 XX Strebbhardt K, Spaenkuch-Schmitt B, Yuan J;  
 XX WPI; 2003-697573/66.  
 XX New polo-like kinase 1 agent containing duplex RNAs antisense  
 PT oligonucleotides and inhibitory peptides, useful for treating disorders  
 PT with elevated PLK1 expression levels, such as proliferative diseases,  
 PT particularly cancer.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 123; 123pp; English.  
 PS This invention relates to a novel agent for inhibiting or reducing the  
 CC elevated expression levels of polo-like kinase I (PLK1), which are  
 CC associated with the development and progress of proliferative diseases,  
 CC such as cancer. Specifically, PLKs are serine/ threonine kinases that  
 CC play key roles in mitotic progression, contribute to centrosome  
 CC maturation, bipolar spindle formation and are key regulators of  
 CC cytokinesis. The present invention describes agents where at least one  
 CC short interfering RNA (siRNA), preferably an shRNA (hairpin), or  
 CC antisense RNA is directed against the PLK1 gene as active agent.  
 CC Additionally, the agent must comprise a nuclease inhibitor, for example,  
 CC aurin tricarboxylic acid (ATA) and an RNA specific promoter such as the  
 CC U6 or H1 promoters. Accordingly, the siRNAs targeted against human PLK1  
 CC are valuable antiproliferative agents, and likewise the phosphorothioate  
 CC antisense specific oligonucleotides (ASOs) which hybridise with human  
 CC PLK1 mRNA, inhibit PLK1 expression in tumour cells, such that they can be  
 CC described as having cytostatic activity. This oligonucleotide sequence is  
 CC the antisense oligo p7 located in the open reading frame that inhibits  
 CC expression of human PLK1 of the invention.  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 318 GACTGCAGAGAGCTG 333  
 DB 20 GACTGCAGAGAGCTG 5  
 RESULT 231  
 AAL62456  
 ID AAL62456 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AAL62456;  
 XX 06-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
 XX Human ABC transporter MHC I antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 206637.  
 XX ABC transporter; ABCCT; major histocompatibility complex; MHC; cytostatic;  
 KW hyperproliferative; autoimmune disorder; antisense gene therapy;  
 KW inflammation; tumour formation; immunosuppressive; antimicrobial; human;  
 KW phosphorothioate backbone; antisense; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.



XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-methylcytidines"  
FT modified\_base 1..5  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"  
FT modified\_base 16..20  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"  
XX WO2003051309-A2.  
XX PN 26-JUN-2003.  
XX PD 12-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US040101.  
XX PF 17-DEC-2001; 2001US-00024369.  
XX PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX PA Borchers AH, Ward DT, Freier SM;  
XX PI WPI; 2003-577305/54.  
XX DR New antisense compound that hybridizes and inhibits the nucleic acid encoding ABC transporter major histocompatibility complex 1, for treating diseases or conditions such as a hyperproliferative or autoimmune disorder.  
XX PS Claim 3; Page 81; 112pp; English.  
XX CC The invention relates to a compound targetted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding ABC transporter (ABCT) major histocompatibility complex (MHC) 1 where the compound specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule and inhibits expression of ATM or specifically hybridises with at least a portion of an active site on the nucleic acid molecule. The invention is useful for inhibiting the expression of ATM in cells or tissues. The invention is useful for treating an animal with hyperproliferative or autoimmune disorder. The invention is useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, as research reagents and kits, for distinguishing functions of various members of a biological pathway and in antisense gene therapy. The invention is also useful prophylactically e.g., to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence is an antisense oligo targetted to human ABC transporter MHC I DNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention  
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
AAB62184/c Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 404 CCTGCTCCAGCAGGCT 419  
DB 1 CCTGCTCCAGCAGGCT 16

XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-methylcytidines"  
FT modified\_base 1..5  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
FT modified\_base 16..20  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
XX US2003125275-A1.  
XX PN 03-JUL-2003.  
XX PD 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00007010.  
XX PF 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00007010.  
XX PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX PA Borchers AH, Dobie KW;  
XX PI WPI; 2003-811000/76.  
XX DR New antisense oligonucleotides targetted to nucleic acids encoding hematopoietic cell protein tyrosine kinase, useful for diagnosing or treating cancer (e.g. leukemia), inflammation, diabetes or viral infections.  
XX PS Claim 3; Page 25; 59pp; English.  
XX CC The invention relates to a compound targetted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding haematopoietic cell protein tyrosine kinase. The compound inhibits the expression of haematopoietic cell protein tyrosine kinase and it specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule encoding the tyrosine kinase or with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on the nucleic acid molecule encoding the tyrosine kinase. The antisense compounds are useful for modulating the expression of haematopoietic cell protein tyrosine kinase and treating diseases or conditions associated with the expression of the tyrosine kinase, such as viral infection. The antisense compounds are also useful for diagnostics, hyperproliferative disorders (e.g. cancer), inflammation, diabetes or a viral infection. The antisense compounds are also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and kits and in distinguishing between functions of various members of a biological pathway. The present sequence is human haematopoietic cell tyrosine kinase antisense oligonucleotide  
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
AAB62184/c Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 297 GTCGGGCCCTGCATG 312  
DB 18 GTCGGTCCCTGCATG 3

RESULT 232  
AAB62184/c  
ID AAD62184 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AAD62184;  
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
XX Human haematopoietic cell tyrosine kinase antisense oligo ISIS #150739.  
DE

RESULT 233  
AAZ71285  
ID AAZ71285 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC AAZ71285;  
XX  
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:5641.  
DE  
XX  
XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
XX haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
XX diagnosis; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX  
XX WO9954500-A2.  
PN  
XX  
XX 28-OCT-1999.  
PD  
XX  
XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.  
PF  
XX  
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.  
PR  
XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.  
PR  
XX  
XX (G8ST ) GENSET.  
PA  
XX  
XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
PI  
XX  
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
DR  
XX  
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
PT map of the human genome.  
PT  
XX  
XX Claim 8; Page 1433; 2745pp; English.  
PS  
XX  
XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification  
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention  
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the  
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.  
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the  
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from  
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3095, 3157, 3227, 3297 and  
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
CC present invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 8 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX

XX 514 GTTTGGCATTGGGAG 529  
Db  
5 GTTTGGCATTGGGAG 20  
|||||

RESULT 234  
ABAI0093/c  
ID ABAI0093 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC ABAI0093;  
XX  
XX 26-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
DT  
XX

DE Tail primer #86 from primer set 256 used in gene sorting method.  
XX  
KW Gene sorting; PCR primer; disease diagnosis; disease analysis;  
KW cell differentiation; gene therapy; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
XX WO200175180-A2.  
PN  
XX  
XX 11-OCT-2001.  
PD  
XX  
XX 23-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009392.  
PF  
XX  
XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-00538709.  
PR  
XX  
XX (QBIQ-) QBI ENTERPRISES LTD.  
PA  
XX  
XX Ulanovsky L, Mugasimangalam R, Einat P, Zevin-Sonkin D, Shlomit G;  
PI  
XX  
XX WPI; 2001-626451/72.  
DR  
XX  
XX Sorting genes into non-redundant groups, useful e.g. for gene isolation,  
PT diagnosis and in gene therapy, by amplifying cDNA fragments attached to  
PT selective adaptors.  
XX  
XX Example 2; Fig 13; 67pp; English.  
PS  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to a method for sorting genes. The method  
CC comprises producing first double stranded (ds) cDNA from mRNA by reverse  
CC transcription using a poly-T primer. The ds cDNA is then digested with a  
CC restriction enzyme that generates cohesive ends with overhanging single  
CC stranded sequence containing a constant number of nucleotides, and the  
CC digestion products are ligated to a set of ds DNA oligonucleotide  
CC adaptors. Each adaptor has at one end, a sequence complementary to a  
CC possible overhang and the other end a primer-template sequence specific  
CC for the adaptor complementary sequence, and between these two ends the  
CC same sequence is present for all adaptors. The ligated cDNA molecules are  
CC amplified in separate PCR assays, using for each a primer that anneals to  
CC polyT and a second primer, from a set that anneals to the cDNA specific  
CC primer-template sequences. Amplicons are finally sorted into non-  
CC redundant groups defined by the specific primer that annealed to the  
CC primer-template sequence and thus primed PCR. The method is useful for  
CC producing a collection of non-redundant cDNA groups, especially where  
CC every expressed-gene transcript in the original sample is represented by  
CC its own subgroup. The method is also useful for isolation, identification  
CC or analysis of genes, analysis and diagnosis of diseases, for studying  
CC cell differentiation and in gene therapy. The present sequence was used  
CC to illustrate the method of the present invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX

XX 809 GAACCTGGTACTGTG 824  
Db  
20 GAACCTGGTACTGTG 5  
|||||

RESULT 235  
ABV74836  
ID ABV74836 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
XX  
AC ABV74836;  
XX  
XX 28-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
XX Murine OAS gene isoform L1 PCR primer SEQ ID 19.  
DE  
XX  
XX Virucide; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory; antiviral; OAS; murine;  
KW 2'-5'-oligoadenylate synthase; Flavivirus infection; PCR; primer; ss.  
KW

OS Mus sp.  
 XX WO200281741-A2.  
 PN  
 XX  
 PD 17-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 04-APR-2002; 2002WO-FR001169.  
 PF  
 XX 04-APR-2001; 2001FR-00004598.  
 PR  
 XX (INSP ) INST PASTEUR.  
 XX (CNRS ) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.  
 PA  
 XX  
 XX Guenet J, Mashimo T, Simon-Chazottes D, Montagutelli X;  
 PI Frenkiel M, Despres P, Deubel V, Bonhomme F, Lucas M;  
 PI WPI; 2003-058566/05.  
 DR  
 XX Identifying stimulators of oligoadenylate synthase family genes, useful  
 PT as antiviral agents against Flavivirus, also mutated genes responsible  
 PT for sensitivity to virus.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 16; Page 81; 93pp; French.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention relates to a method for identifying compounds (I)  
 XX that can stimulate a gene of the OAS (2'-5'-oligoadenylate synthase)  
 CC family. The method comprises: (a) inducing expression of the OAS gene in  
 CC a culture of cells from a non-human mammal (Flvr/Flvr or Flvr/Flvs;  
 CC indicating resistance or sensitivity to Flavivirus infection); (b)  
 CC treating cells with test compound; and (c) measuring activity of OAS gene  
 CC relative to a control. (I) are potentially useful as antiviral agents for  
 CC treating infections by Flaviviruses (e.g. hepatitis C; dengue; yellow  
 CC fever and various forms of encephalitis). Genomic OAS DNA and derived  
 CC cDNA, also the encoded proteins, are useful: (a) for treating Flavivirus  
 CC infection; (b) in screening for anti-Flavivirus agents; and (c) for  
 CC evaluating sensitivity of subjects to Flavivirus infection and their  
 CC likely response to interferon treatment, e.g. to identify patients at  
 CC risk of developing severe forms of such infections. The present sequence  
 CC is a PCR primer for murine OAS, which was used in an example from the  
 CC invention  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 612 GTGGCCATCTCAACCA 627  
 DB |||||  
 6 GTGTCCATCTCAACCA 21  
 RESULT 236  
 ACC84387  
 ID ACC84387 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 XX ACC84387;  
 AC  
 XX 03-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Probe HIVpol7p41-16 used in normalization of PamChip assay.  
 DE  
 XX HIV; probe; microarray; ss.  
 KW  
 XX Human immunodeficiency virus.  
 OS  
 XX WO2003054551-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 03-JUL-2003.  
 PD  
 XX 17-DEC-2002; 2002WO-EP014426.  
 PF  
 XX 21-DEC-2001; 2001EP-00870295.  
 PR

PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383666P.  
 XX (PAMG-) PAMGENE BV.  
 PA  
 XX Van Beuningen MGJ;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-569292/53.  
 DR  
 XX Identification of analyte in biological sample, involves determining  
 PT signal of reporter molecule binding to internal reference, determining  
 PT signal of analyte binding to receptor, and normalizing signals.  
 XX  
 XX Example 4; Page 41; 61pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present sequence is that of HIVpol7p41-16, a specific receptor  
 CC (probe) used in an array system to detect a target sequence (see  
 CC ACC84393). This sequence has 1 mismatch with the target. It is one of a  
 CC set of 11 specific receptors (see ACC84392-92) used in normalization of a  
 CC PamChip assay as an example of the method of the invention. The invention  
 CC relates to methods and arrays suited to correct for signal errors due to  
 CC variation in sample preparation. Methods and compositions for performing  
 CC quantitative array-based assays are provided. A reporter and an analyte  
 CC are used, where the reporter binds selectively to an internal reference  
 CC present on the array; at least a subset, if not all, of the spots present  
 CC on the array used in the method contain an internal reference which can  
 CC be bound by the reporter. The method is useful for the identification of  
 CC an analyte in a biological sample, particularly for use in expression  
 CC profiling assay, genotyping, sequence determination by hybridisation,  
 CC gene quantitation, gene abnormality analysis (MAPR), PCR, NASBA or TYRAS  
 CC (claimed)  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 766 CAGAACTCGAGAGGA 781  
 DB |||||  
 6 CAGAACTCGAGAGGA 21  
 RESULT 237  
 ADE85786  
 ID ADE85786 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 XX ADE85786;  
 AC  
 XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human purinergic G-protein coupled receptor GAVE17 forward PCR primer.  
 DE  
 XX GAVE17; G-protein coupled receptor; receptor; antiinflammatory;  
 KW antiasthmatic; gastrointestinal; cytostatic; nootropic; antiarthritic;  
 KW antirheumatic; gene therapy; purinergic; PCR; primer; human; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO2003087125-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 23-OCT-2003.  
 PD  
 XX 04-APR-2003; 2003WO-US010445.  
 PF  
 XX 10-APR-2002; 2002US-0371131P.  
 PR 08-NOV-2002; 2002GB-00026102.  
 XX  
 XX (AVET ) AVENTIS PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX Bishindgrelo H, Kuntzweiler T, Weissensee P, Cai J, Gassenhuber J;  
 PI WPI; 2003-833701/77.  
 DR  
 XX

PT New nucleic acid encoding a nucleotide binding G-protein coupled receptor  
 PT comprising a sequence of GAVE17, useful for treating asthma, Crohn's  
 PT disease, carcinomas, multiple sclerosis or rheumatoid arthritis.  
 XX

PS Example 7; SEQ ID NO 10; 95pp; English.

XX The present sequence is that of a forward PCR primer for human GAVE17, a  
 CC novel purinergic G-protein coupled receptor. The forward primer, a  
 CC reverse primer ADE85787 and a Taqman probe ADE85788 were used to examine  
 CC GAVE17 mRNA expression levels in different tissues. High levels of GAVE17  
 CC mRNA were observed in cells of the immune system. The invention provides  
 CC GAVE17 proteins ADE85778 and nucleic acids ADE85777, fusion proteins,  
 CC antigenic peptides and anti-GAVE-17 antibodies, recombinant expression  
 CC vectors, host cells and non-human transgenic animals. Diagnostic,  
 CC screening and therapeutic methods are also provided. An agonist,  
 CC antagonist or inverse agonist of GAVE17 capable of modulating GAVE17  
 CC signalling activity or transduction is useful for treating a disease  
 CC associated with nucleotide metabolism dysfunction (claimed), e.g. asthma,  
 CC Crohn's disease, carcinomas, multiple sclerosis, or rheumatoid arthritis,  
 CC by administering the therapeutic composition to a patient.  
 XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 209 TTCCAGCCCTCTCCA 224  
 DB 6 TTCCAGCCCTCTACA 21

RESULT 238

AAA37008/c

ID AAA37008 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AAA37008;

AC AAA37008;

XX 03-AUG-2000 (first entry)

XX Human dysferlin exon amplification and mutation screening primer #270.

XX Human; dysferlin; mutant; identification; chromosome 2p12-14; detection;  
 KW muscular dystrophy; diagnosis; hereditary muscular dystrophy;  
 KW miyoshi myopathy; limb girdle muscular dystrophy; primer; amplification;  
 KW screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200011016-A1.

PN 02-MAR-2000.

XX 25-AUG-1999; 99WO-US019394.

XX 25-AUG-1998; 98US-0097930P.

XX (GEHO ) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.

PA (UYPI-) UNIV PITTSBURGH.

XX Brown RH, Liu J, Hoffman E, Chou F;

XX WPI; 2000-246531/21.

XX Dysferlin polynucleotide, its mutant form useful for diagnosis and  
 PT treatment of hereditary muscular dystrophies e.g. miyoshi myopathy and  
 PT limb girdle muscular dystrophy.

XX Claim 4; Page 35; 136pp; English.

XX The present invention describes an isolated dysferlin DNA of 20-25  
 CC nucleotides in length, comprising a nucleotide sequence specifically  
 CC selected from nucleotides 911-913, 929-948, 1019-1038 1392-1411, 1424-

CC 1443, 1484-1503, 1499-1518, 1543-1565, 1715-1734, 1714-1759, 2241-2260,  
 CC 2864-2883, 2978-2997, 3057-3076, 3198-3217, 3252-3271, 4356-4375, 4665-  
 CC 4684, 5015-5034, 5610-5629, 5726-5735, 6035-6054, 6179-6198, 6243-6263  
 CC and 6529-6548 of the human dysferlin nucleotide sequence given in  
 CC AAA36744. Dysferlin nucleotide sequences containing specific mutations  
 CC can be used for diagnosing a patient, a foetus or a pre-embryo at risk of  
 CC developing a dysferlin associated disorder by detecting mutations in the  
 CC dysferlin gene in biological samples from patients. Alternatively, the  
 CC biological sample containing genomic DNA can be incubated with a  
 CC restriction enzyme, preferably BanII, BspI286I, Real, HhaI, HaeIII,  
 CC BspI286I, NlaIV, NlaIII, BglI, AatII, BstEII, PfuI, HaeI, AluI, AclI,  
 CC Tsp509I, SalI, HincII, TaqI, HinfI, TfiI, SfiXI or FokI and the presence  
 CC or absence of a restriction enzyme site in the sample is detected as an  
 CC indication of the presence or absence of a particular mutation in the  
 CC sample. Dysferlin polynucleotides are useful for treating hereditary  
 CC muscular dystrophies such as miyoshi myopathy (MM) and limb girdle  
 CC muscular dystrophy-2B (LGM2B-2B). MM and LGM2B-2B map to the human  
 CC chromosome 2p12-14 region between the genetic markers D2S292 and D2S286.  
 CC The present sequence represents a primer for human dysferlin  
 XX

SQ Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 676 TCACAGATGGATCTGC 691  
 DB 16 TCACAGATGGATCTTC 1

RESULT 239

AA90485

ID AA90485 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AA90485;

AC AA90485;

XX 03-NOV-1989 (first entry)

XX Escherichia coli 23S rRNA oligo probe.

XX Escherichia coli; oligonucleotide probe; periodontal disease;  
 KW mouth diseases; 23S rRNA; species-specific.

XX Escherichia coli.

PN WO8906704-A.

PD 27-JUL-1989.

XX 09-JAN-1989; 89WO-US0000072.

XX 11-JAN-1988; 88US-00142106.

XX (MICR-) MICROPROBE CORP.

XX Schwartz DE, Kanemoto RH, Watanabe SM, Dix K;

XX WPI; 1989-233857/32.

XX Oligo-nucleotide probes for detection of periodontal pathogens -  
 PT comprising a segment of nucleic acid capable of hybridising to bacterial  
 PT ribosomal RNA.

XX Claim 38; Page 51; 53pp; English.

XX 23S rRNA oligonucleotide probe (23UPF) specific for Escherichia coli, and  
 CC corresp. to bases 1685-1703 of E. coli. It is a universal primer. See  
 CC AA90418-87

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 216 CCTCTCCAGAGTGACGG 234  
DB 1 CCTTCTCCGAGTTACGG 19

RESULT 240  
AAF26629  
ID AAF26629 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AAF26629;  
AC AAF26629;  
XX 27-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
DT 27-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
XX Universal probe 1028R.  
DE  
XX Bacterial protection; thermal shock; osmotic shock; pH shock;  
XX oxidative stress; chemical stress; nutritional stress; UV-stress;  
KW cold stress; fermentation; milk product; Bifidobacterium; lactobacillus;  
KW prophylaxis; treatment; gastrointestinal infection; probe; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
OS  
XX WO200077186-A2.  
PN  
XX 21-DEC-2000.  
PD  
XX 09-JUN-2000; 2000WO-EP005403.  
PF  
XX 11-JUN-1999; 99US-0138946P.  
PR  
XX (NEST ) SOC PROD NESTLE SA.  
PA  
XX Schmidt G, Zink R;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2001-112222/12.  
DR  
XX New bacterial cells having protection against stress and adverse  
PT conditions obtained by subjecting cells to sublethal stress level  
PT treatment are useful in large-scale processes e.g. production of  
PT fermented products.  
PT  
XX Disclosure; Page 9; 23pp; English.  
PS  
XX The present invention describes a bacterial cell having protection  
CC against conditions lethal to an unprotected bacterial cell, and which is  
CC obtained by subjecting a bacterial cell to treatment with a sublethal  
CC level of stress. Also described are: (1) a nutritive composition  
CC comprising bacteria having protection against conditions lethal to  
CC unprotected bacteria; and (2) a method of protecting a bacterial cell  
CC against stress by treating a bacterial cell with a sublethal level of  
CC stress consisting of thermal shock, osmotic shock, pH shock, oxidative  
CC stress, chemical stress, nutritional stress, UV-stress or cold stress.  
CC The new cells having protection against lethal conditions are useful in  
CC the production of fermented products and starter cultures, and in the  
CC fermentation of milk products. Bifidobacteria and lactobacilli may be  
CC used in prophylaxis or treatment of ailments including gastrointestinal  
CC infections. The protected bacterial cells are more advantageous for use  
CC in large-scale processes than those unprotected cells. The present  
CC sequence represents a universal probe which is used in the  
XX exemplification of the present invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 216 CCTCTCCAGAGTGACGG 234  
DB 1 CCTTCTCCGAGTTACGG 19

RESULT 240  
AAF26629  
ID AAF26629 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AAF26629;  
AC AAF26629;  
XX 20-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
DT 20-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
XX Legionella 23S rRNA specific sequence #2.  
DE  
XX Probe; PCR primer; 5S rRNA; 16S rRNA; 23S rRNA; 28S rRNA; 18S rRNA;  
KW bacterium; ss.  
XX  
OS Fungi.  
XX US6150517-A.  
PN  
XX 21-NOV-2000.  
PD  
XX 30-MAY-1995; 95US-00454063.  
PF  
XX 24-NOV-1986; 86US-00934244.  
PR  
XX 07-AUG-1987; 87US-00083542.  
PR  
XX 24-NOV-1987; 87WO-US003009.  
PR  
XX 09-DEC-1988; 88US-00295208.  
PR  
XX 11-DEC-1991; 91US-00806929.  
PR  
XX 22-FEB-1994; 94US-00200866.  
PR  
XX (GENP-) GEN-PROBE INC.  
PA  
XX Mcdonough SH, Kop JA, Smith RD, Hogan JJ;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2001-060029/07.  
DR  
XX Preparing a probe for nucleic acid hybridization assays comprises  
PT constructing a nucleotide polymer sufficiently complementary to hybridize  
PT to an rRNA region that distinguishes non-viral target from non-viral non-  
PT target species.  
PT  
XX Example 20; Col 61; 75pp; English.  
PS  
XX The present invention provides novel methods of producing probes for use  
CC in the identification of a number of microorganisms. These include E.  
CC coli, Mycobacteria, Mycoplasma, Campylobacter, Chlamydia, Enterobacter,  
CC Legionella, Salmonella, Pseudomonas, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, fungi and  
CC bacteria  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 216 CCTCTCCAGAGTGACGG 234  
DB 1 CCTTCTCCGAGTTACGG 19

RESULT 242  
AAF23056  
ID AAF23056 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AAF23056;  
AC AAF23056;  
XX 20-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
DT 20-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
XX Legionella 23S rRNA specific sequence #2.  
DE  
XX Probe; PCR primer; 5S rRNA; 16S rRNA; 23S rRNA; 28S rRNA; 18S rRNA;  
KW bacterium; ss.  
XX  
OS Fungi.  
XX US6150517-A.  
PN  
XX 21-NOV-2000.  
PD  
XX 30-MAY-1995; 95US-00454063.  
PF  
XX 24-NOV-1986; 86US-00934244.  
PR  
XX 07-AUG-1987; 87US-00083542.  
PR  
XX 24-NOV-1987; 87WO-US003009.  
PR  
XX 09-DEC-1988; 88US-00295208.  
PR  
XX 11-DEC-1991; 91US-00806929.  
PR  
XX 22-FEB-1994; 94US-00200866.  
PR  
XX (GENP-) GEN-PROBE INC.  
PA  
XX Mcdonough SH, Kop JA, Smith RD, Hogan JJ;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2001-060029/07.  
DR  
XX Preparing a probe for nucleic acid hybridization assays comprises  
PT constructing a nucleotide polymer sufficiently complementary to hybridize  
PT to an rRNA region that distinguishes non-viral target from non-viral non-  
PT target species.  
PT  
XX Example 20; Col 61; 75pp; English.  
PS  
XX The present invention provides novel methods of producing probes for use  
CC in the identification of a number of microorganisms. These include E.  
CC coli, Mycobacteria, Mycoplasma, Campylobacter, Chlamydia, Enterobacter,  
CC Legionella, Salmonella, Pseudomonas, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, fungi and  
CC bacteria  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 216 CCTCTCCAGAGTGACGG 234  
DB 1 CCTTCTCCGAGTTACGG 19

```

KW Mycobacterium; Enterococcus; Chlamydia; Mycoplasma; E. coli; Legionella;
KW Salmonella; Pseudomonas; Campylobacter; Neisseria gonorrhoeae; fungus;
KW bacterium; ss.
XX
XX Legionella sp.
OS
PN US6150517-A.
XX
XX 21-NOV-2000.
XX
XX 30-MAY-1995; 95US-00454063.
XX
XX 24-NOV-1986; 86US-00934244.
PR 07-AUG-1987; 87US-00083542.
PR 24-NOV-1987; 87WO-US003009.
PR 09-DEC-1988; 88US-00295208.
PR 11-DEC-1991; 91US-00806929.
PR 22-FEB-1994; 94US-00200866.
XX
XX (GENP-) GEN-PROBE INC.
PA
XX Mcdonough SH, Kop JA, Smith RD, Hogan JJ;
PI WPI; 2001-060029/07.
XX
XX Preparing a probe for nucleic acid hybridization assays comprises
PT constructing a nucleotide polymer sufficiently complementary to hybridize
PT to an rRNA region that distinguishes non-viral target from non-viral non-
PT target species.
XX
XX Example 10; Col 34; 75pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides novel methods of producing probes for use
CC in the identification of a number of microorganisms. These include E.
CC coli, Mycobacterium, Mycoplasma, Campylobacter, Chlamydia, Enterobacter,
CC Legionella, Salmonella, Pseudomonas, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, fungi and
CC bacteria
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 216 CCCTCTCCAGAGTGACGG 234
Db 1 CCTTCTCCGAGTTACGG 19
RESULT 243
AAF23065
ID AAF23065 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAF23065;
XX
XX 20-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX C. trachomatis 23S rRNA specific sequence #2.
XX
XX Probe; PCR primer; 5S rRNA; 16S rRNA; 23S rRNA; 28S rRNA; 18S rRNA;
KW Mycobacterium; Enterococcus; Chlamydia; Mycoplasma; E. coli; Legionella;
KW Salmonella; Pseudomonas; Campylobacter; Neisseria gonorrhoeae; fungus;
KW bacterium; ss.
XX
XX Chlamydia trachomatis.
OS
XX
XX US6150517-A.
PN
XX
XX 21-NOV-2000.
PD
XX
XX 30-MAY-1995; 95US-00454063.
XX
XX 24-NOV-1986; 86US-00934244.
PR

```

```

PR 07-AUG-1987; 87US-00083542.
PR 24-NOV-1987; 87WO-US003009.
PR 09-DEC-1988; 88US-00295208.
PR 11-DEC-1991; 91US-00806929.
PR 22-FEB-1994; 94US-00200866.
XX
XX (GENP-) GEN-PROBE INC.
PA
XX Mcdonough SH, Kop JA, Smith RD, Hogan JJ;
PI WPI; 2001-060029/07.
XX
XX Preparing a probe for nucleic acid hybridization assays comprises
PT constructing a nucleotide polymer sufficiently complementary to hybridize
PT to an rRNA region that distinguishes non-viral target from non-viral non-
PT target species.
XX
XX Example 11; Col 37; 75pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides novel methods of producing probes for use
CC in the identification of a number of microorganisms. These include E.
CC coli, Mycobacterium, Mycoplasma, Campylobacter, Chlamydia, Enterobacter,
CC Legionella, Salmonella, Pseudomonas, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, fungi and
CC bacteria
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 216 CCCTCTCCAGAGTGACGG 234
Db 1 CCTTCTCCGAGTTACGG 19
RESULT 244
AAD52991/c
ID AAD52991 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAD52991;
XX
XX 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Bacteriophage N4 rNAP gene terminator signal sequence #4.
XX
XX Virion RNA polymerase; nuclear magnetic resonance; NMR; microinjection;
KW rNAP; ds.
XX
XX Bacteriophage N4.
OS
XX WO200295002-A2.
PN
XX 28-NOV-2002.
PD
XX
XX 22-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016295.
PF
XX
XX 22-MAY-2001; 2001US-0292845P.
PR
XX (JYCH-) UNIV CHICAGO.
PA
XX
XX Kamierczak KM, Davydova EK, Rothman-Denes LB;
PI WPI; 2003-140368/13.
XX
XX New nucleic acid encoding an N4 virion RNA polymerase for e.g.
PT synthesizing RNAs of a desired sequence, RNAs for use as probes in
PT hybridization studies or Southern or Northern blot analysis, and RNA:DNA
PT hybrids.
XX
XX Example 4; Page 164; 165pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to bacteriophage N4-coded virion RNA polymerase
CC

```

CC (VRNAP) and its nucleic acid. The nucleic acid is used to make an N4  
 CC VRNAP which is useful; in the synthesis of RNAs of a desired sequence,  
 CC RNAs for use as probes in hybridisation studies or Southern or Northern  
 CC blot analysis, and RNA-DNA hybrids for nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR)  
 CC structure determination; for in vitro studies of spliceosome assembly,  
 CC splicing reactions and antisense experiments; for in vitro translation or  
 CC microinjection; and for nucleic acid amplification. The present sequence  
 CC is Bacteriophage N4 VRNAP gene terminator signal sequence  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. NO. 3.2e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 326 AGAAGCTGTGGAGCAACTT 344  
 DB 19 AAAAGCTGGGAGCAGCTT 1

RESULT 245  
 AAL52281/c  
 ID AAL52281 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAL52281;  
 XX  
 DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Intercalator pseudonucleotide-related oligonucleotide #2.  
 XX  
 KW Intercalator pseudonucleotide; DNA separation; DNA detection; ss;  
 KW oligonucleotide.  
 XX  
 OS Unidentified.  
 XX  
 PN WO2003051901-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 26-JUN-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 18-DEC-2002; 2002WO-DK000876.  
 XX  
 PR 18-DEC-2001; 2001DK-00001897.  
 PR 18-DEC-2001; 2001DK-00001898.  
 PR 18-DEC-2001; 2001DK-00001899.  
 PR 18-DEC-2001; 2001DK-00001900.  
 PR 20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0365545P.  
 PR 14-OCT-2002; 2002DK-00001575.  
 PR 14-OCT-2002; 2002DK-00001576.  
 PR 14-OCT-2002; 2002DK-00001577.  
 PR 14-OCT-2002; 2002DK-00001578.  
 XX  
 PA (UNES-) UNEST AS.  
 XX  
 PI Christensen UB, Pedersen EB;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-618020/58.  
 XX  
 PT Novel intercalator pseudonucleotide useful for separating sequence  
 PT specific DNAs from mixture comprising nucleic acids, or for detecting  
 PT sequence specific DNA or RNA in a mixture comprising nucleic acid and/or  
 PT its analogs.  
 XX  
 PS Example 14; Page 226; 313pp; English.

XX The invention comprises an intercalator pseudonucleotide that is useful  
 CC for separating sequence specific DNA(s) from a mixture comprising nucleic  
 CC acids. The intercalator pseudonucleotide is also useful for detecting  
 CC sequence specific DNA (target DNA) in a mixture comprising nucleic acids,  
 CC detecting a sequence specific RNA in a mixture comprising nucleic acid,  
 CC for inhibiting a DNase and/or RNase, and modulating transcription of one  
 CC or more specific DNA sequences. The present DNA sequence was used in the  
 CC exemplification of the invention

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 4 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 68.4%; Pred. NO. 3.2e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 317 AGACTGAGAGAGAGCTGTG 335  
 DB 19 ARGCTGCGGGAGCTGTR 1

RESULT 246  
 AAQ53128  
 ID AAQ53128 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAQ53128;  
 XX  
 DT 03-JUN-1994 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Gene detection sequence 52.  
 XX  
 KW Gene detection; radio-isotopes; target gene; electrode; detection;  
 KW optical fibre; hybridise; hybridisation; electrochemical; photochemical;  
 KW electrolysis; probe; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN JP05285000-A.  
 XX  
 PD 02-NOV-1993.  
 XX  
 PF 10-SEP-1992; 92JP-00242397.  
 XX  
 PR 13-FEB-1992; 92JP-00025621.  
 XX  
 PA (TOKE ) TOSHIBA KK.  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1993-382240/48.  
 XX  
 PT Detection method of gene without using radio-isotope - by hybridisation  
 PT of nucleic acid probe which is single strand having complementary  
 PT sequence of gene and single strand denatured sample DNA.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 23; 26pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC The sequences (AAQ53077-Q53136) are used in the invention to detect  
 CC specific genes without the use of radio-isotopes. Detection is carried  
 CC out by hybridisation of denatured (ss) sample DNA with a (ss) nucleic  
 CC acid probe, complementary to the target sequence. Hybridisation occurs on  
 CC the surface of an electrode or optical fibre and detection is visualised  
 CC by the addition of an entity that recognises (ds) hybridised DNA and is  
 CC electrochemically / photochemically active  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. NO. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 767 AGAAGCTGAGAGAGAGCTGT 785  
 DB 1 ACAGCTGGAGAGAGAGCT 19

RESULT 247  
 AAQ58461/c  
 ID AAQ58461 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAQ58461;  
 XX  
 DT 22-SEP-1994 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Antisense oligonucleotide to the IL-1 beta gene.

XX Antisense; interleukin-1-beta; IL-1 beta; phospho-oligonucleotide;  
 KW inhibit; chronic inflammatory disease; rheumatism; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN JP06041185-A.  
 XX  
 PD 15-FEB-1994.  
 XX  
 PF 16-JUL-1992; 92JP-00213519.  
 XX  
 PR 16-JUL-1992; 92JP-00213519.  
 XX  
 PA (LTTK-) LTT KENYUSHO KK.  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1994-089330/11.  
 XX  
 PT New anti-sense phospho-oligo-nucleotide - esp. corresp. to interleukin-1-  
 PT beta sense sequence, useful to inhibit chronic inflammatory diseases.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 2; Page 2; 6pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC Sequences (AAQ58558-61) are antisense oligonucleotides that are used to  
 CC inhibit the production of interleukin-1-beta (AAQ58462). The  
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for the inhibition of inflammatory diseases  
 CC such as chronic joint rheumatism  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 744 GCCTTGCTCTTAAGGAGA 762  
 DB 19 GCCTTGCGCTCAAGGAAA 1  
 RESULT 248  
 AAQ98660  
 ID AAQ98660 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAQ98660;  
 XX  
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 10-APR-1996 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human papilloma virus PAP88 specific internal PCR primer MY48.  
 XX  
 KW Human papilloma virus; primer; detection; diagnosis; genital; oral;  
 KW carcinomas; research; PAP88; specific; MY48; internal; typing; PCR; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 FN US5447839-A.  
 XX  
 PD 05-SEP-1995.  
 XX  
 PF 20-APR-1993; 93US-00050743.  
 XX  
 PR 09-SEP-1988; 88US-00243486.  
 PR 10-MAR-1989; 89US-00322550.  
 PR 03-SEP-1989; 89WO-US003747.  
 PR 14-NOV-1990; 90US-00613142.  
 XX  
 PA (HOFF ) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ting Y, Resnick RM, Greer CE, Manos MM, Bauer HM;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1995-319884/41.  
 XX  
 PT Detection of human papilloma virus DNA by amplification - using specific

PT consensus primer pairs and pref. detection with generic or type specific  
 PT probes for use in research and diagnosis.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; Col 9-10; 36pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The human papilloma virus (HPV) specific primers AAQ98655-098662 were  
 CC used to amplify HPV nucleic acid sequences. The amplified sequences were  
 CC then screened using labelled probes, which detected and/or typed the HPV  
 CC sequences for research or diagnostic purposes, e.g. to identify HPV that  
 CC are implicated in genital or oral carcinomas. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to  
 CC correct PF field.)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 316 AAGACTGCAGAGAAGCTGT 334  
 DB 2 AGTCTGCAGAAAAGCTGT 20  
 RESULT 249  
 AAT44752  
 ID AAT44752 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT44752;  
 XX  
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 29-JAN-1997 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Internal PCR primer MY48 to generate generic probe.  
 XX  
 KW Probe; primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; amplification;  
 KW human papillomavirus; consensus; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN US5527898-A.  
 XX  
 PD 18-JUN-1996.  
 XX  
 PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474542.  
 XX  
 PR 09-SEP-1988; 88US-00243486.  
 PR 10-MAR-1989; 89US-00322550.  
 PR 09-SEP-1989; 89WO-US003747.  
 PR 14-NOV-1990; 90US-00613142.  
 PR 20-APR-1993; 93US-00050743.  
 PR 24-SEP-1993; 93US-00126452.  
 XX  
 PA (HOFF ) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE INC.  
 XX  
 PI Bauer HM, Resnick RM, Greer CE, Manos MM, Zhang TY, Gravitt PE;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1996-299903/30.  
 XX  
 PT Nucleic acid hybridisation probes - specific for selected human papilloma  
 PT virus types.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; Col 19; 96pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to new oligonucleotide probes and primers used for  
 CC the detection of human papillomaviruses (HPV) which are not genital types  
 CC 6, 11, 16, 18 or 33. The probes and primers AAT44608-T44693 are esp. used  
 CC to detect HPV types 26, 31, 31B, 35, 39, 40, 43, 45, 51-59 and 68. The  
 CC primers can be used to detect these HPV types in conjunction with the  
 CC consensus primers and typing probes AAT44733-T44906, which are based on  
 CC and amplify fragments of the L1, E6, E7 and E1 regions of the HPV  
 CC sequences. Detection of the amplification prods. is done with probes  
 CC derived from consensus sequences found in all characterised HPV  
 CC sequences. Primers AAT44751-2 are used to amplify a fragment of the



CC highly divergent isolate HPV PAP88 L1 region for use as a generic probe  
 CC to determine whether the HPV sequences have been successfully amplified  
 CC in the reaction. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 316 AAGACTGCAGAGAGCTGT 334  
 Db 2 AGGCTGTCAGAAAAGCTGT 20

RESULT 250  
 AAT77876  
 ID AAT77876 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT77876;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 02-OCT-1997 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Internal PCR primer MY48 for papillomavirus 88 generic probe.  
 XX  
 KW Papillomavirus 88; PAP88; generic probe; detection; primer; internal;  
 KW polymerase chain reaction; PCR; amplification; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN US5639871-A.  
 XX  
 PD 17-JUN-1997.  
 XX  
 PF 01-JUN-1995; 95US-00457648.  
 XX  
 PR 09-SEP-1988; 88US-00243486.  
 PR 10-MAR-1989; 89US-00322550.  
 PR 29-AUG-1989; 89WO-US003747.  
 PR 14-NOV-1990; 90US-00613142.  
 PR 20-APR-1993; 93US-00050743.  
 PR 24-SEP-1993; 93US-00126452.  
 XX  
 PA (HOFF ) ROCHE MOLECULAR SYSTEMS INC.  
 XX  
 PI Imprim CC, Manos MM, Bauer HM, Zhang TY, Greer CE, Resnick RM;  
 PI Grävit PE;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1997-332084/30.  
 XX  
 PT New oligo:nucleotide probes for human papilloma-virus - used for  
 PT detecting and typing HPV and for detecting previously unknown HPV types  
 PT and subtypes.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Col 63-64; 94pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence is an internal primer for the PCR amplification of a  
 CC papillomavirus 88 (PAP88) specific generic probe. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003  
 CC to correct PF field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 316 AAGACTGCAGAGAGCTGT 334  
 Db 2 AGGCTGTCAGAAAAGCTGT 20

RESULT 251

AAT47349  
 ID AAT47349 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT47349;  
 XX  
 DT 10-SEP-1997 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Variant #5 of universal primer sequence for M13mp18.  
 XX  
 KW PCR; primer; amplify; polymerase chain reaction; bacteriophage; M13mp18;  
 KW cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator gene; multiplex PCR;  
 KW chimeric primer; genetic screening; mutation detection; CFTR;  
 KW Wilms Tumour gene; beta-thalassaemia gene; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO9641012-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 19-DEC-1996.  
 XX  
 PF 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009637.  
 XX  
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474450.  
 XX  
 PA (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.  
 XX  
 PI Shuber AP;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1997-052372/05.  
 XX  
 PT Universal primer used for multiplex DNA amplification - allows  
 PT simultaneous amplification of multiple DNA target sequences for high  
 PT through-put genetic screening.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 7; Page 10; 38pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC AAT47345-747374 represent variants of a universal primer sequence (see  
 CC AAT47344) derived from the bacteriophage vector M13mp18. This sequence  
 CC can be used as half of the DNA primer of the invention. The primers are  
 CC used for amplification of a target DNA sequence, and can be used in a  
 CC multiplex PCR amplification. The primers have the sequence 5'-XY-3',  
 CC where X is a sequence that does not hybridise to the target sequence  
 CC (such as this sequence), and Y is a sequence contained within or flanking  
 CC the target sequence. The melting temperature of a hybrid between X and  
 CC its complement (in the absence of other sequences) is 60 degrees C.  
 CC During early cycles of amplification, products are synthesised that  
 CC contain the chimeric primers on either end. The primers then serve as  
 CC high stringency recognition sequences for subsequent rounds of  
 CC amplification. As a result, the annealing efficiency of different primers  
 CC and their targets in a multiplex amplification reaction is normalised.  
 CC thereby reducing preferential amplification of certain targets. The  
 CC chimeric primer comprise a 5' universal domain and a 3' target-specific  
 CC domain. They are used for the simultaneous PCR amplification of multiple  
 CC DNA targets in a sample. The primer containing AAT47344 is particularly  
 CC useful in high-throughput genetic screening for detecting the presence of  
 CC multiple defined targets e.g. to detect mutations in genes like the  
 CC cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR), the Wilms  
 CC Tumour, and the beta-thalassaemia genes  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 606 GTGGACGTGGCCATCTCAA 624  
 Db 2 GCGGCGGGGCCATCTCAA 20

RESULT 252  
 AAT48684/c  
 ID AAT48684 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

```

XX AC AAT48684;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 02-OCT-1997 (first entry)
XX DE Probe for detecting N-ras gene mutations in the codon at position 61.
XX KW Mutated codon; single base mutation; human; acute myeloid leukaemia;
XX KW tumour; activated ras gene; N-ras; H-ras; K-ras; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN US5591582-A.
XX PN 07-JAN-1997.
XX PD
XX PF 23-JUN-1994; 94US-00264425.
XX PR 23-JUL-1985; 85US-00758104.
XX PR 04-AUG-1987; 87US-00081490.
XX PR 21-APR-1992; 92US-00673352.
XX PA (UYLE-) RIJXSUNIV LEIDEN.
XX PI Van Der Eb AJ, Bos JL;
XX PI WPI; 1997-086629/08.
XX DR
XX PT Detection of activated ras gene - using oligo-nucleotide probes to detect
XX PT mutated codon.
XX PS Claim 25; Col 29; 20pp; English.
XX CC A new method has been produced for the detection of an activated ras gene
XX CC containing a mutated codon. The method involves: either cleaving a human
XX CC subject's genomic DNA with a restriction enzyme to produce DNA fragments
XX CC and treating the fragments to obtain single-stranded DNA molecules or
XX CC isolating the subject's polyA+ mRNA; contacting the single-stranded DNA
XX CC molecules or polyA+ mRNA under hybridising conditions with a labelled
XX CC synthetic DNA molecule, optionally bound to a solid support, comprising
XX CC 12-20 nucleotides, where the synthetic DNA molecule is 5'-B-Q-D-3' in the
XX CC case of single-stranded DNA or is complementary to 5'-B-Q-D-3' in the
XX CC case of polyA+ mRNA, B = 0-9 nucleotides having a sequence complementary
XX CC to a sequence in the activated ras gene 5' of the mutated codon, D = 0-12
XX CC nucleotides having a sequence complementary to a sequence in the
XX CC activated ras gene 3' of the mutated codon, provided that B and D contain
XX CC a total of at least 9 nucleotides, and Q is complementary to the mutated
XX CC codon; treating the resulting hybridised molecules under conditions
XX CC permitting only fully complementary molecules to remain hybridised; and
XX CC detecting the presence of the labelled synthetic DNA molecule in the
XX CC hybridised molecules. The present sequence represents the synthetic DNA
XX CC probe used for detecting the activated N-ras gene when the mutated codon
XX CC is at position 61 and has a single base substitution in the first or
XX CC second nucleotide position so that it encodes an amino acid other than
XX CC Glu. The method can be used for the diagnosis of acute myeloid leukaemia
XX CC and other tumours. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.3%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 767 AGAAGTGGAGAGAGAGTGT 785
DB 20 ACAGCTGGAGAGAGAGAGT 2

RESULT 253
AAV01932/C
ID AAV01932 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
```

```

AC AAV01932;
XX DT 20-APR-1998 (first entry)
XX DE Auxotrophic ORF TRP4 20mer tag.
XX KW ADE1; auxotrophic yeast gene; probe array; tag; detection; VLSIPS;
XX KW very large scale immobilised polymer synthesis; parallel analysis; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN EP999897-Al.
XX PN 08-OCT-1997.
XX PF 03-APR-1997; 97EP-00302313.
XX PR 04-APR-1996; 96US-00626285.
XX PA (APFY-) APFYMETRIX INC.
XX PI Morris MS, Schoemaker DD, Davis RW, Mittmann MP;
XX PI WPI; 1997-482677/45.
XX DR
XX PT Selection of sets of tag nucleic acids and generation of probe arrays -
XX PT for simultaneous detection of large numbers of nucleic acids in a sample.
XX PS Example 3; Fig 4; 46pp; English.
XX CC A method has been developed of selecting tag nucleic acids (TNA) with
XX CC minimal hybridization to a nucleic acid. A composition has also been
XX CC developed comprising a set of TNA with a constant region and a variable
XX CC region, optionally with < 2 C nucleotides, where the variable region for
XX CC each TNA has a similar Tm, G+C:A+T ratio and length, does not cross-
XX CC hybridise to a probe NA, and preferably contains an even number of A+G
XX CC nucleotides, each TNA when aligned with any other TNA of the set has at
XX CC least 2 nucleotides different. An array of oligonucleotide probes
XX CC comprising several experimental oligonucleotide probe sets attached to a
XX CC solid substrate, where each set hybridises to a different target NA under
XX CC stringent hybridisation conditions, each oligonucleotide probe in the set
XX CC comprises a variable region, and where the NA probes do not cross
XX CC hybridise in the array, is also new. The present sequence represents an
XX CC auxotrophic ORF 20mer tag, which is used in an example of the present
XX CC invention. The method of synthesising the TNA's and probes are designated
XX CC Very Large Scale Immobilised Polymer Synthesis (VLSIPS (RTM)). They
XX CC permit massive parallel analysis of all the components, especially
XX CC nucleic acids, in a mixture in a single assay
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 507 TTGGCCAGTTTGGCATTGT 525
DB 20 TTGGACCGTTTGGCATCTG 2

RESULT 254
AAV17423
ID AAV17423 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAV17423;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 04-JUN-1998 (first entry)
XX DE Primer MY48 for human papillomavirus typing.
XX KW Human papillomavirus; HPV; HPV detection; HPV typing;
XX KW L1 type-specific probe; PCR primer; ss.
```

```

XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Human papillomavirus.
XX PN US5705627-A.
XX XX
XX PD 06-JAN-1998.
XX PF 26-MAY-1995; 95US-00452055.
XX PR 09-SEP-1988; 88US-00243486.
XX PR 10-MAR-1989; 89US-00322550.
XX PR 14-NOV-1990; 90US-00633142.
XX PR 20-APR-1993; 93US-00050743.
XX PA (HOFF ) ROCHE MOLECULAR SYSTEMS INC.
XX XX
XX PI Ting Y, Resnick RM, Greer CE, Bauer HM, Manos MM;
XX XX WPI; 1998-192210/17.
XX DR
XX PT Human papilloma probes and primers - useful for, e.g. detecting and
XX PT typing of human papilloma viruses.
XX XX
XX PS Claim 2; Col 10; 37pp; English.
XX CC This sequence represents a human papillomavirus (HPV) L1 type-specific
XX CC primer of the invention. This sequence may be used in conjunction with L1
XX CC specific probes for detecting and typing HPV. Identification and typing
XX CC of HPV is important as different types of HPV pose different risks for
XX CC infected individuals. HPV16 and HPV18 have been more consistently
XX CC identified in higher grades of cervical dysplasia and carcinoma than
XX CC other HPV types. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
      Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
      Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 316 AGACTGCGAGAGAGCTGT 334
DB 2 AGGTCTGCGAGAGAGCTGT 20

RESULT 255
AAV20056/C
XX ID AAV20056 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAV20056;
XX XX
XX DT 06-JUL-1998 (first entry)
XX DE N-ras probe 665T.
XX XX
XX KW Probe; N-ras; mutation detection; mismatch binding protein;
XX KW cancer diagnosis; single strand binding protein; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX PN WO9745555-A1.
XX XX
XX PD 04-DEC-1997.
XX XX
XX PF 22-MAY-1997; 97WO-SE000839.
XX XX
XX PR 29-MAY-1996; 96SE-00002062.
XX XX
XX PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA BIOTECH AB.
XX XX
XX PI Hasebe M, Goto M, Tosu M;
XX XX WPI; 1998-130209/12.
XX DR

```

```

XX PT Method for detecting mutation(s) by mismatch binding protein - useful for
XX PT separating mutation from non-mutated target polynucleotide in sample,
XX PT used in early diagnosis of cancer.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 9; 24pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC This sequence represents a probe for the N-ras gene, that can be used in
XX CC the method of the invention. The method is for detecting a mutation
XX CC from a non-mutated sequence of a target polynucleotide (TP) in a sample,
XX CC by using a mismatch binding protein (MBP), comprises: (a) providing a non
XX CC -mutated and mutated TP; (b) forming duplex of the non-mutated and
XX CC mutated single strands of TP in (a); (c) adding a single strand binding
XX CC protein to the polynucleotide from (b); (d) incubating MBP with an
XX CC activating agent; (e) adding the incubated MBP from (d) to the
XX CC polynucleotide from (c), so that MBP binds to the duplex formed by one
XX CC non-mutated and one mutated single strand of TP; and (f) detecting the
XX CC presence of any MBP bound to TP. The method may be used for early
XX CC diagnosis of cancer. Binding of MBP to single strands is inhibited by the
XX CC single strand binding protein. By activating MBP with an activator,
XX CC before addition to the sample, binding to double strands lacking
XX CC mismatches does not take place
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
      Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
      Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 767 AGAAGTGGAGAGAGAGTGT 785
DB 20 ACAGCTGGAGAGAGAGT 2

RESULT 256
AAZ37482/C
XX ID AAZ37482 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ37482;
XX XX
XX DT 07-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide #12.
XX XX
XX KW Human mdm2 gene; proliferation; tumour; phosphorothioate; p53; cancer;
XX KW antisense; modulation; oligonucleotide; expression; inhibition;
XX KW hyperproliferation; blood cancer; brain cancer; breast cancer;
XX KW lung cancer; soft tissue cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis; atherosclerosis;
XX KW restenosis; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN WO9949065-A1.
XX XX
XX PD 30-SEP-1999.
XX XX
XX PF 26-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006702.
XX XX
XX PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
XX XX
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX XX
XX PI Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowse LM;
XX XX WPI; 1999-610754/52.
XX XX
XX PT New antisense compounds used to treat eg. hyperproliferative conditions.
XX PS Example 2; Page 38; 157pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC AAZ37473-237738 represent human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotides.
XX CC AAZ37471, AAZ37472, AAZ37739, AAZ37740 and AAZ37741 are used in the

```

CC exemplification of the present invention. The present invention describes  
 CC novel nucleotide antisense compounds, targeted to the 5' untranslated,  
 CC translation termination codon, or 3' untranslated region of a nucleic  
 CC acid encoding human mdm2, that modulates expression of human mdm2. The  
 CC oligonucleotides mediate their effect by antisense inhibition of  
 CC hyperproliferative gene expression. The antisense compound is used to  
 CC treat an animal having a disease or condition associated with mdm2,  
 CC particularly a hyperproliferative condition, more particularly cancer,  
 CC especially of the blood, brain, breast, lung or soft tissue, or  
 CC psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis or restenosis  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 465 GAGCTCCAGGAACTGGCA 483  
 |||||  
 DB 20 GATCTACAGGAACTGGTA 2

## RESULT 257

AAV73038  
 ID AAV73038 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAV73038;

XX AC

XX 09-FEB-1999 (first entry)

XX Human ras oncogene probe #13.

XX Ras oncogene; probe; point mutation; detection; cancer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX US5847095-A.

XX 08-DEC-1998.

XX 03-JAN-1997; 97US-00778543.

XX 23-JUL-1985; 85US-00758104.

XX 04-AUG-1987; 87US-00081490.

XX 21-APR-1992; 92US-00873352.

XX 23-JUN-1994; 94US-00264425.

XX (UYLE-) RIJKSUNIV LEIDEN.

XX Bos JL, Van Der Eb AJ;

XX WPI; 1999-059149/05.

XX Claim 6; Col 5; 18pp; English.

CC AAV73026-V73071 are probes used to detect a single-base mutation in a  
 CC human ras oncogene. These probes comprise 12-43 nucleotides of formula 5'  
 CC -B-Q-D-3', Q = 3 nucleotides complementary to the mutated codon, and B  
 CC and D each = 0-20 nucleotides complementary to the ras sequences flanking  
 CC the mutated codon. The probes are useful for detecting cancers associated  
 CC with point mutations  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 767 AGAAGCTGGAGAGAGAGTGT 785  
 |||||

Db 1 ACAGCTGGAGAGAGAGT 19

## RESULT 258

AAV73141/C

ID AAV73141 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAV73141;

XX AC

XX 09-FEB-1999 (first entry)

XX Human ras oncogene mutant detecting oligomer N-61a.

XX Ras oncogene; probe; point mutation; detection; cancer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX US5847095-A.

XX 08-DEC-1998.

XX 03-JAN-1997; 97US-00778543.

XX 23-JUL-1985; 85US-00758104.

XX 04-AUG-1987; 87US-00081490.

XX 21-APR-1992; 92US-00873352.

XX 23-JUN-1994; 94US-00264425.

XX (UYLE-) RIJKSUNIV LEIDEN.

XX Bos JL, Van Der Eb AJ;

XX WPI; 1999-059149/05.

XX Probes for detecting ras oncogene point mutations - useful for the  
 diagnosis of cancer associated with single base mutations.

XX Disclosure; Col 19-20; 18pp; English.

CC AAV73084-V73145 are oligomers used in a method to detect a single-base  
 CC mutation in a human ras oncogene. These probes comprise 12-43 nucleotides  
 CC of formula 5'-B-Q-D-3', Q = 3 nucleotides complementary to the mutated  
 CC codon, and B and D each = 0-20 nucleotides complementary to the ras  
 CC sequences flanking the mutated codon. The probes are useful for detecting  
 CC cancers associated with point mutations  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 767 AGAAGCTGGAGAGAGTGT 785  
 |||||

DB 20 ACAGCTGGAGAGAGAGT 2

## RESULT 259

AAZ04675/C

ID AAZ04675 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAZ04675;

XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)

XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;

XX paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perinephritis;

XX nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;

XX Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.

XX Synthetic.

```

OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX WO928475-A2.
XX 10-JUN-1999.
XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
XX 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
XX 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX Griffais R;
XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX Disclosure; Page 1708; 1755pp; English.
XX PCR primers AA201426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames
CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AA201425). These ORFs
CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis;
CC epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; perihepatitis; bartholinitis;
CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
CC diseases
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 634 AGTCCCGCTCCCTGCAACC 652
DB 20 AGTCCCTCTCCCTTAACC 2
RESULT 260
AA205954
ID AA205954 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AA205954;
XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
DE
XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
XX paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;
XX nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
XX bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX WO928475-A2.
XX 10-JUN-1999.
XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
XX 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
XX 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
XX
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX WO928475-A2.
XX 10-JUN-1999.
XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
XX 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
XX 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.

```

```

XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX Griffais R;
XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX Disclosure; Page 1813; 1755pp; English.
XX PCR primers AA201426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames
CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AA201425). These ORFs
CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis;
CC epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; perihepatitis; bartholinitis;
CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
CC diseases
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 795 CTGCAGGACTGACTGAACC 813
DB 1 CTGAAGGACCGACTGAGCC 19
RESULT 261
AA201622
ID AA201622 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AA201622;
XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
DE
XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
XX paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;
XX nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
XX bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX WO928475-A2.
XX 10-JUN-1999.
XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
XX 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
XX 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
XX
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX Griffais R;
XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX Disclosure; Page 1458; 1755pp; English.

```

CC PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames  
 CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs  
 CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines  
 CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also  
 CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is  
 CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as  
 CC conventional trachoma, nongonococcal urethritis, paratrachoma, and inclusion  
 CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,  
 CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, Bartholinitis;  
 CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.  
 CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these  
 CC diseases  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 807 CTGAACCTCGTACTGTGG 825  
 Db 1 CTGAACCTGGCATTGTGG 19  
 RESULT 262  
 AAX29926  
 ID AAX29926 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC AAX29926;  
 XX  
 DT 06-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
 DE Primer 128 for PDZ domain-containing protein genes.  
 KW PDZ domain; gene expression; human umbilical vascular endothelial cell;  
 KW HUVEC; stimulation; tumour necrosis factor; TNF; protein binding; PCR;  
 KW cell; proliferation disorder; cancer; primer; amplification; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO9907846-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 18-FEB-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 12-AUG-1998; 98WO-JP003603.  
 XX  
 PR 12-AUG-1997; 97JP-00230356.  
 PR 18-JUN-1998; 98JP-00189944.  
 XX  
 PA (CHUG-) CHUGAI RES INST MOLECULAR MEDICINE INC.  
 XX  
 PI Funahashi S, Miyata S;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1999-167423/14.  
 XX  
 PT Protein containing PDZ domain, whose expression is enhanced by TNF  
 PT stimulation - plays an important role in protein/protein interactions and  
 PT is used for screening for proteins for use in treatment of cell  
 PT proliferation disorders such as cancer.  
 XX  
 PS Example 2; Page 29; 240pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC This sequence represents a primer use to amplify and isolate clones which  
 CC encode new proteins containing PDZ domains whose expression in human  
 CC umbilical vascular endothelial cells (HUVEC) are enhanced by stimulation  
 CC with tumour necrosis factor (TNF) alpha. The new protein is used to  
 CC identify proteins which bind to it (particularly to the PDZ domains) and  
 CC the genes encoding them, for use in the treatment of cell proliferation  
 CC disorders such as cancer  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 473 GGAAGCTGGCATTCTCTCAG 491  
 Db 2 GGAATAGGCATTCTTCAG 20  
 RESULT 263  
 AAX94007/c  
 ID AAX94007 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAX94007;  
 XX  
 DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)  
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.  
 KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;  
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;  
 KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.  
 XX  
 PN WO9927105-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 03-JUN-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.  
 XX  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.  
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.  
 XX  
 PA (GEST ) GENSET.  
 XX  
 PI Griffais R;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1999-357842/30.  
 XX  
 PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.  
 XX  
 PS Page 1636; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames  
 CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae  
 CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as  
 CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in  
 CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema  
 CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading  
 CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584-AAY35879) can be used  
 CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae  
 CC nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,  
 CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising  
 CC epitope of C. pneumoniae  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 460 AGGAAGAGCTCCAGAACT 478  
 Db 20 AGGAAGAGCTCTCTAACT 2  
 RESULT 264  
 AAX91991/c  
 ID AAX91991 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAX91991;

```

XX DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
XX KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
XX KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX PN WO9927105-A2.
XX PD 03-JUN-1999.
XX XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
XX PF 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
XX PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
XX XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX PA Griffais R;
XX PI Griffais R;
XX XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX DR Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX PT Page 1476; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX PS
XX XX AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
XX CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
XX CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
XX CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
XX CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
XX CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
XX CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584-AAY35879) can be used
XX CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
XX CC nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
XX CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
XX CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX SQ Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 642 TCCTGCAACCGAGTGTTC 660
DB 20 TCCTACACCAAGTGTC 2

RESULT 265
AAX56049
ID AAX56049 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAX56049;
XX XX 23-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer for beta-actin.
XX KW Nuclear factor of activated T cells; NFATp; bone fracture; osteoporosis;
XX KW calcineurin interaction region; cartilage cell differentiation;
XX KW endochondral ossification; chondrosarcoma; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX KW osteoarthritis; osteosarcoma; fibrous sarcoma; chondroma; enchondroma;
XX KW PCR primer; beta-actin; ss.
XX OS Mus sp.
XX PN WO9961908-A1.

```

```

XX PD 02-DEC-1999.
XX XX 28-MAY-1999; 99WO-US011941.
XX PF 28-MAY-1998; 98US-00087139.
XX PR (HARD ) HARVARD COLLEGE.
XX PA Glimcher LH, Ranger AM;
XX PI WPI; 2000-086734/07.
XX DR Modulating growth or differentiation of cartilage cells useful for
XX PT treating chondrosarcoma, osteochondroma and arthritis in mammals.
XX XX Example 6; Page 57; 90pp; English.
XX CC PCR primers AAZ56049-256050 are used to amplify beta-actin from wild type
XX CC and NFATp/- cartilage cultures. The primers are used in the
XX CC identification of the role that NFATp plays in cartilage cell growth and
XX CC differentiation. The modulation of growth or differentiation of cartilage
XX CC can be carried out through contacting cells deficient in the NFAT family
XX CC genes, with a test compound. Modulating growth or differentiation of
XX CC cartilage cells can be achieved by contacting the cells with a modulator of
XX CC NFATp activity, where the modulator comprises a peptidic compound derived
XX CC from the calcineurin interacting region of NFATp. The methods of the
XX CC invention are useful for modulating the growth or differentiation of
XX CC cartilage cells and endochondral ossification useful for repairing bone
XX CC defects and fractures in mammals including humans, monkeys, dogs, cats,
XX CC mice etc. The compound that modulates cartilage cell growth and
XX CC differentiation is useful for diagnosing disorders such as
XX CC chondrosarcoma, osteochondroma, chondromyxoid fibroma, chondroma,
XX CC enchondroma, chondroblastoma, osteoblastoma, fibrous dysplasia, ossifying
XX CC fibroma, osteosarcoma or osteocartilaginous exostosis, which are
XX CC associated with a change (elevated, reduced or mutated) in the expression
XX CC of NFATp in cartilage cell. NFATp inhibitory compounds are useful for
XX CC treating disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis and
XX CC osteoporosis associated with cartilage degradation
XX XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX SQ Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 771 CTGGAGAGAGAGTGTGAGC 789
DB 1 CTGGAGAGAGAGCTATGAGC 19

RESULT 266
AAA41064
ID AAA41064 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAA41064;
XX XX 16-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Human TNFalpha antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 104703.
XX KW Antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; TNFalpha; cytokine; inhibit;
XX KW tumour necrosis factor alpha; inflammatory bowel disease; diabetes;
XX KW rheumatoid arthritis; infectious disease; multiple sclerosis; hepatitis;
XX KW pancreatitis; atopic dermatitis; allograft rejection; autoimmune disease;
XX KW inflammatory disease; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO200020645-A1.
XX PD 13-APR-2000.
XX XX

```

PF 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023205.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PR 05-OCT-1998; 98US-00166186.  
 PR 18-MAY-1999; 99US-00313932.  
 XX  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 PA Baker BF, Bennett CF, Butler MW, Shanahan WJ;  
 XX WPI; 2000-303808/26.  
 XX  
 XX Oligonucleotide for treating diseases associated with human tumor  
 PT necrosis factor- $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ ) such as, diabetes and rheumatoid  
 PT arthritis, comprises nucleotide sequence complementary to intron of  
 PT nucleic acid encoding TNF- $\alpha$ .  
 XX  
 XX Example 22; Page 101; 283pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide sequence which  
 CC targets a region of the human tumor necrosis factor  $\alpha$  (TNF $\alpha$ )  
 CC nucleotide sequence. TNF $\alpha$  is an important cytokine that plays a role  
 CC in host defence. It is produced mainly in macrophages and monocytes in  
 CC response to infection, invasion, injury or inflammation. Overexpression  
 CC of TNF $\alpha$  can result in disease states, particularly in infectious,  
 CC inflammatory and autoimmune diseases. The invention relates to antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides, such as that represented by the present sequence which  
 CC are capable of modulating the TNF $\alpha$  gene expression. The  
 CC oligonucleotides optionally have a phosphorothioate backbone, and may  
 CC also optionally contain at least one 2'-O-methoxyethyl modification. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for modulating the expression of human  
 CC TNF $\alpha$  in cells and tissues, reducing a human cell inflammatory  
 CC response, reducing the blood glucose level in a human and treating a  
 CC human having a disease or condition associated with TNF $\alpha$ . Examples of  
 CC diseases associated with TNF $\alpha$  include diabetes, inflammatory bowel  
 CC disease, multiple sclerosis, pancreatitis, rheumatoid arthritis,  
 CC infectious disease, hepatitis, atopic dermatitis or allograft rejection.  
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating the  
 CC function of a selected nucleic acid sequence in adipose tissue  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 743 AGCCTGGCTCCTTAAGGAG 761  
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 2 AGCCTTGGCCCTTAAGAG 20

RESULT 267  
 AAZ49574  
 ID AAZ49574 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.  
 AC AAZ49574;  
 XX  
 XX 07-APR-2000 (first entry)  
 DT Reverse primer for PCR mapping studies of human MP-7 gene.  
 XX  
 XX PCR primer; human myocardium protein-7; MP-7; congestive heart failure;  
 KW cardiovascular disorder; cardiomyopathy; PCR mapping study; ss.  
 KW Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO967387-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 29-DEC-1999.  
 PD  
 XX 24-JUN-1999; 99WO-US014307.  
 PF  
 XX 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090579P.  
 PR  
 XX 29-SEP-1998; 98US-00163284.  
 PR

PR 02-MAR-1999; 99US-00261759.  
 XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.  
 PA Khodadoust M;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2000-136984/12.  
 DR Novel myocardium protein-7 polynucleotides, used to modulate a variety of  
 XX cellular processes.  
 PT  
 PT Example 2; Page 94; 116pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present sequence is the reverse PCR primer designed from 3'UTR  
 CC sequence of myocardium protein-7 (MP-7). This was used in PCR mapping  
 CC studies to determine the chromosomal localisation of MP-7 gene. Specific  
 CC amplification was carried on human and hamster cell line DNA. MP-7 is  
 CC used to modulate a variety of cellular processes e.g. modulating the  
 CC activity of proteins involved in cardiovascular disorders like congestive  
 CC heart failure or cardiomyopathy  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 263 CAGCAGCACCTTCAGAAAG 281  
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 1 CAGCAGCACCTTCACAGAG 19

RESULT 268  
 AAA78302  
 ID AAA78302 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AAA78302;  
 AC  
 XX 16-NOV-2000 (first entry)  
 DT Human Ig H chain sequencing primer SHHR-12.  
 XX  
 XX Antirheumatic agent; immunoglobulin M; IGM; apoptosis inducer;  
 KW immunosuppression; autoimmune disease; treatment; rheumatism;  
 KW anti-Fas antibody; primer; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX JP2000154149-A.  
 PN  
 XX 06-JUN-2000.  
 PD  
 XX 17-SEP-1999; 99JP-00263984.  
 PF  
 XX 18-SEP-1998; 98JP-00264598.  
 PR (SANY ) SANKYO CO LTD.  
 PA  
 XX WPI; 2000-454476/40.  
 DR  
 XX Anti-human Fas humanizing antibody-containing antirheumatic agents.  
 PT  
 XX Example 4; Page 21; 109pp; Japanese.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention relates to antirheumatic agents which comprise as  
 CC active ingredients an immunoglobulin M (IgM) protein. The IgM protein  
 CC does not include a J segment, has apoptosis inducing activity, and  
 CC consists of a light and heavy chain polypeptide produced synthetically.  
 CC The agents of the invention exhibit antirheumatic and immunosuppressive  
 CC activity and can be used to treat autoimmune diseases, especially  
 CC rheumatism. The IgM molecule used in the invention has human Fas-antigen  
 CC binding properties. Included in the invention are nucleotide sequences of  
 CC the IgM light and heavy chains (see AAA78267-A78272) and the



CC corresponding protein sequences (see AAB12913-B12918 and AAB12919), and  
 CC nucleotide sequences of the humanised anti-human Fas Ig CH11 (see  
 CC AAA78202-A78206) and protein sequences (see AAB12908-B12910). Also  
 CC included are anti-human Fas antibody CDR peptides (AAB12902-B12907).  
 CC Primers specific for the anti-human Fas antibody, light, heavy and kappa  
 CC chains used in the invention are represented by sequences AAA78213-  
 CC A78266. Primers used for sequencing the human Ig DNA used in the  
 CC invention are represented by sequences AAA78277-A78318 and AAA78335-  
 CC A78337, while humanised anti-Fas Ig DNA sequencing primers are  
 CC represented by sequences AAA78321-A78334 and AAA78338-A78367. Primer  
 CC sequences AAA78207-A78212 are specific for murine Ig DNA, and are used in  
 CC the production of the agent of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 445 AGCCAGATCCCTCCAGGA 463  
 |||||  
 Db 2 ATCCAGAGCCTTGACGGA 20

RESULT 269  
 AAC93175  
 ID AAC93175 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAC93175;  
 XX  
 DT 15-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human STAT3 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:26.  
 XX  
 KW Human; mouse; STAT3; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide;  
 KW modulation; signal transducer and activator of transcription;  
 KW DNA-binding protein; signal transduction; inhibition; apoptosis;  
 KW inflammatory disease; cancer; antiinflammatory; antirheumatic;  
 KW cytostatic; immunostimulatory; rheumatoid arthritis; leukaemia; myeloma;  
 KW melanoma; lymphoma; diagnosis; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.

OS  
 PN WO200061602-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 19-OCT-2000.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PF 06-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009054.  
 XX  
 PR 08-APR-1999; 99US-00288461.  
 XX  
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Karras JG;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-619223/59.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PT New antisense compound for inhibiting the expression of signal transducer  
 PT and activator of transcription 3 (STAT3) in cells or tissues and treating  
 PT diseases or condition associated with STAT3, such as rheumatoid arthritis  
 PT and cancer.  
 XX  
 PS Example 2; Page 46; 104pp; English.

CC The present invention describes an antisense compound (I), 8 to 30  
 CC nucleobases in length, that is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule  
 CC encoding STAT3 (Signal Transducer and Activator of Transcription) and  
 CC which inhibits the expression of it. (i) has antiinflammatory,  
 CC antirheumatic, cytostatic and immunostimulatory activities. (ii) is used  
 CC for inhibiting the expression of STAT3 in cells or tissues, treating an  
 CC animal having a disease or condition associated with STAT3 or a human  
 CC having a disease or condition characterised by a reduction in apoptosis,  
 CC and inducing apoptosis in a cell. Diseases or conditions that are treated

CC are rheumatoid arthritis, cancer of the breast, prostate, brain, head  
 CC and/or neck, leukaemia, myeloma, melanoma or lymphoma. (i) can also be  
 CC used for diagnostic methods in detecting and determining the role of  
 CC STAT3 in various cell functions, physiological processes and conditions  
 CC and for diagnosing the conditions associated with expression of STAT3.  
 CC (i) can be used alone or with other drugs as an immunostimulator. (ii) is  
 CC used in sandwich and colourimetric assays, involving enzyme conjugation  
 CC and radiolabeling and is used in diagnostic kits. AAC93150 encodes human  
 CC STAT3 and AAC93231 encodes mouse STAT3 as given in the exemplification of  
 CC the present invention. AAC93151 to AAC93230 and AAC93232 to AAC93299  
 CC represent STAT3 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotides, and AAC93300  
 CC represents a mismatch control oligonucleotide which are used in example  
 CC from the present invention  
 XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 876 TCCATTGAGGTCTTCGATG 894  
 |||||  
 Db 2 TCCATTGAGATCTTCGATG 20

RESULT 270  
 AAD14791  
 ID AAD14791 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAD14791;  
 XX  
 DT 01-NOV-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha antisense oligo ISIS #116632.  
 XX  
 KW Human; glycogen synthase Kinase 3 alpha; antidiabetic; cytostatic;  
 KW antisense therapy; diabetes; hyperproliferative disorder; inflammation;  
 KW neurological disorder; tumour; haematopoietic disorder; infection;  
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; developmental disorder; antisense;  
 KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"  
 FT modified\_base 1..5  
 FT /tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"  
 FT modified\_base 2  
 FT /tag= d  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c  
 FT modified\_base 9  
 FT /tag= e  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c  
 FT modified\_base 10  
 FT /tag= f  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c  
 FT modified\_base 11  
 FT /tag= g  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c  
 FT modified\_base 15  
 FT /tag= h  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c  
 FT modified\_base 16..20  
 FT /tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"  
 FT modified\_base 18

```
FT FT /*tag= i
FT FT /mod_base= m5c
FT FT 20
FT FT modified_base
FT FT /*tag= j
FT FT /mod_base= m5c
XX XX WO200152865-A1.
XX XX 26-JUL-2001.
XX XX
XX XX 16-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US001411.
XX XX
XX XX 21-JAN-2000; 2000US-00488856.
XX XX
XX XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX XX
XX XX Monia BP, McKay R, Butler MM, Wyatt JR;
XX XX WPI; 2001-442247/47.
XX XX
XX XX Antisense compound 8 to 30 nucleobases in length comprising a compound
XX XX that is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding glycogen synthase
XX XX kinase 3 alpha, useful for the treatment of e.g. diabetes and
XX XX hyperproliferative disorders.
XX XX
XX XX Example 15; Page 83; 115pp; English.
XX XX
XX XX The invention relates to an antisense compound 8 to 30 nucleobases in
XX XX length targeted to a nucleic acid encoding glycogen synthase kinase 3
XX XX alpha. The antisense compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits
XX XX the expression of glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha. The antisense
XX XX compound is useful for the treatment of a diseases associated with
XX XX glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha such as diabetes, a neurological
XX XX disorder, a haematopoietic disorder, a hyperproliferative disorder or a
XX XX developmental disorder. The antisense compounds may also be used
XX XX prophylactically to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour
XX XX formation. The present sequence is a phosphorothioate antisense
XX XX oligonucleotide targeted to human glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha DNA
XX XX
XX XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX XX
XX XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
XX XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX XX
XX XX 204 CTGGGTCCCGAGCCCTCTC 222
XX XX |||||
XX XX 2 CTGGGTCCCGAGATCGC 20
XX XX
XX XX RESULT 271
XX XX AAF80636/c
XX XX ID AAF80636 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX XX
XX XX AAF80636;
XX XX
XX XX 02-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX XX
XX XX Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #10.
XX XX
XX XX Antisense; mdm2; hyperproliferation; cancer; psoriasis; ss.
XX XX
XX XX Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX XX US6184212-B1.
XX XX
XX XX 06-FEB-2001.
XX XX
XX XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.
XX XX
XX XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048610.
XX XX
XX XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX XX
```

```
XX XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowse LM;
XX XX WPI; 2001-190948/19.
XX XX
XX XX Novel antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic
XX XX acid molecule encoding human mdm-2 useful for modulating the expression
XX XX of human mdm-2 and reducing hyperproliferation of human cells.
XX XX
XX XX Example 2; Col 20; 77pp; English.
XX XX
XX XX The present invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases
XX XX in length targeted to nucleobases 1-308 of the 5' untranslated region,
XX XX 1776-1806 of the translation termination codon region or 1818-2370 of the
XX XX 3' untranslated region of a nucleic acid molecule encoding human mdm-2.
XX XX The invention is useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells,
XX XX modulating the expression of mdm2 in human cells or tissues or in vitro.
XX XX The hyperproliferative disorder includes cancer or psoriasis
XX XX
XX XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX XX
XX XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
XX XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX XX
XX XX 465 GAGCTCCAGGAACCTGGCA 483
XX XX |||||
XX XX 20 GATCTACAGGACTTGTA 2
XX XX
XX XX RESULT 272
XX XX AAD07541/c
XX XX ID AAD07541 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX XX
XX XX AAD07541;
XX XX
XX XX 10-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX XX
XX XX Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide (ISIS #16515).
XX XX
XX XX Human; mdm2 inhibitor; Gene therapy; cell proliferation; therapeutic;
XX XX tumour; prophylaxis; antisense; ss.
XX XX
XX XX Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX XX modified_base 1..20
XX XX /*tag= a
XX XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX XX modified_base 1..6
XX XX /*tag= b
XX XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX XX /note= "2'-methoxyethoxy residues"
XX XX modified_base 1
XX XX /*tag= c
XX XX /mod_base= m5c
XX XX modified_base 4..5
XX XX /*tag= d
XX XX /mod_base= m5c
XX XX modified_base 15..20
XX XX /*tag= e
XX XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX XX /note= "2'-methoxyethoxy residues"
XX XX modified_base 20
XX XX /*tag= f
XX XX /mod_base= m5c
XX XX
XX XX US6238921-B1.
XX XX
XX XX 29-MAY-2001.
XX XX
XX XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048610.
XX XX
```

```

XX PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP;
XX XX WPI; 2001-366477/38.
XX DR New oligonucleotides 16506, 16507, 16518, 16520, 16521, 16522 and 16524,
XX PT which inhibits human mdm2 expression, useful for inhibiting, diagnosing
XX PT or treating abnormal proliferative conditions associated with mdm2.
XX XX
XX PS Example 2; Col 16; 19pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to compositions and methods for modulating
XX CC the expression of human mdm2 gene, a naturally present cellular gene
XX CC implicated in abnormal cell proliferation and tumour formation. The
XX CC invention also provides antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to
XX CC the mdm2 gene and are capable of inhibiting the expression of mdm2 gene.
XX CC The oligonucleotides are useful in diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis
XX CC and as research reagents. They are especially useful for inhibiting,
XX CC diagnosing and treating abnormal proliferative conditions associated with
XX CC mdm2. The method is useful for detecting and determining the role of mdm2
XX CC expression in various cell functions and physiological processes and
XX CC conditions, and for diagnosing conditions associated with mdm2
XX CC expression. The present sequence is human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide
XX CC (ISIS #16515) with a phosphorothioate backbone. This sequence is
XX CC targeted to the coding region of the mdm-2 gene
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
    Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
    Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 465 GAGCTCCAGGAAGTGGCA 483
Db 20 GATCTACAGGAAGTGGTA 2
    |||||
    |||||

RESULT 273
AAH45766
ID AAH45766 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAH45766;
XX DT 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human E2F-2 gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 18.
XX XX Nucleic acid amplification; adapter DNA; human; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN WO200138572-A1.
XX PD 31-MAY-2001.
XX PF 16-NOV-2000; 2000WO-JP008073.
XX PR 19-NOV-1999; 99JP-00330726.
XX PR 25-JUL-2000; 2000JP-00224663.
XX XX (TAKI ) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
XX PI Aoyagi K, Sasaki H, Terada M, Mineno J, Asada K, Kato I;
XX XX WPI; 2001-355947/37.
XX XX
XX PT Amplifying nucleic acids with base sequences of mRNAs in sample while
XX PT sustaining the ratio among them used to monitor mRNA expression,
XX PT applicable in producing e.g. cRNA library and DNA microarrays.

```

```

XX PS Example 1; Page 53; 67pp; Japanese.
XX CC The present invention describes a method of amplifying nucleic acids,
XX CC involving forming a single-stranded DNA to an mRNA in a sample with a
XX CC primer, synthesising a DNA strand complementary to the single-stranded
XX CC DNA to form a double-stranded DNA, adding a single or double-stranded
XX CC adapter DNA to the double-stranded DNA, and amplifying the DNA strand
XX CC using a second primer with a nucleic acid sequence in the adapter DNA.
XX CC This can be used to amplify nucleic acids to monitor mRNA expression,
XX CC which is applicable in producing e.g. cRNA libraries, cDNA libraries, DNA
XX CC microarrays or membrane arrays in gene engineering and gene expression
XX CC analysis, and in drug development and health maintenance and management.
XX CC The present sequence is a PCR primer described in the exemplification of
XX CC the invention
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
    Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
    Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 607 TGGACGTGGCCATCTCAAC 625
Db 1 TGGACTTGGCCACTCACC 19
    |||||
    |||||

RESULT 274
AAS29251/c
ID AAS29251 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAS29251;
XX DT 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide 16515.
XX XX
XX KW Human; mdm2; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis;
XX KW atherosclerosis; tumour; cytostatic; anti psoriatic;
XX KW anti arteriosclerotic; vasotropic; antisense; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "OTHER= All phosphorothioate linkages,
XX FT additionally bases 1-6 and bases 15-20 are 2'-O-
XX FT methoxyethyl bases, and bases 7-14 are deoxynucleotides"
XX XX
XX PN US2001016575-A1.
XX PD 23-AUG-2001.
XX PF 02-JAN-2001; 2001US-00752983.
XX PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
XX PR 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.
XX XX (MIRA/) MIRAGLIA L J.
XX PA (NERO/) NERO P.
XX PA (GRAH/) GRAHAM M J.
XX PA (MONI/) MONIA B P.
XX PA (COWS/) COWSERT L M.
XX XX
XX PI Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowsert LM;
XX XX WPI; 2001-535565/59.
XX XX
XX PT An antisense compound, useful for treating e.g. cancer, comprises
XX PT nucleobases targeted a region (e.g. translation termination codon region)
XX PT of a nucleic acid encoding human mdm2.

```

```

XX PS Example 2; Page 11; 81pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds, 8-30 nucleobases in
XX CC length targeted to the 5' untranslated region, translation termination
XX CC codon region, 3' untranslated region, coding region or translation start
XX CC site of a nucleic acid encoding human mdm2, where the antisense compound
XX CC modulates the expression of human mdm2. The antisense oligonucleotides of
XX CC the invention are useful for encoding human mdm2 and for inhibiting the
XX CC expression of human mdm2. They may be used for treating an animal having
XX CC a disease or condition associated with amplification of mdm2 gene or
XX CC overexpression of mdm2 e.g. a hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer
XX CC (blood, brain, breast, lung, or a soft tissue cancer) and psoriasis,
XX CC fibrosis, atherosclerosis or restenosis, tumours, colorectal carcinoma
XX CC and chronic myelogenous leukemia. The antisense compound may be
XX CC administered with a chemotherapeutic agent to overcome drug resistance.
XX CC The antisense compound reduces hyperproliferation of human cells. The
XX CC method, which involves the use of the antisense compound, is also useful
XX CC for detecting the role of mdm2 expression in various cell functions and
XX CC physiological processes and useful in both clinical research and
XX CC diagnostic tools. AAS29242-AA29507 represent the human mdm2 antisense
XX CC oligonucleotides of the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 465 GAGCTCCAGGAAGCTGGCA 483
Db 20 GATCTACAGGAAGCTGGTA 2

RESULT 275
AAH42050/C
ID AAH42050 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAH42050;
XX DT 05-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Follicular conjunctivitis related adenoviral DNA PCR primer #11.
XX KW Follicular conjunctivitis; antiserum; antiviral; vaccine; infection;
XX KW PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Mastadenovirus.
XX PN JP2001095583-A.
XX PD 10-APR-2001.
XX PF 30-SEP-1999; 99JP-00278661.
XX PR 30-SEP-1999; 99JP-00278661.
XX PA (ITON/) ITO N.
XX DR WPI; 2001-341249/36.
XX PT New adenovirus for the prevention and treatment of Ad infection.
XX PS Example 1; Page 7; 45pp; Japanese.
XX CC The present invention describes an adenovirus which is separated from the
XX CC conjunctiva of a follicular conjunctivitis patient and neutralised weakly
XX CC by an antiserum against the type 8 or type 9 prototype of adenovirus but
XX CC is not neutralized by the type 1-7 prototype or the type 10, 11, 14, 19,
XX CC 22, 34, 35, 37, 40 or 41 prototype. The adenovirus causes congestion in
XX CC the conjunctiva and follicular conjunctivitis, and the method of the
XX CC invention is used for their prevention

```

```

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 470 CCAGGAAGCTGGCAATTCCT 488
Db 20 CCAGGAATTCACATCCCT 2

RESULT 276
AAD36641/C
ID AAD36641 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAD36641;
XX DT 09-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human Her-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #128515.
XX KW Human; epidermal growth factor receptor; hyperproliferative disease;
XX KW Her1; antisense; prophylaxis; psoriasis; phosphorothioate backbone;
XX KW tumour; cancer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..15
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 2
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 9
FT /*tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 11
FT /*tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 14
FT /*tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 15
FT /*tag= h
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 18
FT /*tag= i
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX PN WO200226758-A1.
XX PD 04-APR-2002.
XX PF 28-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US030551.
XX PR 29-SEP-2000; 2000US-00676610.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Bennett CF, Wyatt JR, Freier SM;
XX DR WPI; 2002-394234/42.

```

XX Novel antisense oligonucleotide that specifically hybridizes with and  
PT inhibits nucleic acid encoding epidermal growth factor receptor, useful  
PT for treating hyperproliferative disease such as cancer or psoriasis.  
XX  
PS Claim 1; Page 47; 169pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to a  
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding human epidermal growth factor receptor  
CC (Her-1) to inhibit its expression. The antisense compounds are useful for  
CC treating diseases or conditions associated with Her-1 such as  
CC hyperproliferative diseases especially cancer (lung, ovarian, colon or  
CC prostate cancer) and psoriasis. They are also useful as research  
CC reagents, diagnostics, therapeutics, kits and prophylactically e.g. to  
CC prevent or delay tumour formation. The present sequence is an antisense  
CC oligonucleotide targetted to human Her-1  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 679 CAGATGGATCTGCACCCG 697  
DB 20 CAGATGGATGTGAACCCG 2  
RESULT 277  
AAS96792  
ID AAS96792 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
AC AAS96792;  
XX  
XX 26-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
DT  
DE Human STAT3 antisense phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide #25.  
XX  
XX STAT3; human; signal transducer and activator of transcription; ss; STAT;  
XX antisense gene therapy; Fas-mediated apoptosis; inflammatory disease;  
XX autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis; cancer; breast; prostate; head;  
XX neck; brain; leukaemia; myeloma; melanoma; lymphoma; apoptosis;  
XX antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;  
XX cytostatic.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
XX US2001029250-A1.  
PN  
PD 11-OCT-2001.  
XX  
XX 11-JAN-2001; 2001US-00758881.  
PF  
XX 08-APR-1999; 99US-00288461.  
XX  
PR 06-APR-2000; 2000WO-US0009054.  
XX  
XX (KARR/) KARRAS J G.  
PA  
XX  
XX Karras JG;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2002-009991/01.  
DR  
XX Novel antisense compound useful for treating and diagnosing inflammatory  
PT diseases and cancers, is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding  
PT signal transducer and activator of transcription proteins.  
XX  
XX Example 2; Page 13; 21pp; English.  
PS  
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targetted to a nucleic acid  
CC molecule encoding a signal transducer and activator of transcription  
CC (STAT) protein, specifically STAT3, where the antisense compounds inhibit  
CC the expression of STAT3. The antisense sequences are useful for

CC inhibiting the expression of STAT3 in cells or tissues, inducing Fas-  
CC mediated apoptosis in cells, and sensitising cells to apoptosis. They are  
CC also useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition  
CC associated with STAT3. These disorders include inflammatory or autoimmune  
CC disease, particularly rheumatoid arthritis, cancers, such as those of the  
CC breast, prostate, brain and head and neck and leukaemias, myelomas,  
CC melanomas and lymphomas. Also treatable are human diseases or conditions  
CC characterised by a reduction in apoptosis or an insensitivity to  
CC apoptotic signals. The sequences of the invention can be used in clinical  
CC research, for detecting and determining the role of STAT3 in various cell  
CC functions and physiological processes and for diagnosing conditions  
CC associated with the expression of STAT3. The sequences represent cDNA  
CC encoding human STAT3 and human STAT3 oligonucleotides  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 876 TCCATTGAGGTCCCTGCATG 894

DB 2 TCCATTGAGATCTGCATG 20

RESULT 278  
AAS97928  
ID AAS97928 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAS97928;

XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX Murine SAC1 gene-specific oligonucleotide PCR primer #481.

XX Human; mouse; SAC1; carbohydrate; sweetener; ethanol; alcoholism; ss;  
KW obesity; diabetes; transgenic embryo; body tissue; body fluid; pancreas;  
KW blood; tongue; PCR primer; anorectic; antidiabetic; gene therapy;  
KW protein replacement therapy.

XX Mus sp.

XX WO2000183749-A2.

XX 08-NOV-2001.

XX 25-APR-2001; 2001WO-US013387.

XX 28-APR-2000; 2000US-0200794P.

XX 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0221419P.

XX 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0247443P.

XX (WARN ) WARNER LAMBERT CO.

XX (MONE-) MONELL CHEM SENSES CENT.

XX Bachmanov AA, Beauchamp GK, Chatterjee A, De Jong PJ, Li S, Li X;

XX Ohnen JD, Reed DR, Ross D, Tordoff MG;

XX WPI; 2002-075162/10.

XX Novel isolated polypeptide comprising variant form of mouse or human SAC1

XX polypeptide, and is associated with altered preference for carbohydrates

XX or other sweeteners, useful for preventing obesity, diabetes, alcoholism.

XX Claim 14; Page 93; 239pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide, comprising a variant

XX form of mouse or human SAC1 polypeptide. The variant form is associated

XX with altered preference for carbohydrates, other sweeteners or ethanol.

XX The polypeptide and its associated DNA sequence can be produced by

XX recombinant techniques and is useful for preventing obesity, diabetes or

XX alcoholism associated with SAC1 expression. The sequences are useful in

XX screening for drugs and sweeteners. Recombinant cell lines and transgenic



PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX Bennett CF, Freier SM, Watt AT;  
 XX WPI; 2002-616513/66.  
 XX  
 PT Novel antisense compounds useful for inhibiting gene expression of human  
 PT phospholipase A2, group VI and for treating diseases associated with  
 PT expression of phospholipase A2, group VI.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 1; Col 45; 72pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention relates to novel antisense compounds which inhibit  
 CC the expression of phospholipase A2 (PLA2), group VI (Ca2+-independent).  
 CC The invention is useful for inhibiting the expression of PLA2, group VI  
 CC (Ca2+-independent) in human cells or tissues and for treating an animal,  
 CC particularly a human suspected of having or being prone to a disease or  
 CC condition associated with expression of human PLA2, group VI (Ca2+-  
 CC independent). It is useful for diagnostics, therapeutics and as research  
 CC reagent, e.g. prophylactically to prevent or delay infection, tumour  
 CC formation or inflammation. The present DNA sequence is an antisense  
 CC oligonucleotide targetted to human PLA2, group VI (Ca2+-independent) DNA  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 404 CTGCTCCAGCAGGCTC 422  
 DB 2 CCAGCTCCACGAGATC 20  
 RESULT 281  
 AAD35073  
 ID AAD35073 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAD35073;  
 XX  
 DT 25-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human Stat3 antisense oligonucleotide #7.  
 XX  
 KW Human; signal transducer and activator of transcription 3; ischaemia;  
 KW immune response; Stat3; coronary atherosclerosis; vascular occlusion;  
 KW hypoxia; stroke; angiogenesis; myocardial infarction; hypoglycaemia;  
 KW inflammation; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cardiac arrest;  
 KW insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; emphysema; trauma; scleroderma;  
 KW shock; chronic active hepatitis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;  
 KW nitrogen necrosis; proliferative angiopathy; autoimmune thyroiditis;  
 KW Sjogren's syndrome; multiple sclerosis; Addison's disease; epilepsy;  
 KW polymyositis; rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune infertility; anaemia;  
 KW proliferative disease; Grave's disease; ulcerative colitis; sarcoma;  
 KW carcinoma; degenerative disorder; gene therapy; growth deficiency;  
 KW cirrhosis; hypoproliferative disorder; lesion; antisense; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200220032-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 14-MAR-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028254.  
 XX  
 PR 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-0231212P.  
 XX  
 PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.  
 PA (UYSF-) UNIV SOUTH FLORIDA.  
 XX  
 PI Yu H, Fardoll D, Jove R, Dalton W;  
 XX WPI; 2002-362218/39.  
 DR

XX Modulating angiogenesis and an immune response in an individual, for  
 PT treating a hypoxic or ischemic condition, comprises administering a  
 PT compound that modulates the activity of a signal transducer and activator  
 PT of transcription 3.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 32; 94pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a method of modulating angiogenesis and immune  
 CC response. Method involves administering to an individual a compound that  
 CC modulate the activity of signal transducer and activator of transcription  
 CC 3 (Stat3). Modulating angiogenesis is useful for treating or preventing  
 CC hypoxic or ischaemic condition or disorder which is the result of stroke,  
 CC ischaemia, coronary atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, inflammation,  
 CC tissue ischaemia in the lower extremities, infarction, trauma, vascular  
 CC occlusion, prenatal or postnatal oxygen deprivation, suffocation, shock,  
 CC chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, choking, asphyxia, hypoglycaemia,  
 CC epilepsy, emphysema, adult respiratory distress syndrome, cardiac arrest,  
 CC nitrogen necrosis, proliferative angiopathy e.g. diabetic microangiopathy  
 CC with neovascularisation. Suppressing an immune response is useful for  
 CC ameliorating a symptom of an autoimmune disease such as systemic lupus  
 CC erythematosus, multiple sclerosis, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus,  
 CC Sjogren's syndrome, scleroderma, polymyositis, chronic active hepatitis,  
 CC mixed connective tissue disease, primary biliary cirrhosis, pernicious  
 CC anaemia, autoimmune thyroiditis, idiopathic Addison's disease, vitiligo,  
 CC gluten-sensitive enteropathy, autoimmune neutropenia, myasthenia gravis,  
 CC idiopathic thrombocytopenia purpura, Grave's disease, Goodpasture's  
 CC disease, rheumatoid arthritis, cirrhosis, pemphigus vulgaris, autoimmune  
 CC infertility, bullous pemphigoid, discoid lupus, ulcerative colitis and  
 CC dense deposit disease. The method is useful in preventing or treating  
 CC specific proliferative and oncogenic disease which includes sarcomas and  
 CC carcinomas e.g., bladder carcinoma, colon carcinoma, chronic leukaemia,  
 CC fibrosarcoma, liposarcoma, degenerative disorders, growth deficiency,  
 CC hypoproliferative disorders, physical trauma, lesions and wounds. The  
 CC method is also used in gene therapy. The present sequence is human Stat3  
 CC antisense oligonucleotide  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 876 TCCATTGAGTCTGTCATG 894  
 DB 2 TCCATTGAGTCTGTCATG 20  
 RESULT 282  
 AAL41518/c  
 ID AAL41518 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAL41518;  
 XX  
 DT 05-DEC-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligonucleotide initiator SEQ ID No 7.  
 XX  
 KW Cytostatic; cancer; Slug gene; mesenchymal cancer cell; leukaemia;  
 KW sarcoma; antitumour agent; antisense therapy; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Unidentified.  
 XX  
 PN WO200259361-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 01-AUG-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 23-JAN-2002; 2002WO-ES000026.  
 XX  
 PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001ES-00000151.  
 XX  
 PA (UYSA-) UNIV SALAMANCA OTRI.  
 PA (CNSJ ) CONSEJO SUPERIOR INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIF.

XX Sanchez Garcia I, Orfao De Matos A, Perez Losada J;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2002-691533/74.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Detecting cancerous cells, useful for diagnosis and prognosis, comprises  
 PT measuring abnormally high expression of the Slug gene or its protein.  
 PT  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; Page 55; 61pp; Spanish.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to a method for detecting cancerous cells in a  
 CC vertebrate sample. The method comprises determining aberrant expression  
 CC of the Slug gene, relative to a normal control sample. The method is used  
 CC to detect (for diagnosis, monitoring progression and detection of  
 CC residual disease after treatment) mesenchymal cancer cells (leukaemia or  
 CC sarcoma) in humans. Agents that inhibit Slug (at DNA, RNA or protein  
 CC levels) are potential antitumour agents. The polynucleotides of the  
 CC invention can be used in antisense therapy. This polynucleotide sequence  
 CC represents an oligonucleotide relating to the Slug gene of the invention  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 7 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 513 AGTTGGCATTGGGAGTC 531  
 DB 19 AGTTGGCTTTTGGAGGC 1  
 RESULT 283  
 ABZ91426  
 ID ABZ91426 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABZ91426;  
 XX  
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
 XX  
 KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
 KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200285308-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
 XX  
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
 PT ubiquinone.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6668; 872pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,  
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 12 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 596 CCGGTGGCGGTGACGTG 614  
 DB 1 CCGGTGGCAGGTGAGGTG 19  
 RESULT 284  
 ABZ88173/c  
 ID ABZ88173 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABZ88173;  
 XX  
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
 XX  
 KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
 KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200285308-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
 XX  
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
 PT ubiquinone.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3415; 872pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a



CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of adenosine  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 464 AGAGCTCCAGGACTTGGC 482  
Db 19 AGAGCTCCGCGAGCTTGGC 1

RESULT 285  
ABZ91000  
ID ABZ91000 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABZ91000;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200285308-A2.

PN 31-OCT-2002.

PD 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

PF 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PR (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6242; 872bp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 317 AGACTGCAGAGAGCTGTG 335  
Db 2 AAAGCGCAGAGAGCTGTG 20

RESULT 286  
ABZ90811  
ID ABZ90811 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABZ90811;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200285308-A2.

PN 31-OCT-2002.

PD 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

PF 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PR (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6053; 872bp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, antiallergic, hypotensive,  
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 432 CCGCTAGCTCAAGCCAG 450  
 Db 2 CCGCTCTCCAAAGCCAG 20  
 |||||  
 |||||

RESULT 287  
 ABZ91001  
 ID ABZ91001 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABZ91001;  
 XX  
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200285308-A2.  
 FN  
 XX 31-OCT-2002.  
 PD  
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
 PF  
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
 PR  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
 PT ubiquinone.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6243; 872pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, antiallergic, hypotensive,  
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 322 GCAGAGAGCTGTGGAGCA 340  
 Db 1 GCAGAGAGCTGTGATGA 19  
 |||||  
 |||||

RESULT 288  
 ABZ85305  
 ID ABZ85305 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABZ85305;  
 XX  
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200285308-A2.  
 FN  
 XX 31-OCT-2002.  
 PD  
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
 PF  
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
 PR  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
 PT ubiquinone.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 547; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 4 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 925 GGACTTTCAGGTTTGT 943  
Db 2 GTACTTGAAGTTTGT 20

RESULT 289  
ABZ88125/c  
ID ABZ88125 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABZ88125;  
XX  
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
XX  
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200285308-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
XX  
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
XX  
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
XX

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3367; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 864 GATGAGCCCACTCCATTG 882  
Db 19 GATGAACCTACTCCATTG 1

RESULT 290  
ABZ90554  
ID ABZ90554 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABZ90554;  
XX  
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
XX  
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200285308-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
XX  
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
XX  
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
XX

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5796; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
 CC 5', intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine or  
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pat\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 800 GGACTGACTGACACCTGGT 818  
 |||||  
 DB 2 GAACCTACTGCACCTGGT 20

## RESULT 291

ACC82818  
 ID ACC82818 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACC82818;  
 XX  
 DT 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PLA2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 127988.  
 XX  
 KW Human; phospholipase A2; PLA2; calcium dependent phospholipase A2;  
 KW PLA2G5; hVPLA2; hPLA2-10; therapy; autoimmune disorder; prophylaxis;  
 KW inflammatory disorder; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.

Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-methycytidines"  
 FT modified\_base 1..5  
 FT /tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2-methoxyethyl nucleotides"  
 FT modified\_base 16..20  
 FT /tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2-methoxyethyl nucleotides"

WO2003038050-A2.

08-MAY-2003.

28-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US034654.

01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00016149.

(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Bennett CP, Wyatt JR;  
 XX WPI; 2003-430513/40.  
 DR  
 XX  
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating phospholipase A2 group V  
 PT gene expression, particularly useful for treating an autoimmune disorder  
 PT or an inflammatory disorder.  
 XX  
 PS Example 15; Page 75; 99pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods  
 CC for modulating phospholipase A2 (PLA2) group V gene expression. PLA2 is  
 CC also known as calcium dependent phospholipase A2, PLA2G5, hVPLA2 and  
 CC hPLA2-10. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for treating an animal  
 CC having a disease or conditions associated with PLA2 group V, e.g. an  
 CC autoimmune disorder or an inflammatory disorder. It is also useful for  
 CC modulating PLA2 group V. The antisense compounds are also useful for  
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.  
 CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human  
 CC PLA2 DNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 857 CACTGGTCATGAGCCCAAC 875  
 |||||  
 DB 1 CAGTGGTCATGAGCCCAAC 19

## RESULT 292

AAD55922/c  
 ID AAD55922 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAD55922;  
 XX  
 DT 07-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human nestin gene amplifying reverse RT-PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 KW Adipose-derived stem cell; ADSC; transgene; cell therapy; gene therapy;  
 KW primer; reverse transcription; RT; PCR; nestin; human; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

FN WO2003022988-A2.

PD 20-MAR-2003.

PF 31-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US024374.

PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-00952522.

XX (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.

XX Hedrick MH, Katz AJ, Lull R, Futrell JW, Benham P, Lorenz HP;  
 PI Zhu M;

DR WPI; 2003-354531/33.

XX New isolated adipose-derived stem cell, useful for generating  
 PT differentiated tissues and structures both in vivo and in vitro or  
 PT providing conditioned culture media to support the growth and expansion  
 PT of other cell populations.

XX Example 11; Page 241; 241pp; English.

XX The invention relates to adipose-derived stem cells (ADSC) and lattices  
 CC which are useful for generating differentiated tissues and structures  
 CC both in vivo and in vitro, for producing molecules such as hormones and  
 CC for providing a conditioned culture media for supporting the growth and

Qy 209 TTCCAGCCCTCTCCAGAA 227

Db 2 TCCCTGGCTCACCTGTCTT 20

```

RESULT 295
ACF57286/c
ID ACF57286 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC ACF57286;
XX
XX 16-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human TIMP-3 reverse PCR primer SEQ ID NO:86.
XX
XX Human; mouse; skin structure; skin; laminin 5 chain gene; LAMA3; LAMB3;
XX LAMC2; extracellular matrix component; matrix metalloproteinase; MMP-1;
XX MMP-2; MMP-3; MMP-9; TIMP-1; TIMP-2; TIMP-3; collagen; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX JF2002330792-A.
XX
XX 19-NOV-2002.
XX
XX 15-JAN-2002; 2002JP-00006797.
XX
XX 15-JAN-2001; 2001JP-00006952.
XX
XX (SHIS ) SHISEIDO CO LTD.
XX
XX WPI; 2003-407328/39.
XX
XX A method and a kit for determination of expression of mRNA or cDNA of a
XX protein participating in the maintenance of skin structure.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 4; 34pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method and a kit for determining the
XX expression of mRNA or cDNA of a protein participating in the maintenance
XX of skin structure. The method is quantitative, simple and accurate in the
XX determination of extracellular matrix components of laminin 5 chain genes
XX LAMA3, LAMB3 and LAMC2, matrix metalloproteinases MMP-1, MMP-2, MMP-3 and
XX MMP-9, VII collagen, type I collagen alpha 1 chain, type I collagen alpha
XX 2 chain, type III collagen alpha 1 chain, type IV collagen alpha 1 chain,
XX type IV collagen alpha 2 chain, TIMP-1, TIMP-2 and TIMP-3. ACF57201 to
XX ACF57290 represent PCR primers and probes used in the method of the
XX invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 824 GGGTGTGACGCTGGTACC 842
DB 20 GGCTACTGACGCTGGTACC 2
XX
XX
RESULT 296
ABV77208
ID ABV77208 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABV77208;
XX
XX 28-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used to amplify consensus region 5 of hMOR cDNA.
XX
XX Mu-opioid receptor; hMOR; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR; GPCR array;
XX ion-related disease; asthma; diabetes; AIDS; allergy; dermatitis;
XX psoriasis; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; arthritis;
XX depression; narcolepsy; infection; transplant rejection; lupus;
XX hepatitis; autism; cancer; renal disorders; PCR; primer; ss.

```

```

XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200295065-A2.
XX
XX 28-NOV-2002.
XX
XX 21-MAY-2002; 2002WO-DK000337.
XX
XX 18-MAY-2001; 2001DK-00000802.
XX
XX (AZIG-) AZIG BIOSCIENCE AS.
XX
XX Thirstrup K, Madsen LS, Jensen JB, Hummel R, Jensen BS;
XX WPI; 2003-129439/12.
XX
XX New G-protein coupled receptor array comprising individual polynucleotide
XX spots stably associated with a surface and a solid support useful for
XX determining the pathogenesis of different ion-related conditions or
XX diseases in humans.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 30; 43pp; English.
XX
XX PCR primers ABV77208-09 were used to amplify a consensus region of the
XX human mu-opioid receptor (hMOR). This opioid receptor belongs to the G-
XX protein coupled receptor (GPCR) family. The amplified fragment was used
XX to produce a GPCR array of the invention. The specification describes a
XX GPCR array comprising a multiplicity of individual polynucleotide spots
XX stably associated with a surface and a solid support. The individual GPCR
XX polynucleotide spot comprises a GPCR polynucleotide composition
XX consisting of a non-conserved region of a GPCR polynucleotide family member,
XX where the spots represent at least two different regions of a GPCR
XX polynucleotide family member. The GPCR array is useful for determining
XX the pathogenesis of different ion-related conditions or diseases in
XX humans, e.g. asthma, diabetes, AIDS, allergies, dermatitis, psoriasis,
XX Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, arthritis, depression,
XX narcolepsy, viral or parasitic infections, arthritis, depression,
XX hepatitis, autism, cancer, renal disorders, etc
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 411 CAGCAGGCTCTCCGGCTGC 429
DB 2 CCGCATGCTCTCTGGCTGC 20
XX
XX
RESULT 297
AAL62663
ID AAL62663 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAL62663;
XX
XX 06-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human CD36 antigen-like 1 (CD36L1) antisense oligo, ISIS 199330.
XX
XX Human; CD36 antigen-like 1; CD36L1; scavenger receptor class B type 1;
XX CLA-1; SRB1; SR-BI; cardiovascular; metabolic disorder; atherosclerosis;
XX lipid metabolism; gene therapy; phosphorothioate backbone; antisense; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-

```



XX WPI; 2003-742833/70.  
XX  
PT Identifying cartilage growth/differentiation modulator, useful for  
PT treating osteoarthritis, by determining effect of the compound on  
PT cartilage cells with/without nuclear factor of activated cells (NFATp)  
PT protein.  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
PS Disclosure; Col 38; 36pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a method of identifying a compound that  
XX modulates cartilage growth or differentiation. The method is useful for  
XX identifying a compound that modulates cartilage growth and/or  
XX differentiation. The compound identified by the method is useful for  
XX modulating cartilage cell growth and/or differentiation, and thus in the  
XX treatment of disorders, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis and  
XX osteoporosis. The present sequence represents a human cartilage culture  
XX reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer.  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 771 CTGGAGAGAGAGTGTGAGC 789  
DB 1 CTGGAGAGAGAGTGTGAGC 19  
RESULT 300  
ADD21447/C  
ID ADD21447 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADD21447;  
XX  
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide #10.  
XX  
KW antisense oligonucleotide; human; mdm2; hyperproliferation;  
KW hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis;  
KW atherosclerosis; restenosis; apoptosis modulation; p21; ss;  
KW 2'-methoxyethoxy-residue; phosphorothioate backbone.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO2003048315-A2.  
XX  
DT 12-JUN-2003.  
XX  
PF 02-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038281.  
XX  
PR 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00005344.  
XX  
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Miraglia LJ, Nero PS, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Koller E, Chiang MY;  
PI Manoharan M;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2003-577263/54.  
XX  
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to 5' untranslated region, coding  
XX region, or intron:exon junction of nucleic acid molecule encoding mdm2,  
XX useful for treating e.g. cancer, psoriasis or restenosis by inhibiting  
XX mdm2 expression.  
XX  
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 12; 289pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to  
XX the human mdm2 gene. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are  
XX useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells. The antisense  
XX oligonucleotides are also useful for treating: hyperproliferative

XX disorders (e.g. cancer), psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis, or  
XX restenosis. The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating  
XX apoptosis, and for increasing expression of p21. The present DNA sequence  
XX represents a human mdm2 gene antisense oligonucleotide of the invention.  
XX The present sequence contains 2'-methoxyethoxy-residues and has a  
XX phosphorothioate backbone.  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 465 GAGTCCAGGAACTTGCA 483  
DB 20 GATCTACAGGAAGTGTGTA 2  
RESULT 301  
ADD27891/C  
ID ADD27891 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADD27891;  
XX  
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human saliva (periodontal disease-related) protein PCR primer #4.  
XX  
KW periodontal disease; 35 kDa; saliva; PCR; ss; primer; human.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO2003083472-A1.  
XX  
XX 09-OCT-2003.  
XX  
PF 18-MAR-2003; 2003WO-JP003269.  
XX  
PR 29-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00094010.  
XX  
XX (WAKP ) WAKO PURE CHEM IND LTD.  
XX (TAKA/) TAKANO K.  
XX  
XX Takano K;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-812556/76.  
XX  
XX Method of assay of 35 kDa protein in saliva for determining the risk of  
XX periodontal disease.  
XX  
XX Example 4; SEQ ID NO 29; 94pp; Japanese.  
XX  
XX The invention comprises a method for determining the risk of periodontal  
XX disease. The method involves a 35 kDa protein being fractionated from the  
XX saliva of a patient and the intensity of the 35 kDa band determined - a  
XX high concentration of the protein indicates a high risk. The method of  
XX the invention is useful for determining the risk of periodontal disease  
XX in a patient. The present DNA sequence represents a PCR primer that was  
XX used in an example of the invention.  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 177 GACAGTCACAGTGGCGGG 195  
DB 20 GAATGTCAGTGTGCGGG 2  
RESULT 302  
ADD68954/C



```

ID ADD68954 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADD68954;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human B-cell associated protein-targeted antisense oligo - SED ID 21.
XX
KW B-cell associated protein; BAP; cytostatic; antiinflammatory;
XX antimicrobial; antisense therapy; hyperproliferative; breast;
XX prostate cancer; apoptosis; infection; inflammation; human; ss;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-MOE wing; 2'-methoxyethyl.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003052065-A2.
XX
PD 26-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 10-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US039580.
XX
PR 13-DEC-2001; 2001US-00020478.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Dobie KW;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-569148/53.
DR
XX New antisense compound that hybridizes and inhibits a nucleic acid
PT encoding a B-cell associated protein, useful for treating animal having
PT disease or condition associated with B-cell associated protein, e.g.
PT cancer.
XX
PS Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 21; 107pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel compound targeted to a nucleic acid
CC molecule encoding a B-cell associated protein (BAP), where the compound
CC specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid and inhibits expression of
CC the protein. The compound of the invention demonstrates cytostatic,
CC antiinflammatory and antimicrobial activities and may be useful for
CC inhibiting the expression of BAP in cells or tissues thus, via antisense
CC therapy, preventing a hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer,
CC particularly breast or prostate cancer, as well as a disorder
CC characterised by altered levels of apoptosis, infection or inflammation.
CC The current sequence is that of the human B-cell associated protein-
CC targeted antisense oligonucleotide of the invention which comprises 2'-
CC MOE(2'-methoxyethyl) "wings" and a phosphorothioate backbone. In
CC addition, all cytidine residues are 5' methylcytidines.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 238 TGGCTCAGTCTTTGAAGGA 256
DB 19 TGGCCCGAAGACTTGAAGGA 1
XX
RESULT 303
AAB62166
ID AAD62166 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD62166;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human haematopoietic cell tyrosine kinase antisense oligo ISIS #150720.
XX
KW Haematopoietic cell; tyrosine kinase; hyperproliferative disorder;
XX cancer; therapy; inflammation; diabetes; viral infection; inflammation;
XX
```

```

KW tumour; cytostatic; virucide; antisense therapy; antisense; human;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN US2003125275-A1.
XX
XX 03-JUL-2003.
XX
XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00007010.
XX
XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00007010.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Borchers AH, Dobie KW;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-811000/76.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding or
PT haematopoietic cell protein tyrosine kinase, useful for diagnosing or
PT treating cancer (e.g. leukemia), inflammation, diabetes or viral
PT infections.
XX
PS Example 15; Page 25; 59pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a compound targetted to a nucleic acid molecule
CC encoding haematopoietic cell protein tyrosine kinase. The compound
CC inhibits the expression of haematopoietic cell protein tyrosine kinase
CC and it specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule encoding
CC the tyrosine kinase or with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an active
CC site on the nucleic acid molecule encoding the tyrosine kinase. The
CC antisense compounds are useful for modulating the expression of
CC haematopoietic cell protein tyrosine kinase and treating diseases or
CC conditions associated with the expression of the tyrosine kinase, such as
CC hyperproliferative disorders (e.g. cancer), inflammation, diabetes or a
CC viral infection. The antisense compounds are also useful for diagnostics,
CC therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection,
CC inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and kits and in
CC distinguishing between functions of various members of a biological
CC pathway. The present sequence is human haematopoietic cell tyrosine
CC kinase antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 561 CAGCAGGGGATCCTCGCTGC 579
DB 1 CAGCCCGGATCCTCGCAGC 19
XX
RESULT 304
AAT64324/c
ID AAT64324 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
```

```

XX AC AAT64324;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 21-MAY-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide #6 complementary to human VCAM-1 mRNA.
XX
XX Human; vascular cell adhesion molecule; VCAM-1; antisense; septic shock;
KW downregulation; inflammation; leukocyte adhesion; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX US5596090-A.
XX
XX 21-JAN-1997.
XX
XX 12-OCT-1993; 93US-00137701.
XX
XX 24-JUL-1992; 92US-00918256.
XX
XX (USNA ) US SEC OF NAVY.
XX
XX Lee C, Hoke GD, Bradley MO, Williams TJ;
XX
XX WPI; 1997-107618/10.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide(s) for treating septic shock - with sequence
XX complementary to VCAM-1 mRNA transcript.
XX
XX Claim 1; Col 28; 18pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is that of an antisense oligonucleotide
XX complementary to a region in the precursor or mature mRNA of human
XX vascular cell adhesion molecule VCAM-1. The antisense oligonucleotide
XX (preferably containing phosphorothioate linkages) is used for
XX downregulating VCAM-1 synthesis which in turn results in a reduction in
XX adhesion of leukocytes to the endothelium and hence to a reduced
XX inflammatory response. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 761 GATGGCAGAACTGGAGAG 779
XX 21 GATGAGAGAACTGGAGGAG 3
XX
XX RESULT 305
XX AAT51587/c
XX ID AAT51587 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAT51587;
XX
XX 06-NOV-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX KSHV DNA polymerase specific oligonucleotide HVLQB.
XX
XX Retroperitoneal fibromatosis herpes virus; detection; infection;
KW Kaposi's sarcoma herpes virus; viral DNA; viral RNA; vaccine; antigen;
KW antibody; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9704105-A1.
XX
XX 06-FEB-1997.
XX
XX 12-JUL-1996; 96WO-US011688.
XX

```

```

PR 14-JUL-1995; 95US-0001148P.
PR 11-JUL-1996; 96US-00680326.
XX
XX (UNIW ) UNIV WASHINGTON.
XX
XX Rose TM, Bosch ML, Strand K, Todaro GJ;
XX
XX WPI; 1997-132644/12.
XX
XX Herpes virus DNA polymerase and corresponding nucleotide sequence - used
XX in the detection and treatment of herpes virus infection.
XX
XX Claim 26; Page 92; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents oligonucleotide HVLQB which is specific
XX for polynucleotides encoding DNA polymerases from Kaposi's sarcoma herpes
XX virus (KSHV). The oligonucleotide may be used for detecting viral DNA or
XX RNA in a sample of primate origin, especially in the diagnosis of herpes
XX viral infection. Herpes virus DNA polymerases of this invention, may be
XX used in vaccines for the protection against infection by a herpes virus
XX of the RFHV/KSHV family. They may also be used in the design and
XX screening of anti-viral drugs. Antibodies raised against the polymerase
XX or fragments of it, may be used in the detection of herpes virus
XX infection and for drug targeting for the therapy of herpes virus
XX infection
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 404 CCGCTCCAGCAGGCTCTC 422
XX 19 CGTCTCCAGCAGGCTCTC 1
XX
XX RESULT 306
XX AAT84695/c
XX ID AAT84695 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAT84695;
XX
XX 02-JAN-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX KSHV DNA polymerase antisense oligonucleotide HVLQB.
XX
XX KSHV; gamma herpes virus; glycoprotein B; vaccine; infection;
KW human Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpes virus; probe; primer;
KW DNA polymerase; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9712042-A2.
XX
XX 03-APR-1997.
XX
XX 26-SEP-1996; 96WO-US015702.
XX
XX 26-SEP-1995; 95US-0004297P.
XX
XX (UNIW ) UNIV WASHINGTON.
XX
XX Rose TM, Bosch ML, Strand K;
XX
XX WPI; 1997-212901/19.
XX
XX DNA encoding glyco:protein B of Retro:peritoneal fibromatosis and
XX Kaposi's sarcoma associated Herpes viruses - useful in vaccines for
XX treatment of herpes infection or for detection of viral DNA.
XX
XX Claim 37; Page 76; 138pp; English.
XX

```

CC Claimed type 3 oligonucleotides (AAT84694-96) are specific non-degenerate  
 CC oligonucleotides for the human Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpes virus  
 CC (KSHV) DNA polymerase (gp). They can be used for detecting, amplifying or  
 CC characterising KSHV polynucleotides encoding DNA polymerase (see  
 CC AAT84697)

XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 404 CTTGCTCCAGCAGGCTCTC 422  
 Db 19 CGTCTCCAGCAGGCTCTC 1

RESULT 307  
 AAV38642/C  
 ID AAV38642 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAV38642;  
 DT 13-OCT-1998 (first entry)  
 DE Human ICAM-1, E-selectin, VCAM-1 antisense oligonucleotide.  
 XX  
 ICAM-1; intracellular adhesion molecule-1; E-selectin; VCAM-1;  
 KW vascular cell adhesion molecule-1; antisense; inflammatory; disease;  
 KW treatment; septic shock; psoriasis; wounds; burns; acne; arthritis;  
 KW organ rejection; inhibition; expression; ss.

XX Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 PN WO9824797-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 11-JUN-1998.

XX 02-DEC-1996; 96WO-US019194.  
 XX 02-DEC-1996; 96WO-US019194.  
 XX (DYAD-) DYAD PHARM CORP.  
 XX Hoke GD, Bradley MO, Williams TJ, Lee C;  
 DR WPI; 1998-333253/29.  
 XX Antisense oligonucleotides to ICAM-1, E-selectin or VCAM-1 - useful for  
 PT treating diseases having an inflammatory component, e.g. psoriasis,  
 PT wounds and septic shock.

XX Claim 8; Page 41; 48pp; English.  
 CC The sequence is that of an antisense oligonucleotide which is  
 CC substantially complementary to at least a portion of the pre- or mature  
 CC RNA transcript of human intracellular adhesion molecule (ICAM), E-  
 CC selectin or vascular cell adhesion molecule (VCAM). It can be used to  
 CC inhibit expression of these proteins. Inhibition of these proteins forms  
 CC the basis for treatment of conditions and diseases that have an  
 CC inflammatory component, e.g. acne, psoriasis, arthritis, organ rejection,  
 CC wounds, burns, septic shock or inflammatory complications of septic shock  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 761 GATGCGAGAACTGGAGAAG 779  
 Db 21 GATGAGAGAACTGGAGGAG 3

RESULT 308  
 AAA95943  
 ID AAA95943 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX  
 AC AAA95943;  
 DT 02-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
 DE Human pS2 PCR primer PS2AS.  
 XX  
 Human; KLK-L1; KLK-L2; KLK-L3; KLK-L4; KLK-L5; KLK-L6; pS2;  
 KW kallikrein-like protein; serine protease; cytostatic; cancer;  
 KW prostate cancer; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200053776-A2.

XX 14-SEP-2000.

XX 09-MAR-2000; 2000WO-CA000258.

XX 11-MAR-1999; 99US-0124260P.

PR 01-APR-1999; 99US-0127386P.

PR 21-JUL-1999; 99US-0144919P.

XX (MOUN) MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.

XX Yousef GM, Diamandis EP;

XX WPI; 2000-587440/55.

XX New kallikrein-like (KLK-L) proteins for diagnosing and treating KLK-L

PT protein mediated disorders, especially cancer.

XX Example 5; Page 80; 184pp; English.

XX The present sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify the human pS2 gene  
 CC as a control in the RT-PCR analysis of the human KLK-L4 gene. KLK-L1  
 CC encodes a kallikrein-like protein. Kallikreins and kallikrein-like  
 CC proteins are a subgroup of the serine protease enzyme family. They  
 CC catalyse the selective cleavage of specific polypeptide precursors to  
 CC release peptides with potent biological activity. Nucleic acids encoding  
 CC kallikrein-like proteins KLK-L1, KLK-L2, KLK-L3, KLK-L4, KLK-L5 and KLK-  
 CC L6 have been isolated. The proteins are useful in the treatment,  
 CC monitoring and diagnosis of cancers, especially prostate cancer. They  
 CC can also be used to identify a substance that can associate with or  
 CC mediate the biological activity of the proteins. Antibodies can be used  
 CC to treat conditions mediated by the kallikrein-like proteins

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 598 GGTGGCGGGTGGAGCTGGC 616  
 Db 2 GGTGTCCGGTGGAGCTGGC 20

RESULT 309  
 AAA95900  
 ID AAA95900 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAA95900;

XX 02-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX Human pS2 PCR primer PS2AS.

XX

KW Human; KLK-L1; KLK-L2; KLK-L3; KLK-L4; KLK-L5; KLK-L6; PS2;  
 KW kallikrein-like protein; serine protease; cytostatic; cancer;  
 KW prostrate cancer; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 PN WO200053776-A2.  
 XX 14-SEP-2000.  
 XX  
 XX 09-MAR-2000; 2000WO-CA000258.  
 XX  
 XX 11-MAR-1999; 99US-0124260P.  
 PR 01-APR-1999; 99US-0127386P.  
 PR 21-JUL-1999; 99US-0144919P.  
 XX  
 XX (MOUN ) MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.  
 PA  
 XX Yousef GM, Diamandis EP;  
 PI WPI; 2000-587440/55.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX New kallikrein-like (KLK-L) proteins for diagnosing and treating KLK-L  
 PT protein mediated disorders, especially cancer.  
 XX  
 XX Example 2; Page 73; 184pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify the human ps2 gene  
 CC as a control in the RT-PCR analysis of the human KLK-L1 gene. KLK-L1  
 CC encodes a kallikrein-like protein. Kallikreins and kallikrein-like  
 CC proteins are a subgroup of the serine protease enzyme family. They  
 CC catalyze the selective cleavage of specific polypeptide precursors to  
 CC release peptides with potent biological activity. Nucleic acids encoding  
 CC kallikrein-like proteins KLK-L1, KLK-L2, KLK-L3, KLK-L4, KLK-L5 and KLK-  
 CC L6 have been isolated. The proteins are useful in the treatment,  
 CC monitoring and diagnosis of cancers, especially prostate cancer. They  
 CC can also be used to identify a substance that can associate with or  
 CC mediate the biological activity of the proteins. Antibodies can be used  
 CC to treat conditions mediated by the kallikrein-like proteins  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 598 GGTGGCGGTGGAGGTGGC 616  
 DB 2 GGTGTCGGTGGAGGTGGC 20  
 RESULT 310  
 AAA95909  
 ID AAA95909 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 AC  
 XX AAA95909;  
 XX  
 XX 02-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human ps2 PCR primer PS2AS.  
 DE  
 XX Human; KLK-L1; KLK-L2; KLK-L3; KLK-L4; KLK-L5; KLK-L6; PS2;  
 KW kallikrein-like protein; serine protease; cytostatic; cancer;  
 KW prostrate cancer; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200053776-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 14-SEP-2000.  
 PD  
 XX 09-MAR-2000; 2000WO-CA000258.  
 XX  
 XX

PR 11-MAR-1999; 99US-0124260P.  
 PR 01-APR-1999; 99US-0127386P.  
 PR 21-JUL-1999; 99US-0144919P.  
 XX  
 XX (MOUN ) MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.  
 PA  
 XX Yousef GM, Diamandis EP;  
 PI WPI; 2000-587440/55.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX New kallikrein-like (KLK-L) proteins for diagnosing and treating KLK-L  
 PT protein mediated disorders, especially cancer.  
 XX  
 XX Example 3; Page 76; 184pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify the human ps2 gene  
 CC as a control in the RT-PCR analysis of the human KLK-L1 gene. KLK-L1  
 CC encodes a kallikrein-like protein. Kallikreins and kallikrein-like  
 CC proteins are a subgroup of the serine protease enzyme family. They  
 CC catalyze the selective cleavage of specific polypeptide precursors to  
 CC release peptides with potent biological activity. Nucleic acids encoding  
 CC kallikrein-like proteins KLK-L1, KLK-L2, KLK-L3, KLK-L4, KLK-L5 and KLK-  
 CC L6 have been isolated. The proteins are useful in the treatment,  
 CC monitoring and diagnosis of cancers, especially prostate cancer. They  
 CC can also be used to identify a substance that can associate with or  
 CC mediate the biological activity of the proteins. Antibodies can be used  
 CC to treat conditions mediated by the kallikrein-like proteins  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 598 GGTGGCGGTGGAGGTGGC 616  
 DB 2 GGTGTCGGTGGAGGTGGC 20  
 RESULT 311  
 AAA63852/c  
 ID AAA63852 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAA63852;  
 XX  
 XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX PCR primer used to amplify cDNA encoding full length human DAGKbeta.  
 DE  
 XX Human; diacylglycerol kinase beta; DAGKbeta; diacylglycerol; DAG;  
 KW phosphatidic acid; DAG-dependent protein kinase C activation;  
 KW mood disorder; epilepsy; neurodegenerative disorder; anxiety;  
 KW schizophrenia; migraine; drug dependence; stroke; Alzheimer's dementia;  
 KW Parkinson's disease; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200047723-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 17-AUG-2000.  
 PD  
 XX 23-DEC-1999; 99WO-GB004421.  
 PF  
 XX 15-FEB-1999; 99GB-00003430.  
 PR  
 XX (GLAX ) GLAXO GROUP LTD.  
 PA  
 XX Caricasole A, Caldara F, Sala CF;  
 PI WPI; 2000-506093/45.  
 DR  
 XX New human diacylglycerol kinase beta (hDAGKbeta) protein and its  
 PT modulating compounds, useful for treatment of neurodegenerative and mood  
 PT

PT disorders.  
 PS Disclosure; Page 15; 57pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC PCR primers AAA63851-52 were used to amplify cDNA encoding full length  
 CC human diacylglycerol kinase beta (DAGKbeta). DAGK converts diacylglycerol  
 CC (DAG) to phosphatidic acid and attenuates DAG-dependent protein kinase C  
 CC activation. Compounds that modulate the activity of DAGKbeta may be  
 CC administered to a human patient for the treatment of prophyllaxis of a  
 CC disorder that is responsive to modulation of DAGK activity. The disorder  
 CC may be a mood disorder, epilepsy, a neurodegenerative disorder, anxiety,  
 CC schizophrenia, migraine, drug dependence, stroke, Alzheimer's dementia or  
 CC Parkinson's disease  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 771 CTGGAGAAGAAGTGTGAGC 789  
 Db 19 CTGGAGAAGACTATGAGC 1  
 RESULT 312  
 ID AAF26215/c  
 XX AAF26215 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 AC AAF26215;  
 XX  
 DT 26-APR-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Gamma-crystalline mutant associated primer GCLISEQ.  
 XX  
 KW Gamma-crystalline; mutant; beta-leaflet; cosmetic; bioseparation;  
 KW biosensor; pollution detection; pollution control; gene therapy;  
 KW intracellular immunization; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Unidentified.  
 XX  
 PN DE19932688-A1.  
 PD 18-JAN-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 13-JUL-1999; 99DE-01032688.  
 XX  
 PR 13-JUL-1999; 99DE-01032688.  
 XX  
 PA (FIED/) FIEDLER U.  
 PA (RUDO/) RUDOLPH R.  
 PI Rudolph R, Fiedler U, Boehm G, Reimann C;  
 XX WPI; 2001-148304/16.  
 XX  
 DR Mutated proteins having beta-leaflet structure and related nucleic acid,  
 PT have new or improved properties, e.g. antibody-like specific binding or  
 PT catalytic activity.  
 XX  
 PS Example; Page 10; 28pp; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes a novel protein (I) with beta-'leaflet'  
 CC structure having surface-exposed amino acids, present in at least two  
 CC surface-exposed beta-strands of a surface-exposed beta-leaflet. The  
 CC protein is altered by targeted mutagenesis so that it has new, or  
 CC improved, specific binding, catalytic or fluorescent properties. The  
 CC invention also describes (1) DNA (II) that encodes (I); (2) RNA (III)  
 CC derived from (II); (3) prokaryotic and eukaryotic vectors and cells that  
 CC contain (II) or (III), or their fragments that encode a functional region  
 CC of (I); and (4) method for producing (I). (I) are useful for diagnosis  
 CC and therapy, in cosmetics, bioseparation and biosensors, and for  
 CC pollution detection and control, e.g. for specific targeting of gene

CC therapy vectors and for intracellular immunization. (I) can be provided  
 CC with new or improved specific antibody-like binding, catalytic or  
 CC fluorescent properties, without the cost and difficulties associated with  
 CC producing complete or recombinant antibodies. (I) are relatively small  
 CC (20 kDa) and can be expressed with other components as multifunctional  
 CC fusions. They have good stability against low pH, denaturing agents and  
 CC high temperatures, conditions under which antibodies are unstable  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 916 AAGACAGCGGACCTTTCAG 934  
 Db 19 AACACACCGGCACCTTTCAG 1  
 RESULT 313  
 ID AAF26198/c  
 XX AAF26198 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 AC AAF26198;  
 XX  
 DT 26-APR-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Gamma-crystalline mutant associated primer SEQ ID 8.  
 XX  
 KW Gamma-crystalline; mutant; beta-leaflet; cosmetic; bioseparation;  
 KW biosensor; pollution detection; pollution control; gene therapy;  
 KW intracellular immunization; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Unidentified.  
 XX  
 PN DE19932688-A1.  
 PD 18-JAN-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 13-JUL-1999; 99DE-01032688.  
 XX  
 PR 13-JUL-1999; 99DE-01032688.  
 XX  
 PA (FIED/) FIEDLER U.  
 PA (RUDO/) RUDOLPH R.  
 PI Rudolph R, Fiedler U, Boehm G, Reimann C;  
 XX WPI; 2001-148304/16.  
 XX  
 DR Mutated proteins having beta-leaflet structure and related nucleic acid,  
 PT have new or improved properties, e.g. antibody-like specific binding or  
 PT catalytic activity.  
 XX  
 PS Example; Page 14; 28pp; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes a novel protein (I) with beta-'leaflet'  
 CC structure having surface-exposed amino acids, present in at least two  
 CC surface-exposed beta-strands of a surface-exposed beta-leaflet. The  
 CC protein is altered by targeted mutagenesis so that it has new, or  
 CC improved, specific binding, catalytic or fluorescent properties. The  
 CC invention also describes (1) DNA (II) that encodes (I); (2) RNA (III)  
 CC derived from (II); (3) prokaryotic and eukaryotic vectors and cells that  
 CC contain (II) or (III), or their fragments that encode a functional region  
 CC of (I); and (4) method for producing (I). (I) are useful for diagnosis  
 CC and therapy, in cosmetics, bioseparation and biosensors, and for  
 CC pollution detection and control, e.g. for specific targeting of gene

CC high temperatures, conditions under which antibodies are unstable  
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 916 AAGACGCGGACTTTCAG 934  
 |||||  
 Db 19 AACACACCGGCACTTTCAG 1

## RESULT 314

AAF96663  
 ID AAF96663 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC AAF96663;

XX DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #1424.

XX KW Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;  
 polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;  
 myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;  
 pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FT Key Location/Qualifiers

XX FT Variation replace(11,G)

XX FT /\*Tag= a

XX FT /standard\_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"

XX PN WO200118250-A2.

XX PD 15-MAR-2001.

XX PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.

XX PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.

XX PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.

XX PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.

XX XX (WHEED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.

XX PA (WILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX PI Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ;

XX DR WPI; 2001-226749/23.

XX PT Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in  
 applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic  
 analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and  
 atherosclerosis.

XX PS Example; Page 145; 242pp; English.

XX CC The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease  
 in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various  
 CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4  
 CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided  
 CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the  
 CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart  
 CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and  
 CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also  
 CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype  
 CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of  
 CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification

XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 849 CAGCCCCCACTGGTGATG 867  
 |||||  
 Db 2 CATCTCCCCATGGTGATG 20

## RESULT 315

AAC91373

ID AAC91373 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC AAC91373;

XX DT 16-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Oligo JT-295 for construction of annexin expression vector pJ117.

XX KW Human; annexin; chelation site; nuclear imaging; apoptosis;  
 KW transplant rejection; pJ117; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200073332-A1.

XX PD 07-DEC-2000.

XX PF 25-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014324.

XX PR 01-JUN-1999; 99US-00324096.

XX PA (UNIW ) UNIV WASHINGTON.

XX PI Tait JF, Brown DS;

XX DR WPI; 2001-080465/09.

XX PT Novel modified annexin useful for imaging vascular thrombi and apoptosis,  
 PT has N-terminal chelation site comprising amino acid extension which  
 PT comprises a glycine and a cysteine residue.

XX PS Example 1; Page 12; 39pp; English.

XX CC The present sequence was used in the construction of an expression vector  
 encoding a modified annexin having an N-terminal chelation site, which  
 CC comprises an amino acid extension including a glycine and a cysteine  
 CC residue. The modified annexin is useful for imaging vascular thrombi or  
 CC apoptosis which is associated with response to a chemotherapeutic agent  
 CC or with rejection as a result of transplantation. The modified annexin  
 CC can effectively chelate a radionuclide and retain annexin bioactivity. It  
 CC can be readily prepared in high radiochemical yield and with high  
 CC radiochemical purity. In contrast to conventional conjugation chemistries  
 CC that provide a distribution of conjugation products, the modified annexin  
 CC has a single chelation site remote from the site of biological activity

XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 600 TGGCGGGTGACGTGGCCA 618  
 |||||  
 Db 3 TGGCAGGTGGCTGGGCCA 21

## RESULT 316

ABA02307/c

ID ABA02307 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC ABA02307;

XX XX

DT 18-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human dlk quantitative real-time PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:4.  
 DE  
 XX  
 KW Human; Dlk; Drosophila delta-like; myelodysplasia syndrome; MDS;  
 KW diagnosis; quantitative real-time PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX JP2001269174-A.  
 PN  
 XX  
 PD 02-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00085153.  
 PF  
 XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00085153.  
 PR  
 XX (KIRI ) KIRIN BREWERY KK.  
 PA (MANO/) MANO H.  
 PA  
 DR WPI; 2002-064402/09.  
 XX  
 XX Detection of increased expression of Dlk gene for diagnosing  
 PT myelodysplasia syndrome comprises comparison of expression with normal  
 PT tissue or use of a anti-Dlk antibody.  
 XX  
 XX Example 4; Page 10; 15pp; Japanese.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to a method for the diagnosis of myelodysplasia  
 CC syndrome (MDS) which enables MDS to be differentiated from leukaemia. The  
 CC method involves measuring the level of expression of the Dlk (Drosophila  
 CC delta-like, GenBank accession number U15979) gene in a test sample and  
 CC comparing it with Dlk expression in a normal control sample and/or with a  
 CC control gene. An increased level of Dlk expression is indicative of MDS.  
 CC The level of Dlk expression may be assessed using an anti-Dlk antibody,  
 CC or using a nucleic acid-based method (e.g., quantitative PCR). The  
 CC invention also relates to an MDS diagnostic kit, and a therapeutic agent  
 CC containing an anti-Dlk antibody. Sequences ABA02306-ABA02307 represent  
 CC Dlk PCR primers used in quantitative real-time PCR of Dlk mRNA levels in  
 CC an exemplification of the invention  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 259 TAGACAGGAGCACCTTCAG 277  
 DB 20 TCGACATGACCACTTCAG 2  
 XX  
 RESULT 317  
 AAF53333/C  
 ID AAF53333 standard; DNA; 15 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAF53333;  
 XX  
 XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX IGF-I oligonucleotide #4293.  
 DE  
 XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;  
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;  
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;  
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;  
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;  
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;  
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;  
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200078341-A1.  
 XX 28-DEC-2000.  
 PD

PN WO200078341-A1.  
 XX 28-DEC-2000.  
 PD  
 XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.  
 PF  
 XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.  
 PR  
 XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.  
 PA  
 PA Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;  
 PI WPI; 2001-041421/05.  
 XX  
 XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering  
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that  
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or  
 PT inflammation.  
 XX  
 XX Example 8; Page 88; 201pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of  
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an  
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1  
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of  
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,  
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an  
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-  
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,  
 CC ichthyosis, ptyriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,  
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a  
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,  
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic  
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood  
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 319 ACTGCAGAGAAGCT 332  
 DB 14 ACTGCAGAGAAGCT 1  
 XX  
 RESULT 318  
 AAF53330/C  
 ID AAF53330 standard; DNA; 15 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAF53330;  
 XX  
 XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX IGF-I oligonucleotide #4290.  
 DE  
 XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;  
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;  
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;  
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;  
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;  
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;  
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;  
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200078341-A1.  
 XX 28-DEC-2000.  
 PD

PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.  
 XX  
 PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.  
 XX  
 PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.  
 XX  
 PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.  
 XX  
 XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering  
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that  
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or  
 PT inflammation.  
 XX  
 PS Example 8; Page 88; 201pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of  
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an  
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1  
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of  
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,  
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an  
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-  
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,  
 CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,  
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a  
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,  
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic  
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood  
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 321 TGCAGAGAGCTGT 334  
 DB 15 TGCAGAGAGCTGT 2  
 RESULT 319  
 ABL88821  
 ID ABL88821 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC  
 XX ABL88821;  
 DT 22-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE HIV-1 related binding molecule oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:43.  
 XX  
 KW Binding molecule; HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1;  
 KW reverse transcriptase; binding group; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN EP1174518-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 23-JAN-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.  
 XX  
 PR 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.  
 XX  
 PA (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.  
 XX  
 PI Loukachov VV, Van Genen B, Goudsmit J;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-156696/21.  
 XX  
 XX Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples,  
 PT especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially  
 PT all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high  
 PT significance.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 12; 166pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a  
 CC family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative  
 CC low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to  
 CC identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family  
 CC of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of  
 CC binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample,  
 CC by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining  
 CC whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the  
 CC sample. This method is useful for determining whether the sample  
 CC comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance of  
 CC a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for  
 CC diagnosing the severity of a disease caused by a pathogen containing a  
 CC member of a family of nucleic acids. ABL88779 to ABL89321 represent  
 CC oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 766 CAGAACTGGAGAG 779  
 DB 4 CAGAACTGGAGAG 17

XX  
 PT Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples,  
 PT especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially  
 PT all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high  
 PT significance.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 17; 166pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a  
 CC family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative  
 CC low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to  
 CC identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family  
 CC of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of  
 CC binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample,  
 CC by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining  
 CC whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the  
 CC sample. This method is useful for determining whether the sample  
 CC comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance of  
 CC a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for  
 CC diagnosing the severity of a disease caused by a pathogen containing a  
 CC member of a family of nucleic acids. ABL88779 to ABL89321 represent  
 CC oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 766 CAGAACTGGAGAG 779  
 DB 4 CAGAACTGGAGAG 17  
 RESULT 320  
 ABL88799  
 ID ABL88799 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABL88799;  
 DT 22-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE HIV-1 related binding molecule oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:21.  
 XX  
 KW Binding molecule; HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1;  
 KW reverse transcriptase; binding group; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN EP1174518-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 23-JAN-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.  
 XX  
 PR 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.  
 XX  
 PA (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.  
 XX  
 PI Loukachov VV, Van Genen B, Goudsmit J;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-156696/21.  
 XX  
 XX Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples,  
 PT especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially  
 PT all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high  
 PT significance.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 12; 166pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a



CC family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative  
 CC low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to  
 CC identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family  
 CC of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of  
 CC binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample,  
 CC by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining  
 CC whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the  
 CC sample. This method is useful for determining whether the sample  
 CC comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance of  
 CC a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for  
 CC diagnosing the severity of a disease caused by a pathogen containing a  
 CC member of a family of nucleic acids. ABL8779 to ABL89321 represent  
 CC oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 766 CAGAACTGGAGAG 779  
 |||||  
 Db 4 CAGAACTGGAGAG 17

RESULT 321  
 ABT33769/C  
 ID ABT33769 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AC ABT33769;  
 XX DT 29-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
 XX DE Ribozyme substrate target sequence SEQ ID No 120.  
 XX KW Cytostatic; gene therapy; apoptosis; cancer growth inhibition;  
 XX OS drug screening; ss.  
 XX PN Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200292840-A2.  
 XX PD 21-NOV-2002.  
 XX PF 14-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US015198.  
 XX PR 14-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290927P.  
 XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
 XX PI Tritz R, Kelly B, Habita C, Robbins J, Barber J;  
 DR WPI; 2003-129308/12.  
 XX New isolated nucleic acid molecule useful for regulating apoptosis  
 PT induction in cells, for inhibiting the growth of cancer in subjects, and  
 PT for drug screening.  
 XX Example 3; Page 43; 153pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to a novel isolated molecule comprising bases 2-8  
 CC or 13-16 of 2 16 base pair sequences, or comprising a 1731 base pair  
 CC sequence, all given in the specification or at least 95 % identity with  
 CC the 1731 bp sequence. The nucleic acid molecule is useful in regulating  
 CC apoptosis in cells and in drug screening. The method is useful in  
 CC facilitating the induction of apoptosis in cells, in identifying an agent  
 CC that can facilitate the induction of apoptosis in cells, and in  
 CC inhibiting the growth of a cancer. This polynucleotide sequence  
 CC represents a ribozyme substrate target sequence relating to the invention  
 XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 354 GCCAACCTGTGACAGAG 371  
 :|||  
 Db 18 SYCAACCTGTGACAGAG 1  
 RESULT 322  
 AAQ75194  
 ID AAQ75194 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC AAQ75194;  
 XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 XX DT 23-AUG-1995 (first entry)  
 XX DE ALL-1 exon 3 nested PCR primer 3.2c.  
 XX KW Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; acute nonlymphoblastic leukaemia;  
 KW chromosomal translocation; rearrangement; abnormality; detection; ALL-1;  
 KW direct tandem duplication; ss.  
 XX OS Synthetic.  
 XX PN WO9426930-A1.  
 XX PD 24-NOV-1994.  
 XX PF 22-APR-1994; 94WO-US004496.  
 XX PR 14-MAY-1993; 93US-00062443.  
 XX PA (UJJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.  
 XX PI Croce C, Canaani E;  
 DR WPI; 1995-006818/01.  
 XX New acute lymphocytic leukaemia gene prods. - used for the diagnosis and  
 PT treatment of leukaemia(s), partic. acute lymphoblastic or  
 PT nonlymphoblastic leukaemia.  
 XX Example 6; Page 58; 207pp; English.  
 CC The ALL-1 gene rearrangement was studied in 3 adult patients with acute  
 CC myeloid leukaemia and who lacked cytogenetic evidence of 11q23  
 CC translocations. Oligonucleotide primers 3.1c and 5.3 (see AAQ75191 and  
 CC AAQ75192) were used in a first PCR amplification, followed by nested PCR  
 CC using the primers 6.1 and 3.2c (AAQ75193 and AAQ75194). A single  
 CC rearranged ALL-1 band was seen for each patient. Each clone begins and  
 CC ends with a portion of ALL-1 exon 5; the 5'-3' order of ALL-1 exons  
 CC within each clone was 5-6-2-3-4-5. This novel exon structure indicates  
 CC that the ALL-1 rearrangement in each patient is the result of direct  
 CC tandem duplication of a portion of the ALL-1 gene. (Updated on 25-MAR-  
 CC 2003 to correct PN field.)  
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 677 CACAGATGGATCTG 690  
 |||||  
 Db 2 CACAGATGGATCTG 15  
 RESULT 323  
 AAT48516  
 ID AAT48516 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX

AC AAT48516;  
 XX  
 DT 08-APR-1997 (first entry)  
 DE Human ALL-1 gene exon 3-derived primer, used for leukaemia diagnosis.  
 XX  
 XX  
 KW ALL; acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; acute myeloid leukaemia; AML; primer;  
 KW probe; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; detection; diagnosis; prognosis;  
 KW chromosome 11q23; solid tumour; gastric carcinoma; translocation; cancer;  
 KW neoplasia; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US5567586-A.  
 DE 22-OCT-1996.  
 XX  
 XX 18-MAY-1995; 95US-00445926.  
 XX  
 XX 18-MAY-1995; 95US-00446926.  
 XX  
 PA (U9JB-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.  
 XX  
 PI Croce CM;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1996-484992/48.  
 XX  
 XX Detection of ALL-1 gene rearrangement or mutation in solid tumour - using  
 PT ALL-1-specific probe or primer.  
 PT  
 XX Example 1; Col 13; 10pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX  
 CC AAT48513-T48518 are PCR primers used for the isolation of the ALL-1 gene  
 CC from total cDNA from the human gastric carcinoma cell line Mgc80-3 and  
 CC subsequent subcloning of the gene into the TA vector (Invitrogen). Where  
 CC all retrieved sequences could be sequenced and analysed for ALL-1 gene  
 CC rearrangements. ALL-1 gene rearrangement results in a variety of solid  
 CC tumours and is also responsible for acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL)  
 CC and acute myeloid leukaemia (AML). The ALL-1 gene is located at  
 CC chromosome 11 band q23, in leukaemias with translocations involving  
 CC 11q23, the ALL-1 gene fuses with one of many different genes, or (in the  
 CC case of AML) self fusion resulting in a partially duplicated gene and a  
 CC transcript with an in-frame fusion of either exon 6 or exon 8 with exon  
 CC 2. The primers (which may also be used as probes) are useful for the  
 CC diagnosis and prognosis of human solid tumours and leukaemias, as  
 CC mentioned  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;  
 QY 677 CACAGATGGATCTG 690  
 Db 2 CACAGATGGATCTG 15  
 RESULT 324  
 AAT45308/c  
 ID AAT45308 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC AAT45308;  
 XX  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 19-AUG-1997 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Oligonucleotide probe for dengue 1 fever virus.  
 DE  
 XX Probe; identification; dengue 1 fever; virus; detection; flavivirus; ss.  
 KW  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX

PN RU2057811-C1.  
 XX  
 PD 10-APR-1996.  
 XX  
 PF 17-DEC-1990; 90SU-04892388.  
 XX  
 PR 17-DEC-1990; 90SU-04892388.  
 XX  
 PA (OMNA-) OMSK NAT INFLAMMATION INFECTIONS RES INST.  
 XX  
 PI Drokin DA, Zlobin VI;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1997-019519/02.  
 XX  
 XX Set of 11 oligo-nucleotide probes for identification of flaviviruses -  
 PT comprising probes specific for tick, Japanese, Murray Valley and San Luis  
 PT encephalitis, yellow fever, dengue, and western Nile viruses.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; Col 7-8; 4pp; Russian.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence, a probe for the identification of dengue 1 fever  
 CC virus, is a member of a probe set for the detection of flaviviruses. The  
 CC probe set gives increased accuracy in identification of flaviviruses  
 CC because of the use of highly specific probes. Use of the probe set for  
 CC the identification of flaviviruses involved the synthesis of  
 CC deoxyoligonucleotides, study of their specificity, immobilisation of RNA  
 CC on nitrocellulose filters, labelling with 32P and hybridisation. After  
 CC hybridisation the radioactivity was measured with a scintillation  
 CC counter, and signals 2 to 3 fold higher than the background considered  
 CC positive. The probe set was used to test 50 strains of 16 types of  
 CC flavivirus. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.) (Updated on 25-  
 CC MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;  
 QY 557 CCAACAGCAGGGAT 570  
 Db 14 CCAACAGCAGGGAT 1  
 RESULT 325  
 AAD11996/c  
 ID AAD11996 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAD11996;  
 XX  
 DT 25-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PTP1B antisense oligonucleotide (ISIS# 107805).  
 XX  
 XX Human; PTP1B; protein phosphatase 1B inhibitor; antisense; gene therapy;  
 KW infection; inflammation; tumour; prophylaxis; phosphorothioate; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"  
 FT modified\_base 1..5  
 FT /\*tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"  
 FT modified\_base 2..3  
 FT /\*tag= d  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c  
 FT modified\_base 8

```

FT      /*tag= e
PT      /mod_base= m5c
PT      10_11 f
PT      /*tag= f
FT      /mod_base= m5c
FT      13
FT      /*tag= g
FT      /mod_base= m5c
FT      16_20
FT      /*tag= c
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"
FT      19
FT      /*tag= h
FT      /mod_base= m5c
XX
XX      US6261840-B1.
XX
XX      17-JUL-2001.
XX
XX      18-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487368.
XX
XX      18-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487368.
XX
XX      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX      Cowser LM, Wyatt J;
XX
XX      WPI; 2001-432181/46.
XX
XX      New antisense compounds capable of modulating expression of human protein
PT      phosphatase 1B, useful for diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of
PT      diseases associated with expression of protein phosphatase.
XX
XX      Claim 1; Col 43-44; 71pp; English.
XX
XX      The invention is directed to antisense compounds, particularly
CC      oligonucleotides which are targeted to a DNA encoding protein
CC      phosphatase 1B (PTP1B) to modulate its expression. The antisense
CC      compounds are useful for diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of diseases
CC      associated with the expression of PTP1B, to prevent or delay infection,
CC      inflammation and tumor formation and as a research reagent. The PTP1B
CC      DNA is useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is an antisense
CC      oligonucleotide with a phosphorothioate backbone. This oligo is targeted
CC      to human PTP1B to inhibit its expression
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match      1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
XX      Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY      698 CTTGAGGTGCCCA 711
DB      17 CTTGAGGTGCCCA 4

RESULT 326
ABK85071/C
ID      ABK85071 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX      ABK85071;
XX
XX      13-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX      Human PTP1B antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 107805.
XX
XX      Antisense; protein phosphatase 1B; PTP1B; ss; probe; human;
XX      type 2 diabetes; obesity; ovarian cancer; chronic myeloid leukaemia;
XX      hyperproliferative disease; anorectic; cytostatic;
XX      blood glucose; gene therapy.
XX
XX      Homo sapiens.

```

```

XX      US2002055479-A1.
PN
XX
XX      09-MAY-2002.
PD
XX
XX      14-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854883.
PF
XX
XX      18-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487368.
PR
XX      31-JUL-2000; 2000US-00629644.
PR
XX
XX      (COWS/) COWSERT L M.
PA      (WYAT/) WYATT J.
PA      (FREI/) FREIER S M.
PA      (MONI/) MONIA B P.
PA      (BUTL/) BUTLER M M.
PA      (MCKA/) MCKAY R.
XX
XX      Cowser LM, Wyatt J, Freier SM, Monia BP, Butler MM, McKay R;
PI
XX      WPI; 2002-462914/49.
XX
XX      Compound for inhibiting the expression of protein phosphatase 1B (PTP1B)
PT      and for treating diabetes, cancer, or obesity, comprises an antisense
PT      oligonucleotide targeted to nucleic acid encoding PTP1B.
XX
XX      Claim 3; Page 23; 133pp; English.
XX
XX      The invention relates to a compound of 8-50 nucleobases in length
CC      targeted to a nucleic acid encoding protein phosphatase 1B (PTP1B), where
CC      the compound specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of
CC      PTP1B (e.g. an antisense oligonucleotide). Also included are (1) a
CC      compound of 8-50 nucleobases in length which specifically hybridizes with
CC      an 8 nucleobase portion of an active site on a nucleic acid encoding
CC      PTP1B; (2) inhibiting the expression of PTP1B in cells or tissues
CC      comprising contacting the cells or tissues with the compound; treating an
CC      animal having or suspected of having a disease or condition associated
CC      with PTP1B comprising administering the compound; (4) decreasing blood
CC      sugar levels in an animal comprising administering the compound; (5)
CC      preventing or delaying the onset of a disease or condition associated
CC      with PTP1B in an animal comprising administering the compound; and (6)
CC      preventing or delaying the onset of an increase in blood glucose levels
CC      in an animal comprising administering the compound. The compound is used
CC      to inhibit the expression of PTP1B in cells or tissues, to treat or
CC      prevent or delay the onset of a disease or condition associated with
CC      PTP1B, such as type 2 diabetes, obesity, cancer (especially ovarian
CC      cancer, chronic myeloid leukaemia and hyperproliferative diseases in an
CC      animal having or suspected of having the disease or condition, and for
CC      decreasing blood sugar levels or preventing or delaying the onset of an
CC      increase in blood glucose levels in an animal. The compound is also used
CC      in diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, and in research reagents and
CC      kits. The present sequence is an antisense compound of the invention
CC      targeting human PTP1B
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match      1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
XX      Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY      698 CTTGAGGTGCCCA 711
DB      17 CTTGAGGTGCCCA 4

RESULT 327
ABK37240/C
ID      ABK37240 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX      ABK37240;
XX
XX      08-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX      Human PTP1B mRNA level inhibition antisense DNA #37.

```

XX Human; mouse; rat; protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B; PTP1B; ss; adipose;  
 KW liver; kidney; metabolic disease; type 2 diabetes; obesity; cancer;  
 KW hyperproliferative condition; blood serum; blood plasma; antidiabetic;  
 KW blood glucose level; cytostatic; anorectic; antisense gene therapy;  
 KW PTP1B mRNA level inhibition.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200210378-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 07-FEB-2002.  
 PD  
 XX 30-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US023874.  
 PF  
 XX 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-00629644.  
 PR  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX Cowsett LM, Wyatt J, Freier SM, Monia BP, Butler MM, McKay R;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2002-180079/23.  
 DR  
 XX Novel antisense compound useful for treating type 2 diabetes, cancer and  
 PT obesity, is targeted to nucleic acid encoding human protein phosphatase  
 PT 1B, and hybridizes and inhibits PTP1B expression.  
 PT  
 XX Claim 3; Page 68; 142pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule  
 CC encoding protein phosphatase 1B (PTP1B), which specifically hybridizes  
 CC with and inhibits the expression of PTP1B. The compounds of the invention  
 CC are useful for inhibiting the expression of PTP1B in liver, kidney or  
 CC adipose cells or tissues and for treating an animal, preferably human,  
 CC having a disease or condition associated with PTP1B, including metabolic  
 CC diseases or conditions, e.g. type 2 diabetes and obesity, or  
 CC hyperproliferative conditions such as cancer. The sequences are also  
 CC useful for decreasing blood (serum or plasma) glucose levels in an animal  
 CC e.g. a diabetic human or rodent, for preventing or delaying the onset of  
 CC a disease or condition associated with PTP1B, and for preventing or  
 CC delaying the onset of an increase in blood glucose levels. This sequence  
 CC represents a PTP1B mRNA level inhibition antisense oligonucleotide of the  
 CC invention  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 698 CTTGAGGTCGCCA 711  
 Db 17 CTTGAGGTCGCCA 4  
 RESULT 328  
 ABI94254  
 ID ABI94254 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC  
 XX ABI94254;  
 XX  
 XX 16-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Capture oligonucleotide 2ip ID#1341 oligo #9.  
 DE  
 XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;  
 KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;  
 KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;  
 KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;  
 KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX

PN WO200179548-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 25-OCT-2001.  
 PD  
 XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.  
 PF  
 XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.  
 PR  
 XX (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.  
 PA  
 XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.  
 DR  
 XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which  
 PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.  
 PT  
 XX Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture  
 CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary  
 CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where  
 CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful  
 CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents  
 CC e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal  
 CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and  
 CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,  
 CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents  
 CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Prascunculus  
 CC medineis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such  
 CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.  
 CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes  
 CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the  
 CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,  
 CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The  
 CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food  
 CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning  
 CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the  
 CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe  
 CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a  
 CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI82074 to  
 CC ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification  
 CC of the present invention  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 340 AACTTGGTGCCAGC 353  
 Db 3 AACTTGGTGCCAGC 16  
 RESULT 329  
 AAL62120/C  
 ID AAL62120 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC  
 XX AAL62120;  
 XX  
 XX 22-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human HCDR3 amplifying forward PCR primer, Exfor3.  
 DE  
 XX Micro-scaffold; immunoglobulin; complementarity determining region; CDR;  
 KW human; PCR; primer; ss.  
 KW Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO2003050531-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 19-JUN-2003.  
 PD

XX 11-DEC-2002; 2002WO-BE000189.  
 XX 11-DEC-2001; 2001EP-00870274.  
 XX (ALGO-) ALGONOMICS NV.  
 XX (ABLY-) ABLYNX NV.  
 XX Lasters I, Pletinckx J, Boutonnet N, Lauwereys M, Beirnaert E;  
 XX WPI; 2003-577302/54.  
 XX New isolated polypeptide micro-scaffold displaying immunoglobulin  
 PT complementarity determining region (CDR) 2 or CDR3 polypeptide sequences,  
 PT useful for searching, selecting and screening for immunoglobulin CDR2 or  
 PT CDR3 polypeptide sequences.  
 XX Example 2; Page 37; 90pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide micro-scaffold  
 CC displaying immunoglobulin complementarity determining region (CDR)-2 or  
 CC CDR3 polypeptide sequences, comprising a CDR2 or CDR3 polypeptide  
 CC sequence interconnecting fragments of the adjacent framework polypeptide  
 CC sequences, which are arranged to form two anti-parallel beta-strands. The  
 CC polypeptide micro-scaffold and the nucleotide sequences are useful for  
 CC searching, selecting and screening for immunoglobulin CDR2 or CDR3  
 CC polypeptide sequences. The present sequence is a PCR primer used in the  
 CC amplification of human HCDR3 DNA  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 2 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 203 CCGTGGTCCAGCCCTC 220  
 DB 18 CCGTGGTCCCGGCCYC 1  
 RESULT 330  
 ACD44777/c  
 ID ACD44777 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ACD44777;  
 XX 09-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
 DE PKA regulatory subunit RII alpha inhibitory oligonucleotide ISIS102902.  
 XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; infection; inflammation; tumour;  
 KW protein kinase A regulatory subunit RII alpha.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX US6524854-B1.  
 XX 25-FEB-2003.  
 XX 11-SEP-2001; 2001US-00954560.  
 XX 11-SEP-2001; 2001US-00954560.  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX Monia BP, Cowseert LM;  
 XX WPI; 2003-511923/48.  
 XX New antisense compounds, useful for modulating the expression of protein  
 PT kinase A (PKA) regulatory subunit RII alpha, and for treating a disease  
 PT or condition associated with expression of PKA regulatory subunit RII

PT alpha.  
 XX Claim 15; Col 45-46; 35pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids  
 CC encoding protein kinase A regulatory subunit RII alpha. The antisense  
 CC compounds are useful for modulating the expression of protein kinase A  
 CC (PKA) regulatory subunit RII alpha and for treating a disease or  
 CC condition associated with expression of PKA regulatory subunit RII alpha.  
 CC The compounds are also useful as research reagents and kits, or for  
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics and prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay  
 CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence  
 CC represents a human protein kinase A regulatory subunit RII alpha  
 CC inhibitory oligonucleotide  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 300 GGGGCCCTGCATGG 313  
 DB 14 GGGGCCCTGCATGG 1  
 RESULT 331  
 AAT39785/c  
 ID AAT39785 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 AC AAT39785;  
 XX 31-DEC-1996 (first entry)  
 DE Amyloid precursor protease PCR primer.  
 XX Amyloid precursor protein protease; Alzheimer's disease; diagnosis;  
 KW therapy; primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 XX WO9631122-A1.  
 PD 10-OCT-1996.  
 XX 02-APR-1996; 96WO-US004294.  
 XX 04-APR-1995; 95US-00416257.  
 XX (EJL ) LILLY & CO ELI.  
 XX Dixon BP, Johnstone EM, Little SP;  
 XX WPI; 1996-464694/46.  
 XX New isolated human amyloid precursor protein protease - used to develop  
 PT prods. for the treatment or diagnosis of associated conditions, esp.  
 PT Alzheimer's disease.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 25; 55pp; English.  
 XX PCR primers (AAT39784 and AAT39785) were used to amplify cDNA derived  
 CC from human superior frontal gyrus tissue; the cDNA had been produced from  
 CC mRNA isolated using probes based on known serine proteases. The PCR  
 CC product was used to isolate a full-length clone (AAT39783) coding for  
 CC human amyloid precursor protein protease (AAW05383) from a human lung  
 CC cDNA lambda gt10 library  
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 661 TCATGAGCTGAAGCT 676  
 DB 17 TCATGCTGCTGAGCT 2

RESULT 332  
 ID AAD00964  
 AC AAD00964 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX AAD00964;  
 DT 21-SEP-2000 (first entry)  
 XX Primer PAD4.5 to sequence Arabidopsis thaliana PAD4 and pad4-1 alleles.  
 XX PAD4; pAtgPAD4 clone; disease resistance; phytoalexin; PR-1; PR-5;  
 KW pathogenesis-related protein; BGL2; beta-glucanase; ASA1;  
 KW anthranilate synthase; defence response; salicylic acid; SA;  
 KW signal transduction; transgenic plant; pathogen; bacteria; fungi;  
 KW nematode; Phytophthora; Peronospora; Pseudomonas; plant; agronomy; crop;  
 KW Chromosome 3; pad4-1 allele; primer; ss.  
 XX Arabidopsis thaliana.  
 OS Arabidopsis thaliana.  
 PN W0200029595-A1.  
 XX 25-MAY-2000.  
 XX 04-NOV-1999; 99WO-US026106.  
 XX 12-NOV-1998; 98US-00190733.  
 XX (UIMA-) UNIV MARYLAND BIOTECHNOLOGY INST.  
 PA (PLAN-) PLANT BIOSCIENCE LTD.  
 XX Glazebrook J, Jirage D, Toote T, Feys BJF;  
 WPI; 2000-387805/33.  
 XX New PAD4 polypeptide from Arabidopsis thaliana, useful to enhance plant  
 PT resistance to diseases due to pathogens such as Phytophthora e.g. to  
 PT improve crop quality or yields.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 147; 181pp; English.  
 XX The present sequence is a primer PAD4.5 which is used to sequence  
 CC Arabidopsis thaliana PAD4 and pad4-1 alleles and corresponds to positions  
 CC 8293-8273 of Arabidopsis genomic clone pAtgPAD4. PAD4 gene is located on  
 CC Arabidopsis chromosome 3 and encodes a protein which plays an important  
 CC role in disease resistance in plants. The protein has positive regulatory  
 CC effect on phytoalexin levels and PR-1 (pathogenesis-related protein)  
 CC expression levels, but has no effect on PR-5 (pathogenesis-related  
 CC protein). BGL2 (beta-glucanase) or ASA1 (anthranilate synthase)  
 CC expression levels in a disease defence response by a host plant. PAD4 is  
 CC required upstream from salicylic acid in the signal transduction pathway  
 CC leading from infection to activation of defence responses. It is used to  
 CC produce transgenic plants which have enhanced resistance to diseases  
 CC caused due to pathogens such as bacteria, fungi, and nematodes,  
 CC especially Phytophthora, Peronospora or Pseudomonas. Such transgenic  
 CC plants are useful agronomically e.g. to improve crop quality or yield  
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 707 GCCCATAGCCAAAT 720  
 DB 2 GCCCATAGCCAAAT 15

RESULT 333  
 AAF95709/c  
 ID AAF95709 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX AAF95709;  
 XX 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)  
 XX Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #470.  
 DE Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;  
 KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;  
 KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;  
 KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX Location/Qualifiers  
 FH Key replace(11,T)  
 FT Variation /\*tag= a  
 FT /standard\_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"  
 XX W0200118250-A2.  
 XX 15-MAR-2001.  
 XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.  
 XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.  
 XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.  
 XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.  
 XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.  
 PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.  
 XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ;  
 WPI; 2001-226749/23.  
 XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in  
 PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic  
 PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and  
 PT atherosclerosis.  
 XX Example; Page 81; 242pp; English.  
 XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease  
 CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various  
 CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4  
 CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided  
 CC in the specification. In particular the method can be used in the  
 CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart  
 CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and  
 CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also  
 CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype  
 CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of  
 CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification  
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 825 GGTGCTGAAGCTGG 838  
 DB 20 GGTGCTGAAGCTGG 7

RESULT 334  
 ID ABS66944 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX ABS66944

AC ABS66944;  
XX  
XX 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human MRP-1 polymorphic DNA region #209.  
DE  
XX Human; multidrug resistance-associated protein 1; MRP-1; ss; cancer;  
KW renal cancer; cytostatic; single nucleotide polymorphism.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX WO200259142-A2.  
PN  
XX 01-AUG-2002.  
PD  
XX  
XX 25-JAN-2002; 2002WO-EP000796.  
PF  
XX 26-JAN-2001; 2001EP-00101651.  
PR  
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUS BIOTECHNOLOGIES AG.  
PA  
XX Brinkmann U, Hoffmeyer S, Mornhinweg E;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2002-657475/70.  
DR  
XX Novel multidrug resistance-associated protein 1 polynucleotide useful for  
PT diagnosis and treatment of cancer and multidrug resistance related  
PT diseases, and for identifying single nucleotide polymorphisms.  
XX  
XX Claim 1; Page 80; 198pp; English.  
PS  
XX The invention relates to a multidrug resistance-associated protein 1 (MRP  
CC -1) polynucleotide. The polynucleotide is useful in an in vitro method  
CC for identifying a single nucleotide polymorphism and for identifying and  
CC obtaining a pro-drug or drug capable of modulating the activity of a  
CC molecular variant of MRP-1 or for identifying and obtaining an inhibitor  
CC of the activity of a molecular variant of MRP-1. The sequences are useful  
CC for diagnosing a disorder related to the presence of a molecular variant  
CC of MRP-1 or susceptibility to such a disorder, where the disorder is  
CC cancer (particularly renal cancer) or a disease related to multidrug  
CC resistance. This sequence represents a human MRP-1 polymorphic DNA region  
XX  
XX Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 11 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX  
XX 395 CACACACACCCCTGC 408  
Db  
8 CACACACACCCCTGC 21  
RESULT 335  
ABS66945/C  
ID ABS66945 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
AC  
XX ABS66945;  
AC  
XX 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)  
DT  
XX Human MRP-1 polymorphic DNA region #210.  
DE  
XX Human; multidrug resistance-associated protein 1; MRP-1; ss; cancer;  
KW renal cancer; cytostatic; single nucleotide polymorphism.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX WO200259142-A2.  
PN  
XX 01-AUG-2002.  
PD  
XX 25-JAN-2002; 2002WO-EP000796.  
PF

XX 26-JAN-2001; 2001EP-00101651.  
PR  
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUS BIOTECHNOLOGIES AG.  
PA  
XX Brinkmann U, Hoffmeyer S, Mornhinweg E;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2002-657475/70.  
DR  
XX Novel multidrug resistance-associated protein 1 polynucleotide useful for  
PT diagnosis and treatment of cancer and multidrug resistance related  
PT diseases, and for identifying single nucleotide polymorphisms.  
XX  
XX Claim 1; Page 80; 198pp; English.  
PS  
XX The invention relates to a multidrug resistance-associated protein 1 (MRP  
CC -1) polynucleotide. The polynucleotide is useful in an in vitro method  
CC for identifying a single nucleotide polymorphism and for identifying and  
CC obtaining a pro-drug or drug capable of modulating the activity of a  
CC molecular variant of MRP-1 or for identifying and obtaining an inhibitor  
CC of the activity of a molecular variant of MRP-1. The sequences are useful  
CC for diagnosing a disorder related to the presence of a molecular variant  
CC of MRP-1 or susceptibility to such a disorder, where the disorder is  
CC cancer (particularly renal cancer) or a disease related to multidrug  
CC resistance. This sequence represents a human MRP-1 polymorphic DNA region  
XX  
XX Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 11 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX  
XX 395 CACACACACCCCTGC 408  
Db  
14 CACACACACCCCTGC 1  
RESULT 336  
ACF62340  
ID ACF62340 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
XX ACF62340;  
AC  
XX  
XX 08-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
DT  
XX Cancer based on CYP3A5 related oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:169.  
DE  
XX Cancer; CYP3A5; irinotecan; pharmaceutical; malignant glioma;  
KW cytochrome p450; subfamily IIIA; nifedipine oxidase; polypeptide 5;  
KW cytostatic; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
OS  
XX WO2003013534-A2.  
PN  
XX 20-FEB-2003.  
PD  
XX  
XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP0008219.  
PF  
XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.  
PR  
XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.  
XX  
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.  
PA  
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2003-268144/26.  
DR  
XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of compositions for treating cancer  
PT in subject having genome with variant allele comprising cytochrome p450,  
PT subfamily IIIA, polypeptide 5 polynucleotide, termed CYP3A5.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Page 37; 86pp; English.  
PS

XX The present invention describes the use of irinotecan (I) or its  
 CC derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for  
 CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic  
 CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant  
 CC allele which comprises a cytochrome p450, subfamily IIIA (nifedipine  
 CC oxidase), polypeptide 5 (CYP3A5) polynucleotide (II). (I) and (II) have  
 CC cytostatic activity. The therapeutic applications of (I) is improved,  
 CC since it is possible to individually treat a subject with an appropriate  
 CC dosage and/or an appropriate derivative of (I). Therefore, undesirable,  
 CC harmful or toxic effects are efficiently avoided. Unnecessary and  
 CC potentially harmful treatment of those subjects who do not respond to the  
 CC treatment with substances (nonresponders), as well as the development of  
 CC drug resistances due to suboptimal drug dosing can be avoided. ACF62200  
 CC to ACF62751 and ABM34912 to ABM35013 represent sequences used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 11 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. NO. 4.1e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 395 CACACACACCTGC 408  
 DB 8 CACACACACCTGC 21

RESULT 337  
 ACF62341/c  
 ID ACF62341 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX ACF62341;  
 AC ACF62341;  
 DT 08-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
 DE Cancer based on CYP3A5 related oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:170.  
 KW Cancer; CYP3A5; irinotecan; pharmaceutical; malignant glioma;  
 KW cytochrome p450; subfamily IIIA; nifedipine oxidase; polypeptide 5;  
 KW cytostatic; PCR primer; ss.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 PN WO2003013534-A2.  
 XX 20-FEB-2003.  
 XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008219.  
 XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.  
 XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.  
 XX (EPID-) EPIDAUS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.  
 XX Heinrich G, Korb R;  
 XX WPI; 2003-268144/26.  
 XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of compositions for treating cancer  
 PT in subject having genome with variant allele comprising cytochrome p450,  
 PT subfamily IIIA, polypeptide 5 polynucleotide, termed CYP3A5.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 37; 86pp; English.

XX The present invention describes the use of irinotecan (I) or its  
 CC derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for  
 CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic  
 CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant  
 CC allele which comprises a cytochrome p450, subfamily IIIA (nifedipine  
 CC oxidase), polypeptide 5 (CYP3A5) polynucleotide (II). (I) and (II) have  
 CC cytostatic activity. The therapeutic applications of (I) is improved,  
 CC since it is possible to individually treat a subject with an appropriate  
 CC dosage and/or an appropriate derivative of (I). Therefore, undesirable,  
 CC harmful or toxic effects are efficiently avoided. Unnecessary and  
 CC potentially harmful treatment of those subjects who do not respond to the  
 CC treatment with substances (nonresponders), as well as the development of  
 CC drug resistances due to suboptimal drug dosing can be avoided. ACF62200  
 CC to ACF62751 and ABM34912 to ABM35013 represent sequences used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 11 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC dosage and/or an appropriate derivative of (I). Therefore, undesirable,  
 CC harmful or toxic effects are efficiently avoided. Unnecessary and  
 CC potentially harmful treatment of those subjects who do not respond to the  
 CC treatment with substances (nonresponders), as well as the development of  
 CC drug resistances due to suboptimal drug dosing can be avoided. ACF62200  
 CC to ACF62751 and ABM34912 to ABM35013 represent sequences used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 11 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. NO. 4.1e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 395 CACACACACCTGC 408  
 DB 14 CACACACACCTGC 1

RESULT 338  
 ADB21012/c  
 ID ADB21012 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX ADB21012;  
 AC ADB21012;  
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
 DE MRPI based cancer related nucleic acid SEQ ID NO:170.  
 KW irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;  
 KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;  
 KW variant allele; multidrug resistance protein 1; MRPI; cytostatic; gene;  
 KW ds.  
 OS Unidentified.  
 PN WO2003013533-A2.  
 XX 20-FEB-2003.  
 XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008200.  
 XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.  
 XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.  
 XX (EPID-) EPIDAUS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.  
 XX Heinrich G, Korb R;  
 XX WPI; 2003-354397/33.  
 XX Use of irinotecan or its derivative for preparation of a pharmaceutical  
 PT composition for treating cancer in a subject having a genome with a  
 PT variant allele comprising a multidrug resistance protein 1  
 PT polynucleotide.  
 XX Claim 8; Page 46; 100pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for the use of irinotecan (I) or  
 CC its derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for  
 CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic  
 CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant  
 CC allele which comprises a multidrug resistance protein 1 (MRPI)  
 CC polynucleotide (II). (I) has cytostatic activity. (I) or its derivative  
 CC can be used for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for  
 CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic  
 CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject, where the subject is a human  
 CC (preferably African or Asian) or a mouse. The present sequence represents  
 CC a sequence which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 11 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;



Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 395 CACACACACCTGC 408  
Db 14 CACACACACCTGC 1  
RESULT 339  
ADB21011  
ID ADB21011 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC ADB21011;  
XX  
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE MRP1 based cancer related nucleic acid SEQ ID NO:169.  
XX  
KW irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;  
KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;  
KW variant allele; multidrug resistance protein 1; MRP1; cytosolic; gene;  
KW ds.  
XX  
OS Unidentified.  
XX  
XX WO2003013533-A2.  
FN  
XX  
PD 20-FEB-2003.  
XX  
PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008200.  
XX  
PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.  
PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.  
XX  
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.  
PA  
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2003-354397/33.  
DR  
XX  
XX Use of irinotecan or its derivative for preparation of a pharmaceutical  
PT composition for treating cancer in a subject having a genome with a  
PT variant allele comprising a multidrug resistance protein 1  
PT polynucleotide.  
XX  
XX Claim 8; Page 46; 100pp; English.  
PS  
XX The present invention describes a method for the use of irinotecan (I) or  
CC its derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for  
CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic  
CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant  
CC allele which comprises a multidrug resistance protein 1 (MRP1)  
CC polynucleotide (II). (I) has cytostatic activity. (I) or its derivative  
CC can be used for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for  
CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic  
CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject, where the subject is a human  
CC (preferably African or Asian) or a mouse. The present sequence represents  
CC a sequence which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 11 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 395 CACACACACCTGC 408  
Db 8 CACACACACCTGC 21  
RESULT 340  
ADB88101/c  
ID ADB88101 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

ADB88101;  
04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:142.  
ss; irinotecan; cancer; UGT1A1; cytostatic; topoisomerase I inhibitor;  
colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer; lung cancer;  
ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;  
uridine diphosphate glycosyltransferase1 member A1.  
Homo sapiens.  
WO2003013536-A2.  
20-FEB-2003.  
23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008217.  
23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.  
24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.  
(EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.  
Heinrich G, Kerb R;  
WPI; 2003-289896/28.  
Use of irinotecan to treat cancer patient by determining if patient has  
variant alleles of UGT1A1 gene, administering increased/decreased amounts  
of irinotecan based on increased/decreased levels of UGT1A1 gene product.  
Disclosure; Page 49; 107pp; English.  
The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan to treat a patient  
suffering from cancer. This involves determining if the patient has one  
or more variant alleles of the UGT1A1 gene, and if the patient has one or  
more of such variant alleles, irinotecan is administered in an increased  
or decreased amount in comparison to the amount that is administered  
without regard to the patient's alleles in the UGT1A1 gene. The invention  
has cytostatic activity. A composition of the invention acts as a  
topoisomerase I inhibitor. The method is useful for treating a patient,  
an animal e.g. mouse or a human, preferably African or Asian, suffering  
from cancer such as colorectal, cervical, gastric cancer, lung, ovarian,  
pancreatic cancer or malignant glioma. The present sequence is used in  
the exemplification of the invention.  
Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 11 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 395 CACACACACCTGC 408  
Db 14 CACACACACCTGC 1  
RESULT 341  
ADB88100  
ID ADB88100 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC ADB88100;  
XX  
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:141.  
XX  
KW ss; irinotecan; cancer; UGT1A1; cytostatic; topoisomerase I inhibitor;  
KW colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer; lung cancer;  
KW ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;  
KW uridine diphosphate glycosyltransferase1 member A1.

XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO2003013536-A2.  
 XX PD 20-FEB-2003.  
 XX PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008217.  
 XX PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.  
 XX PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.  
 XX PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.  
 XX PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;  
 XX DR WPI; 2003-268145/26.  
 XX PT Use of irinotecan to treat cancer patient by determining if patient has  
 PT variant alleles of UGT1A1 gene, administering increased/decreased amounts  
 PT of irinotecan based on increased/decreased levels of UGT1A1 gene product.  
 XX PS Disclosure; Page 49; 107pp; English.  
 XX CC The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan to treat a patient  
 CC suffering from cancer. This involves determining if the patient has one  
 CC or more variant alleles of the UGT1A1 gene, and if the patient has one or  
 CC more of such variant alleles, irinotecan is administered in an increased  
 CC or decreased amount in comparison to the amount that is administered  
 CC without regard to the patient's alleles in the UGT1A1 gene. The invention  
 CC has cytostatic activity. A composition of the invention acts as a  
 CC topoisomerase I inhibitor. The method is useful for treating a patient,  
 CC an animal e.g. mouse or a human, preferably African or Asian, suffering  
 CC from cancer such as colorectal, cervical, gastric cancer, lung, ovarian,  
 CC pancreatic cancer or malignant glioma. The present sequence is used in  
 CC the exemplification of the invention.  
 XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 11 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 395 CACACACACCCCTGC 408  
 |||||  
 Db 8 CACACACACCCCTGC 21

RESULT 342  
 ADB97084/c  
 ID ADB97084 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 AC ADB97084;  
 XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 DT Human MRP1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:170.  
 DE irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;  
 KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;  
 KW multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytostatic; human; ds; CYP3A5; MRP1; MDR1;  
 KW TOP1.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO2003013537-A2.  
 XX PD 20-FEB-2003.  
 XX PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008218.  
 XX PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.  
 XX PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.

XX PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.  
 XX PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;  
 XX DR WPI; 2003-268145/26.  
 XX PT New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for  
 PT treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising  
 PT multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.  
 XX PS Claim 2; Page 74; 130pp; English.  
 XX CC The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan or its derivative  
 CC for the preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for treating  
 CC colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or  
 CC malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which  
 CC comprises a multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) polynucleotide. A composition  
 CC of the invention has cytostatic activity. The invention is useful for the  
 CC preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for treating colorectal,  
 CC cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant  
 CC glioma in a subject (preferably human, more preferably African or Asian)  
 CC or a mouse. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the  
 CC invention.

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 11 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 395 CACACACACCCCTGC 408  
 |||||  
 Db 14 CACACACACCCCTGC 1

RESULT 343  
 ADB97083  
 ID ADB97083 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 AC ADB97083;  
 XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 DT Human MRP1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:169.  
 DE irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;  
 KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;  
 KW multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytostatic; human; ds; CYP3A5; MRP1;  
 KW TOP1.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO2003013537-A2.  
 XX PD 20-FEB-2003.  
 XX PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008218.  
 XX PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.  
 XX PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.

XX PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.  
 XX PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;  
 XX DR WPI; 2003-268145/26.  
 XX PT New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for  
 PT treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising  
 PT multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.  
 XX PS Claim 2; Page 74; 130pp; English.

XX The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan or its derivative  
CC for the preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for treating  
CC colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or  
CC malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which  
CC comprises a multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) polynucleotide. A composition  
CC of the invention has cytostatic activity. The invention is useful for the  
CC preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for treating colorectal,  
CC cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant  
CC glioma in a subject (preferably human, more preferably African or Asian)  
CC or a mouse. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the  
CC invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 11 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 395 CACACACACCCCTGC 408  
DB 8 CACACACACCCCTGC 21  
  
RESULT 344  
ADB92274  
ID ADB92274 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC ADB92274;  
XX  
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human MRP1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:169.  
XX  
KW irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;  
KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;  
KW multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytostatic; ds; human; UGT1A1; MRP1; TOP1.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO2003013535-A2.  
XX  
PD 20-FEB-2003.  
XX  
PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008220.  
XX  
PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.  
PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.  
XX  
PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.  
XX  
PI Heinrich G, Korb R;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-342400/32.  
XX  
PT New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for  
PT treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising  
PT multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 45; 104pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a novel use of irinotecan or its derivative for  
CC the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for treating colorectal,  
CC cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant  
CC glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which comprises  
CC a multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) polynucleotide. A composition of the  
CC invention has cytostatic activity. The present sequence is used in the  
CC exemplification of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 11 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 395 CACACACACCCCTGC 408  
DB 8 CACACACACCCCTGC 21  
  
RESULT 345  
ADB92275/C  
ID ADB92275 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC ADB92275;  
XX  
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human MRP1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:170.  
XX  
KW irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;  
KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;  
KW multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytostatic; ds; human; UGT1A1; MRP1; TOP1.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO2003013535-A2.  
XX  
PD 20-FEB-2003.  
XX  
PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008220.  
XX  
PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.  
PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.  
XX  
PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.  
XX  
PI Heinrich G, Korb R;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-342400/32.  
XX  
PT New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for  
PT treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising  
PT multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 45; 104pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a novel use of irinotecan or its derivative for  
CC the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for treating colorectal,  
CC cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant  
CC glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which comprises  
CC a multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) polynucleotide. A composition of the  
CC invention has cytostatic activity. The present sequence is used in the  
CC exemplification of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 11 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 395 CACACACACCCCTGC 408  
DB 14 CACACACACCCCTGC 1  
  
RESULT 346  
AAQ13914  
ID AAQ13914 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC AAQ13914;  
XX  
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
DT 05-NOV-1991 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Probe YZ30 to N-ras codon 61.

XX ras; point mutation; oncogenesis; PCR; tumour; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS WO9112343-A.  
 PN 22-AUG-1991.  
 PD 07-FEB-1990; 90US-00477260.  
 PF 07-FEB-1990; 90US-00477260.  
 PR (CETU ) CETUS CORP.  
 XX McCormick FP, Lyons JP;  
 PI WPI; 1991-267154/36.  
 XX Method for detection of point mutation(s) in nucleic acid segments -  
 PT where segments encode GTP binding protein or sub-unit and method involves  
 PT amplification followed by sequence-specific probe hybridisation.  
 XX Example; Page 57; 69pp; English.  
 XX This probe corresponds to the sequence around codon 61 of the ras p21  
 CC gene. It is one of 63 probes which are of use in detecting point  
 CC mutations in nucleic acid sequences encoding ras proteins, specifically  
 CC at positions 12, 13 and 61, three potentially oncogenic sites. See  
 CC AAQ13900-Q13962. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 769 AACTGGAGAGAGAGTGT 785  
 DB 1 AGCTGGAGAGAGAGT 17  
 RESULT 347  
 AAX62272  
 ID AAX62272 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 AC AAX62272;  
 XX 16-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
 DT Granule bound starch synthase hammerhead substrate SEQ ID NO:147.  
 DE Maize; corn; Zea mays; delta-9 desaturase; GBSS; target; substrate;  
 XX granule bound starch synthase; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;  
 KW modulation; gene expression; transgenic plant; cleavage; canola plant;  
 KW caffeine synthesis; coffee plant; nicotine production; tobacco;  
 KW fruit ripening; flower pigmentation; lignin production; ss.  
 XX Zea mays.  
 OS WO9710328-A2.  
 PN 20-MAR-1997.  
 PD 12-JUL-1996; 96WO-US011689.  
 PF 13-JUL-1995; 95US-0001135P.  
 XX

XX WPI; 1997-202224/18.  
 XX Ribozyme which modulates plant gene expression - preferably modulates  
 PT expression of DELTA-9 desaturase or granule bound starch synthase in  
 PT maize or canola.  
 XX Claim 41; Page 74; 155pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I)  
 CC with RNA cleaving activity, which modulates the expression of a plant  
 CC gene. Also described is a gene comprising a cDNA sequence encoding maize  
 CC Delta-9 desaturase. (I) can be used to modulate expression of a gene,  
 CC preferably Delta-9 desaturase or a granule bound starch synthase (GBSS)  
 CC gene, in a plant (preferably a maize or canola plant). (I) can be used to  
 CC modulate caffeine synthesis in a coffee plant, nicotine production in a  
 CC tobacco plant, fruit ripening processes in an apple, tomato, pear, plum  
 CC or peach plant, flower pigmentation in a rose, petunia, chrysanthemum or  
 CC marigold plant or lignin production in a tobacco, aspen, poplar or pine  
 CC plant  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 776 GAAGAAGTGTGAGCGCA 792  
 DB 1 GAAGAAGTGTGAGCGCA 17  
 RESULT 348  
 AAH95016/c  
 ID AAH95016 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC AAH95016;  
 XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)  
 DT Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 441.  
 XX Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;  
 KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO200157206-A2.  
 PN 09-AUG-2001.  
 PD 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US003504.  
 PF 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983P.  
 PR (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (FATT/) FATTAEY A R.  
 XX Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, Meswiggen J, Boohar RN, Holman PS;  
 PI WPI; 2001-496922/54.  
 XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid  
 PT molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1 gene,  
 PT useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers.  
 XX Claim 4; Page 61; 115pp; English.  
 XX

CC the exemplification of the invention  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 326 AGAAGCTGTGGAGCAAC 342  
DB 17 AGAAGTCTGGAGCAAC 1

RESULT 349  
ABL46754/C  
ID ABL46754 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ABL46754;  
XX  
XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human GRID NCH ribozyme substrate oligonucleotide #208.  
XX  
XX Human; Grb2-related with Insert Domain; GRID; T-cell;  
KW co-stimulatory adaptor protein; tissue rejection; graft rejection;  
KW leukaemia; cytostatic; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX New nucleic acid(s) for regulating the Grb2-related with Insert Domain  
PN (GRID) gene comprises using antisense and enzymatic nucleic acid  
XX WO200162911-A2.  
XX  
PD 30-AUG-2001.  
XX  
XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005957.  
XX  
XX 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184594P.  
XX  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.  
XX  
XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;  
PI WPI; 2001-550088/61.  
XX  
XX New nucleic acid(s) for regulating the Grb2-related with Insert Domain  
PT (GRID) gene comprises using antisense and enzymatic nucleic acid  
PT molecules such as hammerhead ribozymes.  
XX  
PS Claim 4; Page 66; 108pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to oligonucleotides that downregulate the  
CC expression of human Grb2-related with Insert Domain (GRID) gene. GRID is  
CC a T-cell co-stimulatory adaptor protein. The oligonucleotides are useful  
CC for modulating the expression of GRID, to treat conditions such as  
CC tissue/graft rejection and leukaemia. The oligonucleotides can also be  
CC administered in conjunction with other therapies such as radiation,  
CC chemotherapy and cyclosporin treatment. The present oligonucleotide was  
CC used to illustrate the invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 3 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 137 TGCTTTGGGGGCTGCAG 153  
DB 17 TGCTGTGGGGGCTGCTG 1

RESULT 350  
ABL46753/C  
ID ABL46753 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ABL46753;  
AC  
XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
DT  
XX Human GRID NCH ribozyme substrate oligonucleotide #207.  
DE  
XX Human; Grb2-related with Insert Domain; GRID; T-cell;  
KW co-stimulatory adaptor protein; tissue rejection; graft rejection;  
KW leukaemia; cytostatic; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200162911-A2.  
PN  
XX 30-AUG-2001.  
PD  
XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005957.  
PF  
XX 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184594P.  
PR  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.  
XX  
XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;  
PI WPI; 2001-550088/61.  
XX  
XX New nucleic acid(s) for regulating the Grb2-related with Insert Domain  
PT (GRID) gene comprises using antisense and enzymatic nucleic acid  
PT molecules such as hammerhead ribozymes.  
XX  
PS Claim 4; Page 66; 108pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to oligonucleotides that downregulate the  
CC expression of human Grb2-related with Insert Domain (GRID) gene. GRID is  
CC a T-cell co-stimulatory adaptor protein. The oligonucleotides are useful  
CC for modulating the expression of GRID, to treat conditions such as  
CC tissue/graft rejection and leukaemia. The oligonucleotides can also be  
CC administered in conjunction with other therapies such as radiation,  
CC chemotherapy and cyclosporin treatment. The present oligonucleotide was  
CC used to illustrate the invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 138 GCTTTGGGGGCTGCAGC 154  
DB 17 GCTGTGGGGGCTGCTGC 1

RESULT 351  
AAS11599/C  
ID AAS11599 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX AAS11599;  
AC  
XX 06-AUG-2003 (revised)  
DT  
XX 24-OCT-2001 (first entry)  
DT  
XX Porcine reproductive and respiratory virus, PCR primer Eurol.  
DE  
XX PPSRV infection; vaccine; immunogen; antibody; ss; PCR primer; Eurol.  
KW  
XX Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus.  
OS  
XX WO200159077-A1.  
PN  
XX 16-AUG-2001.  
PD  
XX

PF 08-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004351.

XX 08-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181041P.

PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0193220P.

PR 24-MAY-2000; 2000US-0206624P.

PR 29-JUN-2000; 2000US-0215373P.

PR 05-JAN-2001; 2001US-0260041P.

XX (MINU ) UNIV MINNESOTA.

PA (COLL/) COLLINS J E.

PA (FAAB/) FAABERG K S.

PA (ROSS/) ROSSOW K D.

XX Collins JE, Faaberg KS, Rossow KD;

PI WPI; 2001-514657/56.

XX Isolated porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus useful for  
PT production of antibodies, comprises RNA polynucleotide with specified  
PT sequence.

XX Disclosure; Page 28; 74pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated porcine reproductive and respiratory  
CC syndrome virus (PRRSV) (deposited with ATCC, not stated) or comprising an  
CC RNA polynucleotide from PRRSV and the polypeptides encoded by it. An  
CC antibody that binds to a European-like PRRSV is useful for detecting a  
CC PRRSV in a porcine subject, by contacting a virus particle with the  
CC antibody under conditions to form a complex with a virus particle, and  
CC detecting the complex, where the presence of the complex indicates the  
CC presence of PRRSV, or by providing a biological sample from a porcine  
CC subject, adding the antibody to the sample under conditions to form a  
CC complex with a virus particle in the sample and detecting the complex,  
CC where the presence of the complex indicates the presence of PRRSV. The  
CC virus particle is obtained from a biological sample comprising lung  
CC tissue. The antibody, a composition comprising an inactivated or  
CC attenuated PRRSV or a PRRSV polypeptide is useful for treating a porcine  
CC subject at risk of infection with a PRRSV or displaying symptoms of a  
CC PRRSV infection, by administering the antibody or composition to the  
CC animal, where the antibody is an neutralising antibody. The virus,  
CC polynucleotide or protein is useful for producing the antibodies. The  
CC present sequence is a PCR primer used to distinguish between a European-  
CC like and a non European-like PRRSV. (Updated on 06-AUG-2003 to correct OS  
CC field.)

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 260 AGACGAGGACGACCTTCA 276

Db 17 AGACGAGGACGACCTTCA 1

RESULT 352

AAH80147

ID AAH80147 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.

XX AAH80147;

XX 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide hybridisation potential related cDNA SEQ ID NO: 111.

XX Nucleic acid hybridisation; probe; primer; human; rabbit; HIV-1;

XX disease diagnosis; ss.

XX Oryctolagus cuniculus.

XX US6251588-B1.

XX

PD 26-JUN-2001.

XX 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.

XX 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.

XX (AGIL-) AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES INC.

XX Shannon KW, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;

PI WPI; 2001-424456/45.

XX Predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a target

XX nucleotide sequence; useful for evaluating oligonucleotide probe

XX sequences, by identifying a oligonucleotides based on the evaluation of

XX parameters.

XX Example 1; Col 49; 342pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for predicting the potential of

XX an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a (complementary) target nucleotide

XX sequence, involving identifying a subset of oligonucleotides within the

XX predetermined number of unique oligonucleotides based on the evaluation

XX of the parameter. Oligonucleotides in the subset are identified that are

XX clustered along a region of the nucleotide sequence that is hybridisable

XX to the target nucleotide sequence. This is useful for evaluating

XX oligonucleotide probe sequences. The present sequence is an

XX oligonucleotide described in the exemplification of the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 133 TGTCTGCTTTGGGGCT 149

Db 1 TGTCTGCTTTGGGGCT 17

RESULT 353

ABN08387/c

ID ABN08387 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABN08387;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8379.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;  
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234887P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.



muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
Homo sapiens.  
WO200192524-A2.  
06-DEC-2001.  
25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8381; 214pp; English.  
The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP-  
1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as  
therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 403 CCTGCTCCAGCAGGCT 419  
| |||||  
Db 17 CTGCTCCAGCTGGCT 1

RESULT 356  
ABN08391/c  
ID ABN08391 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ABN08391;  
XX  
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8383.  
XX  
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200192524-A2.  
XX  
PD 06-DEC-2001.  
XX  
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
XX  
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8383; 214pp; English.  
The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP-  
1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as  
therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence



Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 401 CACCTGCTCCAGCAG 417  
||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
Db 17 CACTGCTCCAGCTGG 1

RESULT 357  
ABT34448  
ID ABT34448 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC ABT34448;  
XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 85.  
XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;  
XX KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
XX KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;  
XX KW human fukutin; ds.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO2003025175-A2.  
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.  
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.  
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.  
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
XX DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.  
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
PT and transfected cells.  
XX PS Disclosure; Page 44; 720pp; French.

CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,  
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive  
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal  
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that  
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement  
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic  
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,  
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one  
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for  
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,  
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the  
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for  
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral  
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell  
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and  
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in  
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these  
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and  
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein  
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene  
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression  
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention

XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 867 GAGCCCACTCCATTGA 883  
||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
Db 1 GATCCCAACTCCAGTGA 17

RESULT 358  
ABT39664  
ID ABT39664 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC ABT39664;  
XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 5301.  
XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;  
XX KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
XX KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;  
XX KW human fukutin; ds.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO2003025175-A2.  
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.  
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.  
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.  
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
XX DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.  
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
PT and transfected cells.  
XX PS Disclosure; Page 653; 720pp; French.

CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,  
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive  
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal  
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that  
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement  
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic  
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,  
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one  
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for  
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,  
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the  
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for  
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral  
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell  
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and  
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in  
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these  
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and  
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein  
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene  
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression  
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention

XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 568 GATCTCGCTGCTCAG 584  
 |||||  
 Db 1 GATCCTCCCTGCTCC 17

RESULT 359

AD802160  
 ID ADB02160 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADB02160;  
 XX  
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human MD24 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3146.  
 XX  
 KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;  
 KW zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;  
 KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;  
 KW developmental disorder; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN EP1281758-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 05-FEB-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.  
 XX  
 PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.  
 XX  
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX  
 PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.  
 XX  
 PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in  
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,  
 PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.  
 XX  
 PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 3146; 103pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing  
 CC proteins and their coding sequences; MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is  
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,  
 CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome  
 CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,  
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,  
 CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic  
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease  
 CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic  
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross  
 CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are  
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The  
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as  
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 317 AGACTGCAGAGAGCTG 333  
 |||||  
 Db 1 AGACTGCAGAGATCGAG 17

RESULT 360

ACD61578/c  
 ID ACD61578 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACD61578;  
 XX  
 DT 23-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE HCV minus strand DNazyme substrate sequence #113.  
 XX  
 KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;  
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;  
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;  
 KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;  
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;  
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;  
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;  
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Hepatitis C virus.  
 XX  
 PN WO200281494-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 17-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.  
 XX  
 PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.  
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.  
 PR 28-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.  
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.  
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.  
 XX  
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.  
 PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.  
 PA (LSEP/) LEE P.  
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.  
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.  
 XX  
 PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;  
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.  
 XX  
 PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,  
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus  
 PT infection.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; Page 277; 387pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate  
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or  
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense  
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,  
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberyne, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed  
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse  
 CC transcriptase and/or HCV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well  
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV  
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV  
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening  
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds  
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and  
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and  
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene  
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular  
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV  
 CC DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present  
 CC invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 2 G; 0 T; 8 U; 0 Other;

100

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 527 GAGTCAACGCCCTCTTC 543  
 DB 1 GATCCAAAGCCCTCTTC 17

RESULT 363  
 ACC66062/c  
 ID ACC66062 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 AC ACC66062;  
 XX  
 DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
 DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 3309.  
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; neurotropic; neuroleptic; murine;  
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;  
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW schizophrenia; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Mus musculus.  
 XX  
 PN WO2003025176-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 27-MAR-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.  
 XX  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.  
 XX  
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX  
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.  
 XX  
 PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
 PT and transfected cells.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 417; 738pp; French.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-  
 CC ACC6806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour  
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are  
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,  
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a  
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of  
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation  
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that  
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration.  
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 461 GGAAGAGCTCCAGAAC 477  
 DB 17 GGAAGAACTCCAGGATC 1

RESULT 364  
 ADB43049  
 ID ADB43049 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADB43049;  
 XX  
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)  
 DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #5546.  
 XX

DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #3372.  
 XX  
 KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; neurotropic; neuroleptic; ss;  
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;  
 KW diagnosis.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO2003040369-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 15-MAY-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.  
 XX  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.  
 XX  
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX  
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.  
 XX  
 PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related  
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 426; 771pp; French.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,  
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a  
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the  
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,  
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour  
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and  
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies  
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours  
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).  
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can  
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,  
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
 CC expression of the nucleotides.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 492 GATCTAATTGGAGATTT 508  
 DB 1 GATCTAATTGGAGATTT 17

RESULT 365  
 ADB45223  
 ID ADB45223 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADB45223;  
 XX  
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #5546.  
 XX

KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;  
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;  
 KW diagnosis.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO2003040369-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 15-MAY-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.  
 XX  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-00011981.  
 XX  
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX  
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 PI WPI; 2003-441574/41.  
 XX  
 XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related  
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 680; 771pp; French.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,  
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a  
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the  
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,  
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour  
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and  
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies  
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours  
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).  
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can  
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,  
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
 CC expression of the nucleotides.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred.No.3.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 685 GATCTGCACACCGCTTC 701  
 Db 1 GATCCGCACACCTCTTC 17  
 RESULT 366  
 ADB45066  
 ID ADB45066 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADB45066;  
 XX  
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #5389.  
 XX  
 XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;  
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;  
 KW diagnosis.  
 KW

XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO2003040369-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 15-MAY-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.  
 XX  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-00011981.  
 XX  
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX  
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 PI WPI; 2003-441574/41.  
 XX  
 XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related  
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 662; 771pp; French.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,  
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a  
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the  
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,  
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour  
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and  
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies  
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours  
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).  
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can  
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,  
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
 CC expression of the nucleotides.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.9; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred.No.3.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 568 GATCTGCTGCTCCAC 584  
 Db 1 GATCTGCTGCTCCCTCC 17  
 RESULT 367  
 ADB81038  
 ID ADB81038 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADB81038;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 DE Rabbit beta-globin fragment derived oligonucleotide #72.  
 XX  
 XX ss; oligonucleotide hybridisation potential; efficient hybridisation;  
 KW large array; minimum oligonucleotide synthesis; rabbit; beta-globin.  
 XX  
 OS Oryctolagus cuniculus.  
 XX  
 PN US2003054346-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 20-MAR-2003.  
 XX

XX PF 15-FEB-2001; 2001US-00784674.  
 XX PR 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.  
 XX PA (SHAN/) SHANNON K W.  
 XX PA (WOLB/) WOLBER P K.  
 XX PA (DELE/) DELENSTARR G C.  
 XX PA (WEBB/) WEBB P G.  
 XX PA (KINC/) KINCAID R H.  
 XX PI Shannon KW, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;  
 XX WI; 2003-743746/70.  
 XX Predicting potential of oligonucleotides to hybridize to target  
 PT nucleotide sequence comprises determining and evaluating for each  
 PT oligonucleotide a parameter predictive of the oligonucleotides ability to  
 PT hybridize with target.  
 XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 111; 423pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to a method of predicting the potential of  
 CC oligonucleotides to hybridize to target nucleotide sequences. The method  
 CC is useful for predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridize  
 CC to a target nucleotide sequence, e.g. RNA or DNA or a sequence that  
 CC contains chemically modified nucleotides. The method is also useful for  
 CC predicting the potential of the oligonucleotides to hybridize to a  
 CC complementary target nucleotide sequence. The method is useful to predict  
 CC efficient hybridisation oligonucleotides for each of multiple target  
 CC sequences therefore very large arrays may be constructed and tested with  
 CC minimum synthesis of oligonucleotides. The present sequence represents a  
 CC rabbit beta-globin derived oligonucleotide sequence.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 133 TGTCTGCTTTGGGGCT 149  
 DB 1 TGTCTGCTTTGGGGGAT 17  
 RESULT 368  
 ID AAT60989/C  
 AC AAT60989 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AAT60989;  
 XX 28-OCT-1997 (first entry)  
 XX Primer for lacI.  
 XX Preparation; construction; plasmid; pSGE705; pBR; globin;  
 KW replication origin; tetracycline resistance; di-alpha; di-beta;  
 KW tac promoter; lacI; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer;  
 KW amplification; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 XX WO9704110-A1.  
 XX 06-FEB-1997.  
 XX 12-JUL-1996; 96WO-US011600.  
 XX 14-JUL-1995; 95US-0001179P.  
 XX (SOMA-) SOMATOGEN INC.  
 XX Weickert MJ, Glascock CB;

XX WI; 1997-132648/12.  
 XX Prokaryotic cell contg. plasmid including regulatable expression unit -  
 PT for heterologous protein, and chromosomal gene encoding regulator of this  
 PT unit controlled by strong promoter, provides tight control of expression.  
 XX Example 16; Page 39; 60pp; English.  
 XX The present sequence was used in the preparation of the plasmid pSGE705,  
 CC which has the pBR origin of replication, tetracycline resistance gene,  
 CC the di-alpha and di-beta globin genes, tac promoter and lacI  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 336 GAGCAACTTGGTGCAG 352  
 DB 17 GATCAACTGGGTGCAG 1  
 RESULT 369  
 ID AAV29451  
 AC AAV29451 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AAV29451;  
 XX 31-JUL-1998 (first entry)  
 XX Calcium ion channel alpha subunit exon 38 specific forward primer.  
 XX Calcium ion channel alpha subunit; human; episodic ataxia type 2;  
 KW familial hemiplegic migraine; FHM; EA-2; treatment; diagnosis;  
 KW PCR primer; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX EP834561-A1.  
 XX 08-APR-1998.  
 XX 27-SEP-1996; 96EP-00202707.  
 XX 27-SEP-1996; 96EP-00202707.  
 XX (UYLE-) RIJKSUNIV LEIDEN.  
 XX WI; 1998-195461/18.  
 XX New human nucleic acid associated with migraine and episodic ataxia type  
 2 - useful for diagnosis and development of, e.g. familial hemiplegic  
 PT migraine and episodic ataxia type 2.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 10; 157pp; English.  
 XX This primer is used for the PCR amplification of an exon of the human  
 CC calcium ion channel alpha 1 subunit. The channel is related to familial  
 CC hemiplegic migraine (FHM) and/or episodic ataxia type 2 (EA-2) and is  
 CC derived from, related to or associated with a gene present in humans on  
 CC chromosome 1p13.1-13.2. The encoding nucleic acid can be used to  
 CC localise or identify genes related to episodic neurological disorders,  
 CC specifically migraine, FHM or EA-2, but also epilepsy. It can also be  
 CC used to distinguish between alleles of the corresponding gene. Cells and  
 CC animals containing recombinant expression vectors comprising the nucleic  
 CC acid can be useful in study, development and treatment of migraine, FHM,  
 CC EA-2 and epilepsy. Proteins or peptides encoded by the nucleic acid and  
 CC natural or synthetic antibodies against the proteins can be used to  
 CC diagnose FHM, EA-2, migraine and other neurological conditions associated  
 CC with cation channel dysfunction

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 307 TGCATGGGAAGACTGC 323  
DB 2 TCCTGGGAATGACTGC 18  
RESULT 370  
AAZ41089/C  
ID AAZ41089 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX AC AAZ41089;  
XX 26-JAN-2000 (first entry)  
XX Human ELK-1 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:241.  
XX Identification; genetic target; gene modulation; human; probe;  
KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; PCR primer;  
KW nucleotide sequence-based technology; antisense drug discovery;  
KW target validation; ss.  
XX Synthetic.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX WO953101-A1.  
XX 21-OCT-1999.  
XX 13-APR-1999; 99WO-US008268.  
XX 13-APR-1998; 98US-0081483P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-00067638.  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX Cowsett LM, Baker BF, Mcneil J, Freier SM, Sasmor HM, Brooks DG;  
PI Chasi C, Wyatt JR, Borchers AH, Vickers TA;  
XX WPI; 1999-620446/53.  
XX Identifying compounds which modulate expression of nucleic acids, used to  
PT provide compounds having defined physical, chemical or bioactive  
PT properties, e.g. antisense activity.  
XX Example 24; Page 105; 264pp; English.  
XX A method has been developed of defining a set of compounds that modulate  
CC the expression of a target nucleic acid (tNA) sequence via binding of the  
CC compounds with the tNA sequence. The method comprises generating a  
CC library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined criteria, and  
CC evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual compounds with the tNA  
CC according to defined criteria. Also described are: (1) a method of  
CC defining a set of oligonucleotides (ONS) that modulate the expression of  
CC a tNA sequence via binding of the ONS with the tNA sequence comprising  
CC generating a library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined  
CC criteria, and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual ONS with  
CC the tNA according to defined criteria; and (2) a method of defining a set  
CC of compounds that modulate the expression of a tNA sequence via binding  
CC of the compounds with the tNA. The methods can be used for the generation  
CC and identification of synthetic compounds having defined physical,  
CC chemical or bioactive properties. Information gathered from assays of  
CC such compounds is used to identify nucleic acid sequences that are  
CC tractable to a variety of nucleotide sequence-based technologies, e.g.  
CC antisense drug discovery and target validation. AAZ40952 to AAZ41220, and  
CC AAZ52701 to AAZ52706, represent sequences used in the exemplification of  
CC the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 12 A; 2 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 935 GTTTTGTATTATGAGTC 951  
DB 18 GTTTTGTATTATTC 2  
RESULT 371  
AAZ06604/C  
ID AAZ06604 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX AC AAZ06604;  
XX 23-NOV-1999 (first entry)  
XX ELK-1 expression modulator #44.  
XX Human ELK-1; p62TCF; Ets domain transcription factor protein; apoptosis;  
KW expression inhibition; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;  
KW diagnosis; phosphorothioate; antisense compound; ss.  
XX Synthetic.  
XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
FH modified\_base 1..18  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /note= "Internucleoside phosphorothioate linkages"  
FT modified\_base 1..14  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /note= "Optionally 2-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleosides  
FT except cytosine residues which are 5-methylcytosine"  
FT modified\_base 15..18  
FT /\*tag= C  
FT /note= "Optionally 2-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleosides  
FT except cytosine residues which are 5-methylcytosine"  
XX US5948680-A.  
XX 07-SEP-1999.  
XX 17-DEC-1998; 98US-00213767.  
XX 17-DEC-1998; 98US-00213767.  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX Baker BF, Cowsett LM;  
XX WPI; 1999-517959/43.  
XX Antisense compound useful for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of  
PT disease associated with ELK-1 expression.  
XX Claim 3; Col 39; 31pp; English.  
XX Sequences AAZ06571-206607 are antisense polynucleotides targeted to a  
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding human ELK-1 (also known as p62TCF). ELK-1  
CC is a member of the ternary complex factor subfamily of Ets-domain  
CC transcription factor proteins. The polynucleotides inhibit the expression  
CC of human ELK-1, and this sequence targets the 3' untranslated region of  
CC the ELK-1 RNA. Sequences AAZ06571-206607 all cause at least 30%  
CC inhibition of ELK-1 expression. The antisense sequences can be used to  
CC inhibit the expression of human ELK-1 in human cells or tissues in vitro.  
CC ELK-1 uses a bipartite recognition mechanism mediated by both protein-DNA  
CC and protein-protein interactions to regulate genes by direct and indirect  
CC DNA binding and has been shown to control various signal transduction  
CC pathways and other cell functions including apoptosis. This means that  
CC antisense compounds inhibiting expression of ELK-1 can be used to treat  
CC diseases associated with its expression in animals, particularly humans

CC and to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The  
 CC compounds can also be used for diagnosis, as research reagents and in  
 CC kits

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 12 A; 2 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 935 GTTTTGTATTATGATC 951  
 DB 18 GTTTTGTATTATTC 2

## RESULT 372

AAZ57824  
 ID AAZ57824 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAZ57824;

XX 11-APR-2000 (first entry)

DE HSV-2 VP16 gene reverse PCR primer.

XX Fine array transcript mapping; FAT mapping; FATMap; HSV-2;  
 KW differential expression; VP16; PCR primer; ss.

XX Herpes simplex virus 2.

XX WO9967422-A1.

XX 29-DEC-1999.

XX 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013813.

XX 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090464P.

XX (SMIK ) SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP.

XX Leary JJ, Tal-Singer R;

XX WPI; 2000-147217/13.

PT Novel analytical method designated Fine Array Transcript Mapping, useful  
 PT for detecting and measuring RNA molecules transcribed from a genome,  
 PT differential expression, and sequence mapping.

XX Example 1; Page 16; 53pp; English.

CC This sequence represents a reverse PCR primer targeted at the VP16 gene  
 CC of herpes simplex virus type 2 (HSV-2) SBS (ATCC VR 2546). It was used  
 CC for semi-quantitative PCR analysis of SBS cDNA. PCR using the VP16 primer  
 CC pair generated a 192 bp product, and allowed detection of 1 HSV copy from  
 CC 45 cycles (or 100 copies from 35 cycles). The invention provides a novel  
 CC genetic analysis method termed Fine Array Transcript Mapping (FAT  
 CC Mapping) for detecting and measuring RNA molecules transcribed from a  
 CC genome, differential expression, and mapping of the 5' sequence of a  
 CC transcript. FAT mapping involves probing a test grid containing an array  
 CC of 100s to 1000s of overlapping genomic clones or DNA fragments with  
 CC probes consisting of labeled cDNAs representing the RNA transcripts from  
 CC test populations. The system allows quantitative measurements of the  
 CC expression of rare transcripts, and enables the analysis of 100s of genes  
 CC within a genomic sequence in a single run. The method can be used to  
 CC measure the differential expression of transcripts between 2 or more  
 CC different viral, tissue or cell populations which share a common genomic  
 CC sequence, or to determine whether a particular open reading frame is  
 CC expressed under certain conditions. The FATMap technique has been applied  
 CC to the HSV-2 genome

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match

1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 920 CAGCGGACCTTCAGGT 936  
 DB 1 CAGCGGAGGTTCAGGT 17

## RESULT 373

ABZ77008  
 ID ABZ77008 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ABZ77008;

XX 07-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX Bovine DGAT PCR primer #44.

XX Acyl CoA:diacylglycerol transferase; DGAT; enzyme; chromosome 14; bovine;  
 KW milk; meat marbling; low fat; polymorphic; SNP;  
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; PCR primer; ss.

XX Bos taurus.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO2003004630-A2.

XX 16-JAN-2003.

XX 05-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP007520.

XX 06-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00116412.

XX 13-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379412P.

XX (ARBE-) ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT DEUT RINDERZUECHTER.

XX Fries H, Winter A;

XX WPI; 2003-239205/23.

XX New nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence of an allele of a  
 PT polymorphic bovine acyl CoA-diacylglycerol transferase gene useful for  
 PT testing a mammal for its predisposition for fat content of milk and for  
 PT meat marbling.

XX Example 1; Page 36; 91pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a nucleic acid molecule (NA) (I) encoding  
 CC a bovine acyl CoA-diacylglycerol transferase (DGAT) contributing to or  
 CC indicative for low fat content of milk and to low meat marbling  
 CC (intramuscular fat content). Human DGAT is located to chromosome 8, and  
 CC bovine DGAT is located to chromosome 14. (I) is useful for testing a  
 CC mammal for its predisposition for fat content of milk and/or its  
 CC predisposition for meat marbling. The method comprises analysing the gene  
 CC encoding DGAT for nucleotide polymorphisms (e.g. single nucleotide  
 CC polymorphisms (SNPs)) which are connected with the predisposition. The  
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms are located in the coding region of the DGAT  
 CC gene and result in substitution, deletion and/or addition of an amino  
 CC acid sequence of the polypeptide which is encoded by the gene. The  
 CC nucleic acid molecule has at the position 10433 and 10434 of the DGAT  
 CC gene a guanine and a cytosine residue, at position 3343 a cytosine or  
 CC thymine, 11030 a guanine, 11048 a cytosine or thymine and 11093 a  
 CC thymine, which correlate with a predisposition for low fat content of  
 CC milk and low meat marbling. The nucleic acid molecule has at the position  
 CC corresponding to position 10433 and 10434 of the DGAT gene two adenine  
 CC residues which correlate with a predisposition for high content of milk  
 CC and high meat marbling. The nucleotide polymorphisms are located in a  
 CC region which is responsible for the regulation of the expression of the  
 CC product of the gene encoding DGAT. ABZ76924 to ABZ77045 and ABP96035 to  
 CC ABP96046 represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;



```

XX      Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match      1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY      533 CAGTCCCGCTCCCTGCA 649
DB      1 CAGTCTGTCTCCCTCCA 17

RESULT 375
ADC29750/c
ID      ADC29750 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX      AC
AC      ADC29750;
XX      AC
DT      18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
DE      PCR primer #2 used to amplify Arabidopsis chitinase DNA.
XX      Genetically modified plant; transformed plant; pathogen resistance;
KW      Brassica juncea chitinase; BJCHI; transgenic; fungal disease; PCR;
KW      primer; ss.
XX      Arabidopsis sp.
OS      Arabidopsis sp.
XX      US2003097682-A1.
PN      22-MAY-2003.
XX      20-NOV-2002; 2002US-00300819.
XX      20-NOV-2001; 2001US-0331749P.
XX      (CHYE/) CHYE M L.
PA      (ZHAO/) ZHAO K.
XX      Chye ML, Zhao K;
XX      WPI; 2003-765534/72.
XX      Producing plants e.g., potato, resistant to pathogens e.g., fungi, by
PT      transforming plants with recombinant vector that co-expresses Brassica
PT      glucanase with two chitin-binding domains, and Hevea beta-1,3-
PT      glucanase.
XX      Example; Page 12; 37pp; English.
XX      The present invention relates to a method of producing genetically
CC      modified or transformed plants which are resistant to pathogens. The
CC      plants are transformed with a recombinant vector comprising a Brassica
CC      juncea chitinase (BJCHI) encoding polynucleotide sequence and a Hevea
CC      sp. beta-1,3 glucanase (Hbglu) encoding polynucleotide sequence. The
CC      method is useful for producing transgenic plants which are resistant to
CC      pathogens, and especially resistance to fungal diseases. The present
CC      sequence represents a PCR primer used in the examples of the present
CC      invention.
XX      SQ
SQ      Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match      1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY      600 TGC CGGTG GAC GTGGC 616
DB      17 TGCAGTGTGGACGTGGC 1

RESULT 376
AAT65904/c

```



PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
PT map of the human genome.  
XX Claim 9; Page 1766; 2745pp; English.  
XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification  
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention  
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the  
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.  
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the  
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from  
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and  
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
CC present invention  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 767 AGAAGTGGAGAGAAAGT 783  
Db 1 AGAAGTGGAGAGAAAGT 17  
RESULT 379  
AAZ76004  
ID AAZ76004 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AC AAZ76004;  
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:10360.  
XX KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
XX genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
XX haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
XX amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
XX diagnosis; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO9954500-A2.  
XX PD 28-OCT-1999.  
XX PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-18000822.  
XX PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.  
XX PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.  
XX PA (GENT ) GENSET.  
XX PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
PT map of the human genome.  
XX Claim 9; Page 2439; 2745pp; English.

XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification  
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention  
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the  
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.  
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the  
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from  
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and  
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
CC present invention  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 616 CCATCTCAACCGCGCT 632  
Db 1 CCATCTCAACCGCGCT 17  
RESULT 380  
AAH45473  
ID AAH45473 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AC AAH45473;  
XX DT 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX DE PCR primer Shh-U2 specific for human secreted sonic hedgehog cDNA.  
XX KW Sporadic basal cell carcinoma; BCC; detection; Gli1; skin cancer;  
XX transcription factor; PCR primer; human; ss; sonic hedgehog; shh.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN US6238876-B1.  
XX PD 29-MAY-2001.  
XX PF 22-JUN-1998; 98US-00102491.  
XX PR 20-JUN-1997; 97US-0050286P.  
XX PA (UUNY ) UNIV NEW YORK STATE.  
XX PI Altaba ARI;  
XX DR WPI; 2001-366473/38.  
XX PT Detecting the onset or presence of skin cancer, particularly sporadic  
XX basal cell carcinoma, comprises measuring the level of Gli1 in the  
XX sample.  
XX PS Disclosure; Col 8; 21pp; English.  
XX CC This invention relates to a method of detecting the onset or presence of  
XX sporadic basal cell carcinoma (BCC) in an animal. The method involves  
XX measuring the level of Gli1 in a sample of skin. Gli1 levels above basal  
XX or normal indicate the presence or onset of sporadic basal cell  
XX carcinoma. Gli1 is a zinc finger transcription factor down stream of  
XX secreted sonic hedgehog (shh) activation in a cascade of cytoplasmic  
XX signal transduction. Gli1 in turn can induce Shh expression in an auto  
XX regulatory manner. There are links between ectopic expression of the Gli1  
XX gene and the development or onset of BCC. The method is useful for  
XX detecting the onset or presence of sporadic basal cell carcinoma,

CC particularly in detecting skin cancer. The present sequence represents a  
 CC PCR primer specific for human Shh cDNA. The primer is used in the method  
 CC of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 462 GAAGAGCTCCAGAACT 478  
 ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 1 GAAGATCTCCAGAACT 17

RESULT 381  
 ADD15350  
 ID ADD15350 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADD15350;  
 XX  
 DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE RT-PCR primer Shh-U2 used to amplify human Shh RNA.  
 XX  
 KW RT-PCR; primer; Shh-U2; human; ss; PCR; cellular debilitation;  
 KW sporadic basal cell carcinoma; BCC; Gli1; proto-oncogene;  
 KW tumour formation; neoplasia; cytostatic; secreted sonic hedgehog.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003100032-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 29-MAY-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 03-APR-2001; 2001US-00825155.  
 XX  
 PR 20-JUN-1997; 97US-0050286P.  
 PR 22-JUN-1998; 98US-00102491.  
 XX  
 PA (ALTA/) ALTAB A R I.  
 XX  
 PI Altaba ARI;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-787019/74.

XX Preventing or treating sporadic basal cell carcinoma by administering an  
 PT inhibitor of glioma transcription factor-1 (Gli1) activity or expression,  
 PT and diagnosis of the disease by detecting the presence and level of  
 PT expression of Gli1.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5; 22pp; English.  
 CC  
 CC This invention relates to a novel method for the detection, treatment  
 CC and/or prevention of cellular debilitations or derangements caused by  
 CC the development of sporadic basal cell carcinoma (BCC). Specifically, it  
 CC refers to the identification of relevant therapeutic agents based on  
 CC their effect on the expression level and activity of the Gli1  
 CC transcription factor gene. Gli1 is a proto-oncogene that is ectopically  
 CC expressed in epidermal tissue and is linked to tumour formation and  
 CC neoplasia. The present invention describes cytostatic Gli1 inhibitors  
 CC that are useful for detecting the onset or presence of sporadic BCC in an  
 CC animal. Furthermore, it includes methods for testing the ability of a  
 CC drug or other entity to modulate the activity of Gli1. This  
 CC oligonucleotide sequence is the RT-PCR primer Shh-U2 used to amplify  
 CC human Shh (secreted sonic hedgehog) RNA of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 462 GAAGAGCTCCAGAACT 478  
 ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 1 GAAGATCTCCAGAACT 17

RESULT 382  
 ADE06873  
 ID ADE06873 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADE06873;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Cancer-related allelic imbalance detection primer #96.

XX in vitro detection; cancer; tumor cell; allelic imbalance;  
 KW chromosome marker; quantitative multiplex amplification; bladder tumor;  
 KW urine; blood; primer; ss; chromosome 2q; chromosome 3p; chromosome 4p;  
 KW chromosome 4q; chromosome 5q; chromosome 6q; chromosome 8p;  
 KW chromosome 9p; chromosome 9q; chromosome 10q; chromosome 11q;  
 KW chromosome 11p; chromosome 13q; chromosome 14q; chromosome 16q;  
 KW chromosome 17p; chromosome 18q.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO2003072823-A2.

XX PD 04-SEP-2003.

XX PF 25-FEB-2003; 2003WO-FR000609.

XX PR 25-FEB-2002; 2002FR-00002380.

XX PA (ASSI-) ASSISTANCE PUBLIQUE HOPITAUX PARIS.

XX PI Grandchamp B, Mentre F;

XX DR WPI; 2003-697769/66.

XX PT In vitro detection of tumor cells, in a biological sample, uses a  
 PT highlight of allelic imbalance in insertion-deletion chromosome markers.

XX PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 96; 51pp; French.

XX CC The invention relates to a method of in vitro detection of cancer tumor  
 CC cells, in a biological sample, where allelic imbalances are highlighted  
 CC in insertion-deletion chromosome markers. The markers are given a  
 CC quantitative multiplex amplification by polymerase chain reaction (PCR),  
 CC triggered by heat. A calculation is made of a global statistical score  
 CC for all the markers being studied, for comparison with a fixed normal  
 CC threshold. The technique is especially for the detection of bladder tumor  
 CC cells in a urine sample, using a blood sample as the reference. The non-  
 CC invasive method gives evidence of an allelic imbalance with at least 15  
 CC chromosome insertion-deletion markers and preferably 18, or at least 30  
 CC or at least 40 markers. This sequence represents a primer used in the  
 CC method of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 501 GGAGATTGGCCAGTTT 517  
 ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 3 GGAGTGTGGCCAGTTT 19

RESULT 383  
 AAQ55825  
 ID AAQ55825 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAQ55825;

```

XX DT 21-JUL-1994 (first entry)
XX DE HCV detection primer (DNA type 2 S63).
XX DE HCV; hepatitis C virus; detection; primer; PCR; mixer primer set;
XX KW polymerase chain reaction; DNA polymerase; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX FN JP05337000-A.
XX PD 21-DEC-1993.
XX PF 04-JUN-1992; 92JP-00168226.
XX PR 04-JUN-1992; 92JP-00168226.
XX PA (SAYA/) SAYAMA K.
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 1994-037380/05.
XX PT Detection of type C hepatitis virus - using one step DNA polymerase chain
XX PT reaction with mixed primer set.
XX PS Claim 2; Page 2; 7pp; Japanese.
XX CC The primers (AAQ55811-841) are used to detect various types of hepatitis
XX CC C virus. The primers are made from oligo DNA fragments selected from
XX CC specific hepatitis C virus subtypes. The primers can be used to in a one
XX CC step PCR reaction which can determine the subtypes of a large number of
XX CC samples
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX DT 632 TCAGTCCCGCTCCCTGC 648
XX DB 1 TCAGGCTGCTCCCTGC 17
XX
RESULT 384
AAAT41307/c
XX ID AAT41307 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAT41307;
XX DT 03-DEC-1996 (first entry)
XX DE Human gene signature HUMGS01009-derived sense primer.
XX KW Gene signature; messenger RNA; mRNA; relative abundance; frequency;
XX KW human; cloning; mapping; non-biased library; diagnosis; detection;
XX KW cell typing; abnormal cell function; primer; PCR; amplification;
XX KW polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX FN WO9514772-A1.
XX PD 01-JUN-1995.
XX PF 11-NOV-1994; 94WO-JP001916.
XX PR 12-NOV-1993; 93JP-00355504.
XX PA (MATS/) MATSUBARA K.
XX PA (OKUB/) OKUBO K.
XX PI Matsubara K, Okubo K;

```

```

XX DR WPI; 1995-206931/27.
XX PT Single-stranded DNA for identifying gene signatures - isolated from 3'-
XX PT directed human cDNA library that reflects relative abundance of corresp.
XX PT mRNA in specific human tissues.
XX PS Example 7; Fig 9; 2245pp; Japanese.
XX XX
XX CC Primers T41001-T41382 are derived from novel human gene signature (GS)
XX CC sequences which did not match with sequences deposited in Genbank release
XX CC 76. The GS sequences (T19001-T26837) were obtained from 3'-directed cDNA
XX CC libraries prepared from various human tissues; synthesis of cDNA was
XX CC initiated from the 3'-end of mRNA by using poly(T) as the sole primer.
XX CC Each library is constructed so as to reflect accurately the relative
XX CC abundance of different mRNAs in the particular tissue from which it was
XX CC derived. The appearance frequency of a given GS in a cDNA library can be
XX CC determined (esp. using primers and probes derived from the GS sequences)
XX CC as a means of diagnosing abnormal cell function or for recognising
XX CC different cell types. The primers T41307-8 amplify clone pm2824 which
XX CC comprises the GS HUMGS01009 (T20009), located on chromosomes 19 and 22
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 911 GTGAAAGACACAGCGGGA 927
XX DB 18 CTGATAGACAGAGGGA 2
XX
RESULT 385
AAQ95627/c
XX ID AAQ95627 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAQ95627;
XX DT 14-FEB-1996 (first entry)
XX DE Primer B (Group 5, set B) for marker D4S403, chromosome 4.
XX KW primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; linkage study; locus;
XX KW microsatellite marker sequence; automated genotyping; allele;
XX KW polymorphism; detection; Homo sapiens; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9515400-A1.
XX PD 08-JUN-1995.
XX PF 05-DEC-1994; 94WO-US013945.
XX PR 03-DEC-1993; 93US-00160837.
XX PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX XX
XX PI Levitt RC;
XX DR WPI; 1995-215278/28.
XX PT Kit for automated genotyping contg. pairs of PCR primers - designed to
XX PT amplify polymorphic nucleotide repeat sequences, arranged in sets each
XX PT with a characteristic fluorescence label, useful e.g. in detection of
XX PT disease related genetic rearrangement.
XX PS Disclosure; Fig 7E-3; 104pp; English.
XX CC The method aims to provide a collection of highly reproducible
XX CC microsatellite marker sequences (MMS) at approx. 10-50 cM intervals
XX CC throughout the human genome which can be detectably labelled. The MMS are

```

CC polymorphic, simple sequence repeats and can be used in automated  
 CC genotyping. esp. fluorescence-based. The primers correspond to the unique  
 CC DNA sequence surrounding each marker, and PCR is used to detect each  
 CC polymorphism. When the MMS show considerable polymorphism (ie. a  
 CC difference in the number of repeats) between individuals, the markers can  
 CC be particularly informative. The MMS can be ideal for linkage studies.  
 CC Kits comprise at least 4 groups, of at least 3 sets, each comprising  
 CC labelled primers for PCR amplification of the DNA. Group 5 primer pairs  
 CC are shown in AAQ95591-638. The published size range of the D4S403 allele  
 CC is 155-169 bp, and the degree of heterozygosity in the population is  
 CC about 76%

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 933 AGGTTTGTGTTTATGAG 949

Db 17 AGGTTTGTGTTTATGAG 1

RESULT 386

AAAT34677/c  
 ID AAT34677 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAT34677;

XX 06-SEP-1996 (first entry)

XX Human cytochrome P4501A2 (CYP1A2) gene 5' UTR fragment PCR primer.  
 XX Cytochrome P450; detection; diagnosis; polymorphism; substitution;  
 KW metabolism; respiration; polymerase chain reaction; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9601328-A1.

XX 18-JAN-1996.

XX 06-JUL-1995; 95WO-JP001352.

XX 06-JUL-1994; 94JP-00154571.

XX (SAKA ) OTSUKA PHARM CO LTD.

XX (KIMS/) KIM S.

XX (SHIN/) SHIN K.

XX (SHIN/) SHIN J.

PI Fukui T, Katsuragi K, Kinoshita M;

DR WPI; 1996-087678/09.

XX Detection of human cytochrome p4501A2 gene polymorphism - useful in gene  
 XX diagnosis of metabolic activity polymorphism.

XX Example 1; Page 9; 23pp; Japanese.

XX AAT34673-T34684 are PCR primers used for the amplification of a 5'  
 CC untranslated fragment of the human cytochrome P4501A2 gene including  
 CC base -1569. They are used in a method for detecting cytochrome P4501A2  
 CC gene polymorphism, in partic. for detecting a base substitution at  
 CC position -1569 and may be used with primers for the detection of a T to G  
 CC base substitution at position 2064 and a C to A substitution at position  
 CC 2640. The method is easy, convenient and has a high degree of sensitivity  
 CC and accuracy. Polymorphisms in the P4501A2 gene can lead to a  
 CC modification of metabolism which may be beneficial or deleterious

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 948 AGTCAACAGCTGGGCAG 964

Db 17 AGTCAACAGCTGGGTAG 1

RESULT 387

AAV10007

ID AAV10007 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAV10007;

XX 09-JUL-1998 (first entry)

XX Primer 4122ext used to amplify DNA encoding a protein designated NuCA.

XX NuCA: membrane associated protein; 5'-nucleosidase activity; vaccine;  
 KW immunisation; otitis media; pneumonia; H. influenza type b; Hib;  
 KW diagnosis; meningitis; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Haemophilus influenzae.

XX WO9804703-A1.

XX 05-FEB-1998.

XX 23-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012790.

XX 26-JUL-1996; 96US-0022619P.

XX 26-JUL-1996; 96US-00687865.

XX (AMCY ) AMERICAN CYANAMID CO.

XX Zagursky RJ, Jones KF, Ooi P;

XX WPI; 1998-130691/12.

XX Nucleic Acid encoding NuCA protein from Haemophilus influenza - useful  
 for, e.g. diagnosing and immunising against Otitis media or pneumonia.

XX Example 2; Page 30; 117pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAV10006-07 were used to amplify the upstream region of DNA  
 CC encoding a Haemophilus influenzae protein designated NuCA. The probes are  
 CC based on the N-terminal sequence of the NuCA protein. The NuCA protein is  
 CC present in very small amounts on the cell surface of H. influenzae. It is  
 CC a membrane associated protein that was found to be highly conserved among  
 CC all the H. influenzae strains tested. The NuCA protein has 5' -  
 CC nucleosidase activity which is inhibited by an anti-native NuCA  
 CC monoclonal antibody. The NuCA protein can be used in production of  
 CC vaccines for immunisation of a mammalian host against H. influenza,  
 CC especially otitis media and pneumonia. The nucleic acid can be used to  
 CC generate probes for detection of H. influenza or H. influenza type b  
 CC (Hib) in the diagnosis of meningitis, otitis media or pneumonia caused by  
 CC Hib or non-typable H. influenza (NTHi)

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 676 TCACAGATGCATCTGCA 692

Db 3 TCACAGCTGCATCTGCA 19

RESULT 388

AAV18288

ID AAV18288 standard; DNA; 20 BP.



PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.  
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.  
 PA (GEST ) GENSET.  
 XX Griffais R;  
 XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.  
 XX  
 PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 1450; 1755pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as conventional trachoma, nongonococcal urethritis, paratrachoma, and inclusion conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis, epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, Bartholinitis; pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis. The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these diseases  
 CC  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 821 TGTGGTGTCTGAAGCTG 837  
 || ||| |||||  
 Db 17 TGAGGGAGCTGAAGCTG 1  
 RESULT 391  
 AAZ02133/c  
 ID RAZ02133 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC RAZ02133;  
 XX  
 DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.  
 XX  
 KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nongonococcal urethritis; paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis; nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer; Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Chlamydia trachomatis.  
 XX  
 PN WO9928475-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 10-JUN-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.  
 XX  
 PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.  
 PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.  
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.  
 XX  
 PA (GEST ) GENSET.  
 XX  
 XX Griffais R;  
 XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.  
 XX  
 PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.

PS Disclosure; Page 1499; 1755pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as conventional trachoma, nongonococcal urethritis, paratrachoma, and inclusion conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis, epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, Bartholinitis; pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis. The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these diseases  
 CC  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 766 CAGAACTCGAGAGAAG 782  
 ||||| |||||  
 Db 17 CAGAACTCGAGAGAAG 1  
 RESULT 392  
 AAZ22922  
 ID AAZ22922 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAZ22922;  
 XX  
 DT 10-JAN-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Primer specific for measles virus L gene.  
 XX  
 KW Measles virus; attenuated; human respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; mutation; vaccine; immunization; measles; RSV subgroup B; RT-PCR; primer; ss.  
 KW  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Measles virus.  
 XX  
 PN WO9949017-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 30-SEP-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 22-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006225.  
 PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079466P.  
 XX  
 PA (AMCY ) AMERICAN CYANAMID CO.  
 XX  
 PI Udem SA, Sidhu MS, Randolph VB, Buonagurio DA;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1999-580441/49.  
 XX  
 PT New vaccines for measles and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV).  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; Page 51; 171pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention provides isolated, recombinantly-generated, attenuated measles virus (i) and human respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) subgroup B (ii). The attenuated measles virus has at least 1 of the following attenuating mutations: (i) in the N gene, at residue Glu129Lys, Glu148Gly or Ser479Thr; (2) in the P gene, at residues Glu225Gly, Cys275Tyr or Leu439Pro; or (3) in the C gene at residues Ala73Val, Met104Thr or Ser134Iyr; or (4) at the F gene-end signal, at nucleotide Thr7243Cys. The attenuated RSV has an attenuating mutation in the M gene-end signal comprising Thr419Cys. (i) is useful as a vaccine for immunizing against measles. (ii) is useful as a vaccine for immunizing and giving protection against RSV subgroup B. Compositions comprising transcriptional vector comprising an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a genome or



CC antigenome of (I) or (II), are useful for producing infectious attenuated  
 CC measles virus or RSV subgroup B virus. Current vaccines for measles and  
 CC RSV do not provide 100 % protection, and only give short-lived immunity.  
 CC Other vaccines give unfavorable immune responses or adverse reactions.  
 CC Sequences AA22915-959 represent primers for RT-PCR amplification and  
 CC sequencing of the measles virus L gene and genomic termini  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 326 AGAAGCTGTGGAGCAAC 342  
 |||||  
 Db 4 AGAAGCTGTGGACCATC 20

RESULT 393

AAZ56154  
 ID AAZ56154 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAZ56154;  
 AC  
 XX 27-MAR-2000 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 DE PCR primer for HSP90a protein amplification.  
 XX

XX PCR primer; heat shock protein; HSP60a; human; clone identification; ss.  
 KW  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS

XX WO9957311-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 11-NOV-1999.  
 PD  
 XX 30-APR-1999; 99WO-EP002963.  
 PF  
 XX 30-APR-1998; 98US-00070590.  
 PR  
 XX (PLAC ) MAX PLANCK GES FOERDERUNG WISSENSCHAFTEN.  
 PA

XX Cahill D, Buessow K, Walter G, Lehrach H;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2000-086414/07.  
 DR  
 XX Identifying clones from an expression library for desired biological  
 PT property.  
 PT  
 XX Example 4; Page 28; 59pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAZ56152-256153 are used to amplify the human heat shock  
 CC protein HSP60a gene sequence. The PCR product can be used in the method  
 CC of the invention, for identifying or characterizing clones of an  
 CC expression library where the clones are arranged in array form. The method  
 CC for identifying and or characterizing clones of an expression library  
 CC which confer a desired biological property comprises: (a) analysing for  
 CC the expression of at least one (poly)peptide expressed as a fusion  
 CC protein having an expression product of a recombinant insert of a clone  
 CC of the library, the clones being in an array, and/or (b) contacting a  
 CC ligand that specifically interacts with a (poly)peptide expressed by the  
 CC insert of a clone conferring the desired biological property with the  
 CC library in arrayed form and analysing for an interaction, and/or (c)  
 CC carrying out hybridization or an oligonucleotide fingerprint with a  
 CC nucleic acid probe specific for the insert of a clone conferring the  
 CC desired biological property with the library in arrayed form, and  
 CC analysing for hybridization, and (d) identifying and/or characterizing  
 CC clones where expression at step an interaction at step (b) and/or  
 CC hybridization or an oligonucleotide fingerprint at step (c) is detected  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 647 GCAACCGAGTGTCTCA 663  
 |||||  
 Db 2 GCAACCGAGGTCTCTGA 18

RESULT 394

AAZ91088  
 ID AAZ91088 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAZ91088;  
 AC  
 XX 06-JUN-2000 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 DE NPTII direct primer for streptavidin expressing plant tissues.

XX plant somatic tissue degeneration; plant essential factor; depletion;  
 KW viability; cyto gene; plant development; plant morphology; flower;  
 KW fruit plant; PCR primer; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO200007427-A2.

XX 17-FEB-2000.

XX 30-JUL-1999; 99WO-IL000420.

XX 03-AUG-1998; 98IL-00125632.

XX (AGRI-) AGRIC RES ORG.

XX Kapulnik Y, Ginzberg I;

XX WPI; 2000-195402/17.

XX Degeneration of somatic plant tissue by expression of a heterologous  
 CC protein, useful for controlling plant development and morphology, such as  
 CC decreasing the number of flowers present to increase the number of fruit.

XX Example; Page 44; 91pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method of effecting degeneration of a somatic  
 CC plant tissue by expressing a heterologous protein capable of binding a  
 CC plant essential factor (PEF), in somatic plant tissue cells, where  
 CC heterologous protein expression causes depletion of the PEF so the plant  
 CC viability is maintained, while simultaneous degeneration of the somatic  
 CC plant tissue is effected. Sequence AAZ91073-Z91078 represent examples of  
 CC the heterologous gene introduced into the plants and are derived from  
 CC Streptomyces avidinii. Primers AAZ91088-Z91089 were used to PCR amplify  
 CC the NPTII gene from the cassette used to generate the plant expressing  
 CC the heterologous genes. This is done to determine successful plant  
 CC transformations. The methods can provide for the selective and optionally  
 CC reversible cell degeneration in somatic plant tissue. They can be used  
 CC for artificially controlling plant development and morphology. They can  
 CC be used e.g. to decrease the number of flowers in fruit producing plants  
 CC so as to increase the number of fruits which reach maturity

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 413 GCAGGCTCTCCGGCTGC 429  
 |||||  
 Db 4 GCAGGTTCTCCGGCGC 20

RESULT 395

AAA11309/c

ID AA11309 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AA11309;  
 XX  
 DT 08-NOV-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human TRPC7 gene exon 13/intron 13 junction.  
 XX  
 KW Transmembrane protein; TRPC7; brain; transient receptor potential; TRP;  
 KW calcium channel function; human; gene therapy; periodic psychosis;  
 KW mutation; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT exon 1..10  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /number= 13  
 FT intron 11..20  
 FT /\*tag= b  
 FT /number= 13  
 PN WO200029571-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 25-MAY-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 11-NOV-1999; 99WO-JP006289.  
 XX  
 PR 12-NOV-1998; 98JP-00321200.  
 XX  
 PA (BIKE ) EIKEN KAGAKU KK.  
 XX  
 PI Shimizu N, Nagamine K;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-387784/33.  
 XX  
 PT Nucleic acids encoding transmembrane protein TRPC7 expressed in brain and  
 PT homologous to transient receptor potential protein useful in the of  
 PT treatment of associated diseases such as periodic psychosis.  
 XX  
 PS Example 7; Page 38; 77pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to the isolation of a nucleic acid (AA11284)  
 CC coding for a transmembrane protein TRPC7 (AA92944) which is expressed in  
 CC brain and is homologous to transient receptor potential (TRP) protein.  
 CC This suggests that the TRPC7 protein may have a calcium channel function.  
 CC The genomic sequence has been shown to contain 31 introns. This sequence  
 CC represents an exon/intron junction from the genomic TRPC7 sequence. The  
 CC DNA and protein can be used in the diagnosis and treatment of disorders  
 CC associated with TRPC7, especially the screening, monitoring and treatment  
 CC (by gene therapy) of periodic psychosis, which appears to be associated  
 CC with mutations in the TRPC7 gene  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 673 AGCTCAGATGATCT 689  
 DB 17 AGCTCAGATGATCT 1  
 RESULT 396  
 AAC61861/C  
 ID AAC61861 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC AAC61861;  
 XX  
 DT 06-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Antisense oligonucleotide directed against murine Fas (Apo-1) gene.

XX  
 KW Human; Fas; Apo-1; antisense compound; Fas ligand; Fas-1; hepatitis;  
 KW Fas associated protein 1; protein tyrosine phosphatase; cancer;  
 KW autoimmune disease; inflammatory disease; lymphoma; phosphorothioate; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Mus musculus.  
 XX  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT misc\_feature 1..20  
 FT /\*tag= b  
 FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate linkages"  
 FT modified\_base 1..5  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethoxy residues"  
 FT modified\_base 16..20  
 FT /\*tag= C  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethoxy residues"  
 PN WO200061150-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 19-OCT-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 10-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009540.  
 XX  
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00290640.  
 XX  
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Dean NM, Marcusson EG;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-628395/60.  
 XX  
 PT Antisense oligonucleotides for treating hepatitis and colon, liver or  
 PT lung cancer are inhibitors of Fas, Fas ligand or Fas associated protein 1  
 PT (Fap-1) expression.  
 XX  
 PS Example 5; Page 54; 116pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC AAC61860-78 represent antisense oligonucleotides which are directed  
 CC against nucleic acids encoding murine Fas (Apo-1). The specification  
 CC describes antisense compounds which are targeted to the 5'-untranslated  
 CC region, translational start site, translational termination region or 3'-  
 CC untranslated region of nucleic acid molecules encoding Fas, Fas ligand  
 CC (FasL), or Fas-1 (Fas associated protein 1, protein tyrosine  
 CC phosphatase). The antisense compounds are used to inhibit the expression  
 CC of Fas, FasL or Fas-1 in cells or tissues. They are used to treat  
 CC autoimmune or inflammatory diseases such as hepatitis. They can also be  
 CC used to treat cancer, especially colon, liver or lung cancer or lymphoma  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 320 CTGCAGAGAGCTGTGG 336  
 DB 17 CTGCAGAGAGCTGTGG 1  
 RESULT 397  
 AAA11936  
 ID AAA11936 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC AAA11936;  
 XX  
 DT 16-AUG-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human MDMX antisense oligonucleotide #31062.  
 XX  
 KW MDMX; human; antisense; inhibitor; anticarcinogen; antiinflammatory;  
 KW antiinfectious; modulation; treatment; disease; diagnosis; primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN US6046320-A.  
 XX PD 04-APR-2000.  
 XX PF 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289267.  
 XX PR 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289267.  
 XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX PI Monia BP, Cowser LM;  
 XX DR WPI; 2000-282710/24.  
 XX PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeting nucleic acids encoding human  
 PT MDMX useful for inhibiting MDMX expression and for treating diseases  
 PT associated with MDMX expression e.g. tumor formation, inflammation.  
 XX PS Claim 3; Col 95-96; 51pp; English.  
 XX CC This invention describes a novel antisense compound (I), 8-30 nucleobases  
 CC in length, targeted to a nucleic acid encoding a human MDMX. (I)  
 CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of human MDMX.  
 CC The products of the invention have anticarcinogenic, antiinflammatory and  
 CC antinfectious activity. Synthesized chimeric oligonucleotides targeted  
 CC to human MDMX, 20 nucleotides in length, composed of a central gap region  
 CC consisting of ten 2'-deoxynucleotides flanked on both sides by 5-  
 CC nucleotide wings were tested for antisense inhibition of MDMX expression.  
 CC Results of real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction (PCR) showed  
 CC 71 out of the 159, 20 base pair sequences, all fully defined in the  
 CC specification, demonstrated at least 30% inhibition of MDMX expression.  
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for effective and specific  
 CC modulation, particularly inhibition of MDMX expression, and may be used  
 CC in treating humans or animals suspected of having or being prone to a  
 CC disease or condition associated with expression of MDMX. The antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides may also be used as research reagents or kits, and as  
 CC diagnostics, e.g. to elucidate the function of a particular gene or to  
 CC distinguish between functions of various members of a biological pathway,  
 CC and as prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or  
 CC tumor formation. AAA11781-A11945 represent antisense oligonucleotides  
 CC described in the method of the invention  
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 795 CTCGAGGACTGACTGAA 811  
 Db |||||  
 2 CTCGAGGACTGCTGAA 19  
 RESULT 398  
 AAF31791/C  
 ID AAF31791 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC AAF31791;  
 XX 10-APR-2001 (first entry)  
 DT Human RANK antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO: 49.  
 DE Human; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; antisense oligonucleotide; cancer;  
 KW receptor activator of NF-kappaB; RANK; infection; inflammation; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN US6171860-B1.

PD 09-JAN-2001.  
 XX 05-NOV-1999; 99US-00435296.  
 XX PR 05-NOV-1999; 99US-00435296.  
 XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX PI Baker BF, Cowser LM;  
 XX DR WPI; 2001-136876/14.  
 XX PT Novel antisense compounds capable of modulating expression of human  
 PT receptor activator of NF-kappaB useful for diagnosis, prophylaxis and  
 PT treatment of diseases associated with expression of RANK.  
 XX PS Claim 14; Col 42; 40pp; English.  
 XX CC The present sequence is one of a number of antisense compounds of 8 to 30  
 CC nucleobases in length that have been designed to target a 5'untranslated  
 CC region, start codon, coding region or 3'untranslated region of the human  
 CC receptor activator of NF-kappaB (RANK). The antisense compounds  
 CC specifically hybridize with and inhibit the expression of RANK. The  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression of  
 CC human RANK in human cells or tissues. They can be utilised for  
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics for the treatment of diseases associated with  
 CC the expression of RANK, prophylaxis e.g. to prevent or delay infection,  
 CC inflammation or tumour formation, and as research reagent. The antisense  
 CC compounds are safely and effectively administered to humans  
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 796 TGCAGGACTGACTGAA 812  
 Db |||||  
 18 TGCAGGACTGATTGAC 2  
 RESULT 399  
 AAH27305  
 ID AAH27305 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC AAH27305;  
 XX 08-AUG-2001 (first entry)  
 DT Human TSG16 PCR primer #5.  
 DE Tumour suppressor gene 16; TSG16; human; immune response modulator;  
 KW inflammatory response modulator; signal transduction activator;  
 KW cytokine inhibitor; gene therapy; anticancer; anti-inflammatory;  
 KW autoimmune disorder; infection; chromosome 16q24.3;  
 KW cellular proliferation suppressor; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200132861-A1.  
 XX 10-MAY-2001.  
 DT 30-OCT-2000; 2000WO-AU001329.  
 PF 29-OCT-1999; 99AU-00003771.  
 PR (WOME-) WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.  
 PA Callen DF, Whitmore SA, Kremmidiotis G, Kochetkova M, Crawford J;  
 XX WPI; 2001-316439/33.  
 XX DR  
 XX

PT New nucleic acid representing the human tumor suppressor gene TSG16,  
 PT useful e.g. for diagnosis and treatment of tumors, inflammatory and  
 PT immunological disorders.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PS Claim 84; Page 182; 215pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to human tumor suppressor gene 16 (TSG16;  
 CC see AAH23688). TSG16 was isolated from chromosome 16q24.3. TSG16  
 CC suppresses cellular proliferation. TSG16 is useful for treating disorders  
 CC associated with decreased expression or activity of TSG16, e.g. cancers,  
 CC (auto)immune disorders, inflammation, complications of wound healing and  
 CC infections (by viruses, bacteria, fungi, parasites, protozoa or  
 CC helminths). The present sequence is a PCR primer, which was used in the  
 CC present invention  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 658 TTCTCATGCGAGCTGAAG 674  
 Db 4 TTCTCATGCGAGTACG 20  
 RESULT 400  
 AAF27138  
 ID AAF27138 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC AAF27138;  
 XX  
 XX 06-APR-2001 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Human cyclin E antisense oligonucleotide ANG 1057, SEQ ID NO:13.  
 XX  
 XX Human cyclin E gene; 3' UTR; 3' untranslated region; cell cycle control;  
 KW Gl phase cyclin; S phase entry; cellular proliferation; antisenescence;  
 KW expression inhibition; antiproliferative; antiproliferative; cytostatic;  
 KW restenosis; cancer; psoriasis; phosphorothioate; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX  
 XX WO200100821-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 04-JAN-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 19-JAN-2000; 2000WO-CA000049.  
 XX  
 XX 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140446P.  
 XX  
 XX (ANGI-) ANGIOGENE INC.  
 PA  
 XX Levesque L;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-112453/12.  
 DR  
 XX Antisense oligonucleotide, useful for modulating human cyclin E gene  
 PT expression and inhibiting cellular proliferation caused by restenosis and  
 PT cancer, has a sequence complementary to the 5' or 3' untranslated region  
 PT of cyclin E gene.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 3; Page 13; 52pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC Sequences AAF27128-AAF27139 represent antisense oligonucleotides  
 CC targeted to the 5' or 3' UTR (untranslated region) of the human cyclin E  
 CC gene. Cyclin E is a G1 phase cell cycle protein which regulates the entry  
 CC of cells into the S phase. The antisense oligonucleotides of the  
 CC invention inhibit the expression of cyclin E, thereby inhibiting cellular  
 CC proliferation. The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting  
 CC or preventing cellular proliferation, and can thus be used in the  
 CC treatment of restenosis, cancer and psoriasis. The antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides are also useful for the manufacture of a medicament for

CC inhibiting cellular proliferation  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 684 GGATCTGCACACCGCTT 700  
 Db 4 GGCTCTGCACACCGCTT 20  
 RESULT 401  
 AAA54448/c  
 ID AAA54448 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAA54448;  
 AC  
 XX  
 XX 11-APR-2001 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Primer for amplifying 11-cis retinol dehydrogenase (RDH5).  
 XX  
 XX 11-cis retinol dehydrogenase; RDH5; eye; mutant; mutation;  
 KW ocular disease; fundus albipunctatus; retinitis punctata albescens;  
 KW albipunctate dystrophy; retinitis pigmentosa; human; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200068364-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 16-NOV-2000.  
 PD  
 XX  
 PF 08-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US012527.  
 XX  
 XX 06-MAY-1999; 99US-00306538.  
 PR  
 XX (LUDW-) LUDWIG INST CANCER RES.  
 PA (HARD) HARVARD COLLEGE.  
 PA (MASS-) MASSACHUSETTS EYE & EAR INFIRMARY.  
 XX  
 XX Simon A, Eriksson U, Dryja TP, Berson EL, Yamamoto H;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2001-016091/02.  
 DR  
 XX  
 PT Mutations in nucleic acid molecules encoding 11-cis retinol dehydrogenase  
 PT correlated to ocular disorders, useful in diagnosis and treatment of  
 PT diseases such as fundus albipunctatus.  
 XX  
 XX Example 1; Page 8; 28pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC A new protein is described which comprises the 318 residue amino acid  
 CC sequence corresponding to wild type retinol dehydrogenase (RDH5), but  
 CC where amino acid 238 is not Gly, amino acid 73 is not Ser, or amino acid  
 CC 33 is not Ile. This mutant RDH5 can be used in the analysis of mutations  
 CC in the gene encoding retinol dehydrogenase, in the diagnosis and  
 CC treatment of ocular diseases associated with retinal degeneration such as  
 CC fundus albipunctatus. Other disorders which may also be studied include  
 CC retinitis punctata albescens, albipunctate dystrophy and retinitis  
 CC pigmentosa. A number of primer pairs (See GENESQ records AAA54433-  
 CC AAA54448) were used to amplify the genomic RDH5 DNA. Two primers (AAA54447,  
 CC AAA54448) were used to amplify exon 5b of the RDH5 gene. This primer  
 CC corresponds to nucleotides 5731-5748 of the genomic DNA sequence (See  
 CC GENESQ record AAA54431)  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 453 GCCTTCAGGAGAGCT 469  
 |||||

Db 19 GCCTTCCAGACAGAT 3

RESULT 402

AAF61663/C

ID AAF61663 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAF61663;

XX DT 02-JUL-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Lactobacillus sp 23S rRNA/SS rRNA specific probe SEQ ID 98.

XX KW 23S rRNA; 5s rRNA; detection; probe; brewing; beer; contamination; ss.

XX OS Lactobacillus sp.

XX PN DE19945964-A1.

XX PD 05-APR-2001.

XX PF 24-SEP-1999; 99DE-01045964.

XX PR 24-SEP-1999; 99DE-01045964.

XX PA (BIOT-) BIOTECON DIAGNOSTICS GMBH.

XX PI Pandke M, Gasch A, Berghof K;

XX WPI; 2001-246136/26.

XX PT Detecting contaminating microorganisms in brewing, by nucleic acid

XX PT amplification and hybridization, either non-specific or genus- or species

XX PT -specific.

XX PS Claim 9(i); Page 18; 48pp; German.

XX CC This invention describes a novel method for detecting microorganisms (A)

XX CC of importance in brewing which comprises treating a sample with at least

XX CC two primers (P1) that hybridize to a consensus region in the nucleic acid

XX CC of (A), at least part of the microbial nucleic acid is amplified, the

XX CC amplicon is treated with at least one probe (P2) that hybridizes

XX CC specifically with a sequence common to all (A) or specific for one or

XX CC more families, genera or species, and any formation of hybrids is

XX CC detected. The method is used to detect, identify and/or characterize

XX CC microorganisms in beer or brewing materials, particularly for detecting

XX CC contamination. The method may detect the entire range of contaminating

XX CC microbes, either as a general test for contamination or as a test

XX CC specific for particular genera or (sub)species. It is quicker than known

XX CC microbiological methods, and can detect several organisms in the same

XX CC sample, including organisms not presently recognized as contaminants. The

XX CC method provides an early indication of contamination and can be automated

XX CC for high throughput analysis

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 581 TCACGTGCTTACTTCC 597

DB 20 TCAGGGGCTTACTTCC 4

RESULT 403

AAD12441

ID AAD12441 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAD12441;

XX DT 25-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE Mouse caspase 8 mRNA antisense compound ISIS 107719.

XX Caspase 8; infection; inflammation; tumour; research reagent; cytostatic;

XX gene therapy; antisense; mouse; phosphorothioate; ss.

XX OS Mus musculus.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX FH Key

XX FT modified\_base

XX FT 1..20

XX FT /tag= a

XX FT /mod\_base= OTHER

XX FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

XX FT modified\_base

XX FT 1..5

XX FT /tag= b

XX FT /mod\_base= OTHER

XX FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

XX FT modified\_base

XX FT 2

XX FT /tag= d

XX FT /mod\_base= m5c

XX FT modified\_base

XX FT 5

XX FT /tag= e

XX FT /mod\_base= m5c

XX FT modified\_base

XX FT 6

XX FT /tag= f

XX FT /mod\_base= m5c

XX FT modified\_base

XX FT 7

XX FT /tag= g

XX FT /mod\_base= m5c

XX FT modified\_base

XX FT 8

XX FT /tag= h

XX FT /mod\_base= m5c

XX FT modified\_base

XX FT 11

XX FT /tag= i

XX FT /mod\_base= m5c

XX FT modified\_base

XX FT 15

XX FT /tag= j

XX FT /mod\_base= m5c

XX FT modified\_base

XX FT 16..20

XX FT /tag= c

XX FT /mod\_base= OTHER

XX FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

XX FT modified\_base

XX FT 17

XX FT /tag= k

XX FT /mod\_base= m5c

XX US258600-B1.

XX 10-JUL-2001.

XX 19-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487445.

XX 19-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487445.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Zhang H, Cowsett LM;

XX WPI; 2001-432165/46.

XX New antisense compounds capable of modulating expression of caspase 8 for

XX the diagnoses, prophylaxis and treatment of diseases associated with

XX expression of caspase 8, e.g. inflammation and tumor formation.

XX Claim 1; Col 47-48; 56pp; English.

XX The invention relates to antisense compounds which inhibit the expression

XX of human caspase 8. The antisense compound is useful for diagnosing and

XX treating diseases associated with the expression of caspase 8 and for

XX prophylaxis e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour

XX formation, and as a research reagent. The present sequence is an

XX antisense compound targetted to mouse caspase 8 mRNA

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 405 CTGCTCCAGCAGCTCT 421  
 DB 2 CTTCCCGCAGCAGCTCT 18  
 RESULT 404  
 ABA82119  
 ID ABA82119 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABA82119;  
 XX  
 DT 25-JAN-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Zmax1 gene region physical map preparation STS marker #78.  
 XX  
 KW Human; high bone mass; HBM gene; Zmax1 gene; chromosome 11; 11q13.3;  
 KW sequence tagged site; STS; osteoporosis; osteopathic; gene therapy;  
 KW antiseptic therapy; vaccine; bone disorder; Paget's disease; adapter;  
 KW sclerostosis; Osteomalacia; fibrous dysplasia; PCR primer; linker; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WC200177327-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016951.  
 XX  
 PR 05-APR-2000; 2000US-00543771.  
 PR 05-APR-2000; 2000US-00544398.  
 XX  
 PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.  
 XX  
 PI Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-657171/75.  
 XX  
 PT New high bone mass (HBM) and Zmax1 genes and proteins useful for  
 PT modulating bone mass for the treatment of e.g. osteoporosis.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 33; 443pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes the human Zmax1 gene and the high bone  
 CC mass (HBM) gene, which are found on chromosome 11q13.3. The Zmax1 and HBM  
 CC genes have osteopathic activities. The genes can be used in gene therapy,  
 CC antiseptic therapy and in the production of vaccines. They can be used in  
 CC the diagnosis and treatment of bone disorders including osteoporosis,  
 CC Paget's disease, sclerostosis, osteomalacia and fibrous dysplasia.  
 CC ABA82038 to ABA82700 and AAG68168 to AAG68193 represent sequences used in  
 CC the exemplification of the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 829 CTGAGCTGGTACCAGA 845  
 DB 3 CTGAGCAGCGGACCAGA 19  
 RESULT 405  
 ABA89247  
 ID ABA89247 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX

AC ABA89247;  
 XX  
 DT 29-AUG-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human Talin antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:60.  
 XX  
 KW Human; Talin; antimicrobial; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; inhibitor;  
 KW antisense gene therapy; infection; inflammation; Talin inhibitor; tumour;  
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /\*tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"  
 FT modified\_base 1..5  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT modified\_base 16..20  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
 FT /\*tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
 XX  
 PN US6372492-B1.  
 XX  
 PD 16-APR-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702251.  
 XX  
 PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702251.  
 XX  
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Bennett CF, Cowser LM;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-470102/50.  
 XX  
 PT New antisense compound useful for inhibiting expression of Talin and for  
 PT preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumor formation.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 14; Col 41; 46pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes an antisense compound (I), 16 to 30 bases  
 CC in length targeted to specific base regions of a nucleic acid encoding  
 CC human Talin. Also described: (a) an antisense compound up to 30 bases in  
 CC length which inhibits the expression of human Talin; (b) a composition  
 CC (ii) comprising (i) or (a); and (c) inhibiting the expression of human  
 CC Talin in human cells or tissues comprising contacting the cells or  
 CC tissues in vitro with (i) or (a). (i) has antimicrobial, antiinflammatory  
 CC and cytostatic activities, and can be used in antisense gene therapy and  
 CC as a Talin expression inhibitor. (i) can be used to inhibit the  
 CC expression of human Talin in human cells or tissues; to prevent or delay  
 CC infection, inflammation or tumor formation; and in diagnostics,  
 CC therapeutics, prophylaxis, and in research reagents and kits. The present  
 CC sequence represents a human Talin antisense chimeric phosphorothioate  
 CC oligonucleotide, having 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings of 5 nucleotides  
 CC at the 5' and 3' ends and a 10 nucleotide deoxy gap in the middle, which  
 CC is used in an example from the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 400 ACACCTGCTCCAGCAG 416  
 DB 3 AGCCCTGTCACCGACG 19

```

RESULT 406
ABK41599
ID ABK41599 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK41599;
XX
DT 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse alpha-catenin DNA PCR primer #23.
XX
KW Human; mouse; alpha-catenin; primer; ss; cytostatic; antiinfertility;
KW cadherin-catenin related pathway; heart testis; cancer; gene therapy;
KW cadherin-catenin related disease; specifically dilated cardiomyopathy;
KW cardiomyopathy; male infertility; CTNNA3; PCR; alpha T-catenin.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO200204636-A1.
XX
PD 17-JAN-2002.
XX
PF 28-JUN-2001; 2001WO-EP007392.
XX
PR 12-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202472.
XX
PR 14-JUL-2000; 2000US-0218309P.
XX
PA (VLAAR-) VLAAMS INTERUNIVERSITAIR INST BIOTECHNOG.
XX
PI Van Roy F, Goossens S, Janssens B, Vanpoucke G;
XX
WPI; 2002-171717/22.
XX
PT New alpha catenin polypeptides and polynucleotides encoding them, useful
PT for predicting, diagnosing or treating cadherin-catenin related diseases,
PT particularly cardiomyopathies, cancer and male infertility.
XX
PS Example; Page 15; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to human and mouse alpha-catenin polypeptides and
CC their associated polynucleotides. The polypeptides and related antibodies
CC are useful for modulating the cadherin-catenin related pathway in
CC selected organs, such as the heart and testis. The nucleic acids and the
CC antibodies are useful in the diagnosis and/or prediction of the
CC likelihood of developing cadherin-catenin related diseases. The nucleic
CC acids may also be used to predict the likelihood of developing cancer or
CC in diagnosing cancer, and in gene therapy. The polypeptide, the nucleic
CC acid or the antibody is useful in manufacturing a medicament for treating
CC cadherin-catenin related diseases, such as cancer, cardiomyopathy,
CC specifically dilated cardiomyopathy, and male infertility. Sequences
CC ABK41510-ABK41599 represent PCR primers used to amplify DNA encoding
CC human and mouse alpha-catenin polypeptides, including the CTNNA3 gene
CC which encodes human alpha T-catenin
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 407 GCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCC 423
DB 4 GCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCC 20

RESULT 407
AAH77260
ID AAH77260 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAH77260;
XX
DT 08-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Pichia pastoris PCR primer pQE276.

```

```

XX
KW pQE276; T7-expression cassette; pQE32; Pichia pastoris; AOX;
KW yeast alcohol oxidase promoter; yeast CUS1 promoter; CMV; PAR5;
KW tetracycline promoter; cytomegalovirus promoter; multiple cloning site;
XX autonomously replicating sequence; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200177351-A1.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-EP003995.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000EP-00107588.
XX
PA (PLAC ) MAX PLANCK GES FOERDERUNG WISSENSCHAFTEN.
XX
PI Lueking A, Holz C, Lehrach H, Cahill D;
XX
WPI; 2002-034244/04.
XX
PT Novel shuttle vector for expression of nucleic acid in Pichia pastoris
PT and Escherichia coli, for protein production, comprises a promoter,
PT Pichia pastoris autonomously replicating sequence and multiple cloning
PT site.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 12; 37pp; English.
XX
CC The sequence represents Pichia pastoris PCR primer pQE276. The primer was
CC used in the invention to generate a T7-expression cassette from a
CC modified pQE32. The invention relates to a shuttle vector for expression
CC of nucleic acid in Pichia pastoris and Escherichia coli. The vector
CC comprises a promoter selected from yeast alcohol oxidase (AOX) promoter,
CC yeast CUS1 promoter, tetracycline promoter or cytomegalovirus (CMV)
CC promoter, an E.coli T7 promoter, a P.pastoris autonomously replicating
CC sequence (PARS), and a multiple cloning site. The shuttle vector is
CC useful in in vitro transcription/translation of cloned nucleic acid
CC molecules, and in the production of proteins that are toxic to the host
XX cells
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 647 GCACCCGAGGCTCTCA 663
DB 2 GCACCCGAGGCTCTCA 18

RESULT 408
ABN79651/C
ID ABN79651 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN79651;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse Fas chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #2.
XX
KW Mouse; immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
KW vasotropic; hepatitis; cancer; allograft rejection; ds; Fas.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN US2002004490-A1.
XX
PD 10-JAN-2002.
XX
PF 09-MAR-2001; 2001US-00802669.
XX

```

```

PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00290640.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665615.
XX
XX (DEAN/) DEAN N M.
PA (MARC/) MARCUSSEON E G.
PA (WYAT/) WYATT J.
PA (ZHAN/) ZHANG H.
XX
XX Dean NM, Marcussone EG, Wyatt J, Zhang H;
XX WPI; 2002-204886/26.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid encoding Fas, Fas
XX ligand or Fas associated protein-1 is useful for inhibiting expression of
XX Fas, Fas ligand, or Fas-1 in cells or tissues, and for treating
XX hepatitis.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 17; 84pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to an antisense compound encoding Fas, Fas ligand,
XX or Fas associated protein-1 (Fap-1). The inhibition of Fas mediated
XX signalling is thought to be immunosuppressive, antiinflammatory,
XX hepatotropic, cytostatic and vasotropic. Antisense oligonucleotides were
XX designed to target human Fas. Oligonucleotides were synthesised as
XX chimeric oligonucleotides and are useful for treating an animal having an
XX autoimmune or inflammatory disease e.g., hepatitis, cancer, a condition
XX associated with apoptosis, allograft rejection, or ischemia reperfusion
XX injury. Optionally, the above mentioned conditions are prevented by
XX contacting the allograft with the antisense oligonucleotide. The
XX oligonucleotides are used in diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and
XX as research reagents and in kits. The oligonucleotides are also useful
XX for research purposes. The present nucleotide sequence is related to
XX mouse Fas
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 320 CTGCAGACATGCTGTGG 336
XX
XX Db 17 CTGCAGACATGCTGTGG 1
XX
XX RESULT 409
XX ABS67703/c
XX ID ABS67703 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABS67703;
XX
XX XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX DT 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Casein kinase-2 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS127203.
XX
XX ss; antisense therapy; casein kinase-2 alpha; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
XX antiinflammatory; diabetes; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; human;
XX breast cancer; prostate cancer; liver cancer; infection; inflammation;
XX tumour.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /label= OTHER
XX FT /notes= "All cytidines are 5-methylcytidine.
XX FT Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
XX FT modified_base 1..5
XX FT /*tag= b
XX FT /label= OTHER
XX FT /notes= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
XX modified_base 16..20

```

```

/*tag= c
/label= OTHER
/notes= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"

```

WO200262818-A2.

15-AUG-2002.

31-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US002942.

08-FEB-2001; 2001US-00780172.

(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

McKay R, Freier SM, Wyatt JR;

WPI; 2002-627521/67.

New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid encoding casein kinase 2-alpha, useful in diagnostic and research applications, or for treating a disease or condition associated with expression of casein kinase 2-alpha.

Claim 3; Page 96; 166pp; English.

The invention relates to a compound 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding casein kinase 2-alpha. The compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of casein kinase 2-alpha, or specifically hybridises with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding casein kinase 2-alpha i.e. an antisense oligonucleotide. Also included are: (1) a composition comprising the compound and a carrier or diluent; (2) inhibiting the expression of casein kinase 2-alpha in cells or tissues by contacting the cells or tissues with the novel compound; and (3) treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with casein kinase 2-alpha by administering to the animal the compound cited above so that expression of casein kinase 2-alpha is inhibited. The antisense compounds are useful for modulating the expression of casein kinase 2-alpha and for treating diseases or conditions associated with expression of casein kinase 2-alpha, e.g. diabetes or hyperproliferative disorder, particularly cancer, such as breast cancer, prostate cancer, or liver cancer. The antisense compounds are also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and kits, and in distinguishing between functions of various members of a biological pathway. The present sequence is a casein kinase-2 alpha antisense oligonucleotide of the invention

Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 497 AATGGAGATTGGCCA 513

Db 20 AATGGAGATTGGCCA 4

RESULT 410

ABA02271/c

ID ABA02271 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABA02271;

XX 12-FEB-2002 (first entry)

Human C/BEP phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID:83.

Human; C/BEP alpha; CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein alpha; CBPA; transcription factor; tissue development; cellular function; proliferation; differentiation; adipocyte; energy metabolism; chondrogenic; ovulation; follicular development;



KW hepatic steroid-induced cell cycle arrest; GLUT2 promoter regulation;  
 KW hormonal metabolic regulation; granulocyte development; cancer;  
 KW tumour formation; infection; inflammation; expression inhibition;  
 KW antisense therapy; quantitative real-time PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"  
 FT modified\_base 1..5  
 FT /tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE  
 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"  
 FT modified\_base 16..20  
 FT /tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE  
 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"  
 XX  
 PN US630655-B1.  
 XX  
 XX 23-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 13-JUN-2000; 2000US-00593589.  
 XX  
 XX 13-JUN-2000; 2000US-00593589.  
 PR  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 XX Monia BP, Butler MM, Wyatt J;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2002-040202/05.  
 DR  
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating the expression of  
 PT CCAAT/Enhancer-binding proteins alpha, particularly useful for  
 PT preventing, delaying or treating infection, inflammation or tumor  
 PT formation.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; Col 43; 44pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX Sequences ABA02205-ABA02282 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted  
 CC to the human CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein alpha (C/EBP alpha) gene,  
 CC which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were  
 CC designed to target different regions of the human C/EBP alpha RNA, and  
 CC were analysed for their effect on C/EBP alpha mRNA levels by quantitative  
 CC real-time PCR. A similar investigation on mouse C/EBP alpha expression  
 CC was performed using a subset of the antisense oligonucleotides that were  
 CC capable of hybridising to mouse C/EBP alpha mRNA. The C/EBP family of  
 CC proteins are a family of transcription factors which regulate the  
 CC expression of a wide range of genes that control normal tissue development,  
 CC cellular function, cellular proliferation and functional differentiation.  
 CC C/EBP alpha (also known as C/EBP) is primarily found in tissues involved  
 CC in energy metabolism which have a capacity to metabolise lipids,  
 CC cholesterol and other sterols. It is thought to be involved in the  
 CC regulation of adipocyte and chondrogenic differentiation, and is also  
 CC involved in follicular development and ovulation, steroid-induced cell  
 CC cycle arrest in the liver, in controlling glucose transporter GLUT2  
 CC promoter activity in the hormonal regulation of metabolism, and in  
 CC granulocyte development. The oligonucleotides of the invention are useful  
 CC for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of conditions associated with  
 CC C/EBP expression, such as cancer, tumour formation, infection, or  
 CC inflammation  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 233 GGCGTGGCTCAGCTCT 249  
 Db 17 GGTCGTGGTCCAGCTCT 1  
 RESULT 411  
 AAT05177  
 ID AAT05177 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT05177;  
 XX  
 DT 11-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE TNFR1 expression modulation related antisense oligo SEQ ID No 207.  
 XX  
 KW Antisense compound; tumour necrosis factor receptor 1; liver disease;  
 KW TNFR1; hepatitis; liver injury; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;  
 KW mouse; murine; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Mus sp.  
 XX  
 PN WO200248168-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 20-JUN-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 22-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US051224.  
 XX  
 PR 24-OCT-2000; 2000US-00695451.  
 XX  
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 XX Baker BF, Cowser LM, Zhang H, Dean NM;  
 XX WPI; 2002-583481/62.  
 DR  
 XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding tumor  
 PT necrosis factor receptor 1 (TNFR1), useful for treating humans having  
 PT disease associated with TNFR1 e.g. hepatitis, liver injury, liver cancer.  
 XX  
 PS Example 21; Page 61; 121pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an antisense compound 8 to 30 nucleotides in  
 CC length targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding tumour necrosis factor  
 CC receptor 1 (TNFR1), where the antisense compound inhibits expression of  
 CC TNFR1. The antisense compound is useful for inhibiting the expression of  
 CC TNFR1 in cells or tissues. The antisense compound is also useful for  
 CC treating an animal (preferably human) having a disease or condition  
 CC associated with TNFR1, e.g. a liver disease (such as hepatitis, or liver  
 CC injury) or a hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer, by inhibiting  
 CC the expression of TNFR1. The antisense compound is useful for  
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits.  
 CC This polynucleotide sequence represents a mouse oligonucleotide relating  
 CC to the TNFR1 of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 193 GGTCAGTTCCTGGGT 209  
 Db 4 GGTCAGTTCCTGGGT 20  
 RESULT 412  
 AAD24285  
 ID AAD24285 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAD24285;  
 XX  
 DT 07-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX

DE Human genomic DNA amplifying primer, der(2)R.  
 XX  
 KW Human; genetic deletion; translocation; mutation; conotruncal defect;  
 KW DiGeorge syndrome; DGS; CHARGE association; Velocardiofacial syndrome;  
 KW Shprintzen syndrome; cleft palate; chromosome 22q11; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US6303294-B1.  
 XX  
 PD 16-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00473319.  
 XX  
 PR 04-OCT-1991; 91US-00770758.  
 PR 10-JUL-1992; 92US-00911534.  
 PR 22-NOV-1993; 93US-00156672.  
 XX  
 XX (CHIL-) CHILDRENS HOSPITAL PHILADELPHIA.  
 PA (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.  
 PA Emanuel BS, Budarf ML, Driscoll D;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2002-033211/04.  
 DR  
 XX Novel methods to detect genetic changes associated with DiGeorge  
 PT syndrome, Velocardiofacial syndrome, CHARGE association, conotruncal  
 PT defect and/or cleft palate are useful for prenatal screening for the  
 PT diseases.  
 XX  
 PS Example 9; Col 40; 56pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to methods of detecting genetic deletions,  
 CC translocations and mutations associated with at least one condition  
 CC selected from the group consisting of DiGeorge syndrome (DGS), CHARGE  
 CC association, Velocardiofacial (Shprintzen) syndrome (VCF), conotruncal  
 CC defect and/or cleft palate in a human patient. DGS is linked to  
 CC chromosomal deletion of chromosome 22. The method involves identifying in  
 CC a sample DNA if there are less than 2 functional copies of chromosome  
 CC 22q11 and including locus D22S36 to locus BCL2, indicating a genetic  
 CC deletion or mutation associated with the conditions. The method is useful  
 CC for diagnosing DGS, VCF, CHARGE association, conotruncal defect and/or  
 CC cleft palate, particularly in prenatal monitoring. The present sequence  
 CC is a PCR primer used to amplify genomic DNA extracted from ADU, VDU and  
 CC normal human lymphoblastoid cell lines and somatic cell human-hamster  
 CC hybrid cell line GM10888. This sequence is used in the dosage analysis of  
 CC VCF patients  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 863 TGATGAGCCCACTCCA 879  
 DB 4 TAATGAGCCCACTCCA 20  
 RESULT 413  
 ID ABK22916  
 XX ABK22916 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABK22916;  
 XX  
 XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human Zmax1 cDNA reverse PCR primer #39.  
 DE  
 XX Human; mouse; Zmax1; HBM; high bone mass gene; lipid regulation; stroke;  
 KW lipid-associated condition; arteriosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; ss;  
 KW osteoporosis; atherosclerosis; diabetic atherosclerosis; plaque build-up;  
 KW neurovascular condition; wound healing; gene therapy; PCR primer; probe;  
 XX

KW bone development disorder; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiovascular;  
 KW osteopathic; cerebroprotective.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200192891-A2.  
 FN  
 XX 06-DEC-2001.  
 PD  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016946.  
 PF  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-00578900.  
 PR  
 XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.  
 PA (UYCR-) UNIV CREIGHTON SCHOOL MEDICINE.  
 XX  
 PI Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;  
 XX WPI; 2002-097784/13.  
 DR  
 XX Identifying molecules involved in lipid regulation, useful for  
 PT diagnosing, treating or preventing e.g., arteriosclerosis, comprises  
 PT identifying a molecule that binds to high bone mass gene or its  
 PT corresponding wild type gene.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 38; 409pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to a method for identifying a molecule involved in  
 CC lipid regulation comprising identifying a molecule that binds to or  
 CC inhibits binding of a molecule to high bone mass (HBM) or its wild type  
 CC gene, Zmax1. Compounds identified by the method are useful for treating,  
 CC diagnosing, preventing or screening for normal and abnormal lipid-  
 CC associated conditions, including arteriosclerosis, cardiovascular  
 CC disease, stroke, and osteoporosis. The compounds may also be used in the  
 CC treatment or prevention of diabetic atherosclerosis, neurovascular  
 CC conditions caused by plaque build-up, poor circulation due to plaque  
 CC build-up and associated poor wound healing. The methods may be used in  
 CC gene therapy, pharmaceutical development, and diagnostic assays for bone  
 CC development disorders. Molecules identified by comparison of Zmax1 and  
 CC HBM systems can be used as surrogate markers in pharmaceutical  
 CC development, in diagnosis of human or animal bone disease, and in the  
 CC treatment of bone diseases. Sequences ABK22776-ABK23411 represent cDNA  
 CC molecules encoding human Zmax1 and HBM, and PCR primers, probes, linkers  
 CC and adapters of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 829 CTGAAGCTGCTACCA 845  
 DB 3 CTGAAGCAGGACCAGA 19  
 RESULT 414  
 ID AAS96682  
 XX AAS96682 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC AAS96682;  
 XX  
 XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Telomerase reverse transcriptase, antisense oligonucleotide #92.  
 DE  
 XX Telomerase reverse transcriptase; TERT; cytostatic; apoptosis;  
 KW cell growth inhibitor; antisense oligonucleotide; antisense technology;  
 KW ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX

```

PN WO200188198-A1.
XX
PD 22-NOV-2001.
XX
PF 15-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015774.
XX
PP 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572423.
XX
PR 07-DEC-2000; 2000US-00733294.
XX
PS (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Gaarde WA, Freier SM, Wancewicz E;
XX
PI WPI; 2002-075321/10.
XX
DR
XX
XX New compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding telomerase
PT transcriptase (TERT), which specifically hybridizes with and inhibits
PT expression of TERT, useful for modulating apoptosis and inhibiting cell
PT growth.
XX
XX Example 19; Page 92; 154pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a compound, 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted
CC to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human TERT (telomerase reverse
CC transcriptase), where the compound specifically hybridizes with and
CC inhibits the expression of TERT. A series of oligonucleotides were
CC designed to target different regions of the human TERT RNA. These were 20
CC nucleotides in length and composed of a central gap region consisting of
CC ten 2'-deoxynucleotides, flanked on both sides (5' and 3' directions) by
CC five-nucleotide wings. The wings were composed of 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-
CC MOE) nucleotides. The compounds were analysed for their effect on human
CC TERT mRNA levels by reverse transcriptase (RT)-polymerase chain reaction
CC (PCR). The compound is useful for inhibiting the expression of TERT in
CC cells or tissues, for treating a human having disease or condition
CC associated with TERT, for modulating apoptosis, for inhibiting cell
CC growth (preferably, cancer cell growth), in antisense therapy and for
CC diagnostics and therapeutics. This sequence is an antisense
CC oligonucleotide used to modulate the activity of nucleic acid molecules
CC encoding TERT, described in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 515 TTGGGATTGGAGTC 531
Db 1 TTGGGATTGGAGTC 17
RESULT 415
ABK33185/C
XX ID ABK33185 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABK33185;
XX
XX 23-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX S. pneumoniae antibacterial peptide related primer #8.
XX
XX ABC Transporter; His-Arg phosphorelay signal transduction pathway; ss;
XX antibacterial peptide; bactericidal; anti-inflammatory;
XX Streptococcus pneumoniae; bacterial infection; inflammation;
XX Staphylococcus aureus; Acinetobacter; Enterococcus faecalis;
XX Escherichia coli; Pseudomonas aeruginosa; blood poisoning; primer;
XX Mycobacterium tuberculosis; tuberculosis; Shigella dysenteriae; dysentery;
XX Neisseria gonorrhoeae; gonorrhoea; middle ear infection; pneumonia;
XX meningitis; antibiotic; vancomycin.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX US6331407-B1.
XX
PN

```

```

XX 18-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 05-MAY-1999; 99US-00305984.
XX
XX 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084399P.
XX
XX (SUUD-) ST JUDE CHILDREN'S RES HOSPITAL.
XX
XX Novak R, Tuomanen EI;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-105274/14.
XX
XX Identifying antibacterial agents which may be administered with
PT penicillin for treating infections by drug-resistant bacteria, e.g.
PT vancomycin resistant pneumococcal cells.
XX
XX Disclosure; Col 103-104; 77pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to identifying agents (e.g. antibacterial peptides)
CC for inhibiting the growth of, or killing a bacteria (especially S.
CC pneumoniae) comprising: (a) contacting the agent with a bacteria (the
CC bacteria cell has a defective His-Asp phosphorelay pathway, especially
CC the mutations in the genes of the ABC transporter cluster); and (b)
CC determining whether the cell is killed or its growth is inhibited (an
CC agent is identified as capable of killing or inhibiting the growth of a
CC bacterial cell if it kills or inhibits the growth of the bacteria). The
CC method identifies antibacterial agents that may be used in conjunction
CC with penicillin to treat bacterial infections and inflammations,
CC especially those caused by pneumococci Staphylococcus aureus,
CC Acinetobacter, Enterococcus faecalis, Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas
CC aeruginosa, all of which can cause blood poisoning among other ailments,
CC which causes dysentery; and Neisseria gonorrhoeae which causes
CC gonorrhoea. Preferably, a peptide is identified that is useful in the
CC treatment of infections due to Streptococcus pneumoniae, a bacterial
CC species that causes blood poisoning, middle ear infections, pneumonia,
CC and meningitis in humans. Additionally, the present invention provides
CC antibiotics that can kill but not lyse autolysis prone pneumococci,
CC especially those that may be resistant to other drugs, e.g. vancomycin.
CC The present sequence is a primer associated with the method of the
CC invention. Note: The present sequence is included in the sequence listing
CC but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 454 CCTTCCAGAGAGCTC 470
Db 17 CCATCCAGAGAGCTC 1
RESULT 416
ABL53960
XX ID ABL53960 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABL53960;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Leukaemia-associated MLL gene PCR primer.
XX
XX MLL gene; leukaemia; diagnosis; panhandle; PCR; human; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6368791-B1.
XX
XX 09-APR-2002.
XX
XX

```

PR	16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276688P.	
PR	22-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277980P.	
PR	25-APR-2001; 2001US-0286409P.	
PR	31-JUL-2001; 2001US-0309246P.	
PR	29-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315600P.	
XX		
PA	(CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.	
XX		
PI	Shinkets RA, Colman SD, Spytek KA, Ballinger RA, Guo X;	
PI	Tchirnev VT, Shenoy SG, Li L, Ellerman KE, Zerkhusen BD;	
PI	Patturajan M, Casman SJ, Boldog F, Gusev VY, Burgess CE, Edinger S;	
PI	Gangolli BA, Malyankar UM, Gunther E, Smithson G, Millet I;	
PI	Gerlach VL;	
XX		
DR	WPI; 2002-590743/63..	
XX		
PT	Novel polypeptide, designated NOVX for treating or preventing disorders	
PT	or symptoms e.g. trauma, Alzheimer's disease, cancers, acquired	
PT	immunodeficiency syndrome, asthma and rheumatoid arthritis.	
XX		
XX	Example 3; Page 209; 252pp; English.	
XX		
CC	The invention relates to human novel polynucleotides and polypeptides.	
CC	The sequences are useful for the treatment, prevention and diagnosis of	
CC	disorders such as trauma, viral/parasitic/bacterial infections,	
CC	Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease, Parkinson's disease,	
CC	behavioural disorders, anxiety, addiction, pain, hair growth diseases,	
CC	alopecia, pigmentation disorder, inflammatory disorders such as osteo-	
CC	and rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease,	
CC	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), cancers such as colon cancer,	
CC	and adenocarcinoma, asthma, hypertension, autoimmune disease, diabetes,	
CC	obesity, graft versus host disease, ulcer, bulimia, anorexia and	
CC	dementia. This sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify human	
CC	novel polynucleotides of the invention	
XX		
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX		
Query Match	1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;	
Best Local Similarity	88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;	
Matches 15; Conservative	0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps	
OY	764 GGCAGAACTGGAGAGA 780	
Db		
	4 GCCTGAACTGGAGAAA 20	
RESULT 418		
ABZ92519/C		
ID	ABZ92919 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
XX		
AC	ABZ92919;	
DT	17-OCT-2003 (first entry)	
DE	Human oligonucleotide sequence.	
XX		
KW	Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;	
KW	antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;	
KW	antialsthamic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;	
KW	antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;	
KW	adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; lung; adenoconstriction; lung allergy;	
KW	lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.	
OS	Homo sapiens.	
XX		
PN	WO200285308-A2.	
XX		
PD	31-OCT-2002.	
XX		
PF	23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.	
XX		
XX	24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.	
XX		

(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
 Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
 respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
 corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
 ubiquinone.  
 Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8161; 872bp; English.  
 The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
 first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
 initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
 junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
 nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
 antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
 has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
 immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
 use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
 preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
 for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
 antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
 of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
 receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
 lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
 Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 720 TTTCAGGAGCTCGGTA 736  
 DB 18 TTTCAGGAGCTCGAGGA 2

RESULT 419  
 ABZ87869  
 ID ABZ87869 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABZ87869;  
 XX  
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
 XX  
 KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 CS  
 XX  
 PN WO200285308-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
 XX  
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
 XX

(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
 Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
 respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
 corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
 ubiquinone.  
 Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3111; 872bp; English.  
 The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
 first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
 initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
 junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
 nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
 antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
 has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
 immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
 use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
 preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
 for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
 antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
 of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
 receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
 lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
 Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 11 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 403 CCTGTGCTCCAGCAGGCT 419  
 DB 4 CCTGTGCTCCAGCAGGCT 20

RESULT 420  
 ABZ85249/c  
 ID ABZ85249 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABZ85249;  
 XX  
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
 XX  
 KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 CS  
 XX  
 PN WO200285308-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
 XX  
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
 XX





PS Claim 14; Page 4; 11pp; English.

XX The invention discloses a method for determining whether a bacteria is likely to be tolerant to an antibiotic. The method comprises determining whether the bacteria has a type 4 or R6 allele of the vex2 gene and pep27 genes, where vex2 and pep27 genes are closely associated with tolerance to penicillin and vancomycin, and the bacteria is determined to be likely to be tolerant if it has a type 4 allele of the vex2 gene and an R6 allele of the pep27. Also disclosed are PCR primers which can be used to amplify the regions of the vex2 and pep27 genes which contain the single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs). The genes are located within the vex/pep27/vncr operon encoding the major pneumococcal autolytic enzyme, LytA. The operon encodes for a signal peptide, Pep27, that is transported out of the cell via the Vex dedicated transporter. Once it reaches a critical density in the supernatant, it signals through the two-component regulatory system, VncS and VncR, which subsequently induces activation of LytA. Mutations in any one of the operon genes prevents proper signaling, resulting in a lack of LytA activation and antibiotic tolerance. The method is useful for determining whether a bacteria is likely to be tolerant to an antibiotic, preferably a beta-lactam such as penicillin and vancomycin and, therefore, for determining whether a subject suffering from a bacterial infection can be effectively treated with those antibiotics. The method is rapid and correctly predicts whether a subject can be successfully treated with a particular antibiotic. Unsuccessful treatment of the subject with conventional antibiotics can be avoided so that alternative therapies can be administered without delay. The sequence presented is the forward PCR primer which was used to amplify the S. pneumoniae pep27 SNP containing gene fragment

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 454 CCTTCGAGGAGGCTC 470  
Db 17 CCATCCAGCAGAGCTC 1

RESULT 425  
ACC45499  
ID ACC45499 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
AC ACC45499;  
XX  
XX 02-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX Human HBM SPS marker reverse primer #39.  
XX  
XX Human; high bone mass; HBM; LRP5; LRP6; transgenic; bone mass modulation; gene therapy; bone density modulation; bone strength; trabecular number; bone size; bone tissue connectivity; bone disease; osteoporosis; PCR; osteomalacia; rickets; Paget's disease; neoplasm of the bone; primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO200292764-A2.  
XX  
XX 21-NOV-2002.  
XX  
XX 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014876.  
XX  
XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.  
XX 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.  
XX 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.  
XX 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.  
XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.  
XX PA (AMHP) WYETH.  
XX  
XX Babij P, Bex FJ, Yaworsky PJ, Bodine PV;

XX WPI; 2003-129278/12.

XX New transgenic animals (e.g. mice), useful as models for studying bone density modulation, developing drugs for treating or preventing bone diseases (e.g. osteoporosis), or diagnosing diseases characterized by reduced bone density.

XX Disclosure; Page 54; 603pp; English.

XX The invention relates to novel transgenic animals expressing the high bone mass (HBM) gene, expressing the corresponding wild type HBM gene, comprising an alteration of the gene encoding LRP5 or LRP6, or expressing LRP5 that is modulated by an altered gene control sequence introduced by homologous or non-homologous recombination. The transgenic animals are for the study of bone density modulation or bone mass modulation. The invention has osteopathic and cytostatic activity. The polynucleotides of the invention may be used in gene therapy. The transgenic animals and nucleic acids are for the study of bone density modulation, where the bone mass is modulated relative to non-transgenic animals of the same species in more than one parameter selected from bone density, bone strength, trabecular number, bone size, or bone tissue connectivity. The transgenic animals, nucleic acids and methods are useful for identifying molecules involved in bone development, and for developing pharmaceutical compositions, which may be employed for treating or preventing bone diseases, e.g. osteoporosis, osteomalacia, rickets, Paget's disease, or neoplasms of the bone. The transgenic animals and nucleic acids are also useful in methods for diagnosing diseases involved in bone development, or characterised by reduced bone density or mass. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 829 CTGAAGCTGTGTACCAGA 845  
Db 3 CTGAAGCAGGAGCCAGA 19

RESULT 426  
ACF62728/G  
ID ACF62728 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ACF62728;  
XX  
XX 08-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX PLA2 forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO:656.  
XX  
XX Cancer; CYP3A5; irinotecan; pharmaceutical; malignant glioma; cytochrome p450; subfamily IIIA; nifedipine oxidase; polypeptide 5;  
XX cytostatic; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX Synthetic.  
XX WO2003013534-A2.  
XX  
XX 20-FEB-2003.  
XX  
XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EPC08219.  
XX  
XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.  
XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.  
XX  
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.  
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;  
XX WPI; 2003-268144/26.



XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of compositions for treating cancer  
PT in subject having genome with variant allele comprising cytochrome p450,  
PT subfamily IIIA, polypeptide 5 polynucleotide, termed CYP3A5.  
PS  
XX Example 4; Page 60; 86pp; English.  
CC The present invention describes the use of irinotecan (I) or its  
CC derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for  
CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic  
CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant  
CC allele which comprises a cytochrome p450, subfamily IIIA (nifedipine  
CC oxidase), polypeptide 5 (CYP3A5) polynucleotide (II). (I) and (II) have  
CC cytostatic activity. The therapeutic applications of (I) is improved,  
CC since it is possible to individually treat a subject with an appropriate  
CC dosage and/or an appropriate derivative of (I). Therefore, undesirable,  
CC harmful or toxic effects are efficiently avoided. Unnecessary and  
CC potentially harmful treatment of those subjects who do not respond to the  
CC treatment with substances (nonresponders), as well as the development of  
CC drug resistances due to suboptimal drug dosing can be avoided. ACF62200  
CC to ACF62751 and ABM34912 to ABM35013 represent sequences used in the  
CC exemplification of the present invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 613 TGGCCATCTCAACCAGC 629  
Db 17 TGGCCTTCGACCAGC 1  
RESULT 427  
ADB20843/c  
ID ADB20843 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADB20843;  
XX  
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE PLA2 forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO:656.  
XX  
KW irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;  
KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;  
KW variant allele; multidrug resistance protein 1; MRP1; cytostatic;  
KW PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
PN WO2003013533-A2.  
XX  
PD 20-FEB-2003.  
XX  
PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008200.  
XX  
PR 24-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.  
PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.  
XX  
PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.  
XX  
PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-354397/33.  
XX  
PT Use of irinotecan or its derivative for preparation of a pharmaceutical  
PT composition for treating cancer in a subject having a genome with a  
PT variant allele comprising a multidrug resistance protein 1  
PT polynucleotide.  
XX  
PS Example 4; Page 69; 100pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for the use of irinotecan (I) or  
CC its derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for  
CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic  
CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant  
CC allele which comprises a multidrug resistance protein 1 (MRP1)  
CC polynucleotide (II). (I) has cytostatic activity. (I) or its derivative  
CC can be used for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for  
CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic  
CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject, where the subject is a human  
CC (preferably African or Asian) or a mouse. The present sequence represents  
CC a PCR primer which is used in the exemplification of the present  
CC invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 613 TGGCCATCTCAACCAGC 629  
Db 17 TGGCCTTCGACCAGC 1  
RESULT 428  
AAL62687  
ID AAL62687 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAL62687;  
XX  
DT 06-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human CD36 antigen-like 1 (CD36L1) antisense oligo, ISIS 199354.  
XX  
KW Human; CD36 antigen-like 1; CD36L1; scavenger receptor class B type 1;  
KW CLA-1; SRB1; SR-BI; cardiovascular; metabolic disorder; atherosclerosis;  
KW lipid metabolism; gene therapy; phosphorothioate backbone; antisense; ss.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-  
FT methylcytidines"  
FT modified\_base 1..5  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"  
FT modified\_base 16..20  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"  
XX  
PN WO2003052062-A2.  
XX  
PD 26-JUN-2003.  
XX  
PF 09-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US039183.  
XX  
PR 18-DEC-2001; 2001US-00024396.  
XX  
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Dobie KW;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-533006/50.  
XX  
PT New compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding  
PT CD36L1, useful for preparing a composition for treating

The invention relates to amplifying an unknown region that flanks a known region of a cancer-associated DNA sequence comprising providing a template polynucleotide, ligating a loop-forming oligonucleotide to the 3'-end of the sense strand, annealing the loop-forming oligonucleotide with the first portion to generate a panhandle structure, subjecting the

CC The present invention relates to High Bone Mass (HBM), LRP5 (Zmax1) and  
CC LRP6 mutants, which results in a HBM-like phenotype when expressed in a  
CC cell. The HBM-like phenotype results in bone mass modulation and/or lipid  
CC level modulation. The invention is useful for diagnosing a HBM-like  
CC phenotype in a subject and for preparing a composition for modulating  
CC bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject suffering from e.g.  
CC osteoporosis. The present sequence is a sequence tagged Site (STS)  
CC marker, which was used to prepare a physical map of the Zmax1 (LRP5) gene  
CC region.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 829 CTGAGCTGTTACCA 845  
DB 3 CTGAAGCAGGACCAGA 19  
  
RESULT 431  
ADB87932/c  
ID ADB87932 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC ADB87932;  
XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Human UGT1A1 gene sequence SEQ ID NO:656.  
XX KW irinotecan; cancer; UGT1A1; cytostatic; topoisomerase I inhibitor;  
XX KW colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer; lung cancer;  
XX KW ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;  
XX KW uridine diphosphate glycosyltransferase1 member A1; gene; ds.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO2003013536-A2.  
XX PD 20-FEB-2003.  
XX PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008217.  
XX PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.  
XX PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.  
XX PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.  
XX PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;  
XX WPI; 2003-289896/28.  
XX  
XX Use of irinotecan to treat cancer patient by determining if patient has  
XX variant alleles of UGT1A1 gene, administering increased/decreased amounts  
XX of irinotecan based on increased/decreased levels of UGT1A1 gene product.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 656; 107pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan to treat a patient  
XX suffering from cancer. This involves determining if the patient has one  
XX or more variant alleles of the UGT1A1 gene, and if the patient has one or  
XX more of such variant alleles, irinotecan is administered in an increased  
XX or decreased amount in comparison to the amount that is administered  
XX without regard to the patient's alleles in the UGT1A1 gene. The invention  
XX has cytostatic activity. A composition of the invention acts as a  
XX topoisomerase I inhibitor. The method is useful for treating a patient,  
XX an animal e.g. mouse or a human, preferably African or Asian, suffering  
XX from cancer such as colorectal, cervical, gastric cancer, lung, ovarian,  
XX pancreatic cancer or malignant glioma. The present sequence is udes in  
XX the exemplification of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 613 TGGCCATCTCAACGAGC 629  
DB 17 TGGCCTTCTGACCAAGC 1  
  
RESULT 432  
ADB96915/c  
ID ADB96915 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC ADB96915;  
XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Human MDRI related DNA sequence SEQ ID NO:656.  
XX KW irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;  
XX KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;  
XX KW multidrug resistance 1; MDRI; cytostatic; human; CYP3A5; MRP1; MDRI;  
XX TOP1; ds.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO2003013537-A2.  
XX PD 20-FEB-2003.  
XX PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008218.  
XX PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.  
XX PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.  
XX PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.  
XX PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;  
XX WPI; 2003-268145/26.  
XX  
XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for  
XX treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising  
XX multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 656; 130pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan or its derivative  
XX for the preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for treating  
XX colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or  
XX malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which  
XX comprises a multidrug resistance 1 (MDRI) polynucleotide. A composition  
XX of the invention has cytostatic activity. The invention is useful for the  
XX preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for treating colorectal,  
XX cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant  
XX glioma in a subject (preferably human, more preferably African or Asian)  
XX or a mouse. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the  
XX invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 613 TGGCCATCTCAACGAGC 629  
DB 17 TGGCCTTCTGACCAAGC 1  
  
RESULT 433  
ADB92106/c

```

ID ADB92106 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADB92106;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human MDR1 related DNA sequence SEQ ID NO:656.
XX
XX irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
XX lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
XX multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytostatic; human; UGT1A1; MRP1; TOP1; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003013535-A2.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008220.
XX
XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX
XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-342400/32.
XX
XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for
XX treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising
XX multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 656; 104pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel use of irinotecan or its derivative for
XX the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for treating colorectal,
XX cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant
XX glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which comprises
XX a multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) polynucleotide. A composition of the
XX invention has cytostatic activity. The present sequence is used in the
XX exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 613 TGGCCATCTCAACGAC 629
XX ||||| |||||
XX Db 17 TGGCCTTCTGAACGAC 1
XX
XX RESULT 434
XX ADB61553
XX ID ADB61553 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADB61553;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Hepatocyte growth factor (HGF) receptor related primer, SEQ ID No 26.
XX
XX drug; binding inhibitor; hepatocyte growth factor receptor; HGF; c-Met;
XX c-Met regulatory mucin; Mernuc; HGF-dependent cell proliferation; tissue;
XX organ; blood vessel; mucous membrane; bone; nerve formation; repair;
XX regeneration; neogenesis; hepatotropic; nephrotropic;
XX antiarteriosclerotic; antiinflammatory; virucide; liver;
XX hepatic sclerosis; hepatic fibrosis; symptomatic; acute; viral hepatitis;
XX kidney; chronic kidney disease; lung; arteriosclerosis; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX unidentified.
XX

```

```

XX PN WO2003053467-A1.
XX PD 03-JUL-2003.
XX
XX PF 12-DEC-2002; 2002WO-JP013014.
XX
XX PR 13-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00380158.
XX
XX PR 04-DEC-2002; 2002JP-00352924.
XX
XX PA (NISB ) JAPAN TOBACCO INC.
XX
XX PI Nakamura M, Higuchi T, Yamasaki Y, Orita T;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-541790/51.
XX
XX Drug composition containing regulator of binding of HGF receptor c-Met to
XX a regulatory mucin for treatment and prevention of liver, kidney and lung
XX disease by regulation of cell proliferation and tissue formation and
XX repair.
XX
XX Example 4; Page 199; 223pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel drug composition containing a substance
XX active in inhibiting the binding of the hepatocyte growth factor (HGF)
XX receptor c-Met to c-Met regulatory mucin (Mernuc) and in doing so
XX regulates HGF-dependent cell proliferation and tissue, organ, blood
XX vessel, mucous membrane, bone and nerve formation, repair, regeneration
XX and neogenesis. The novel drug composition has the following activities:
XX hepatotropic, nephrotropic, antiarteriosclerotic, antiinflammatory, and
XX virucide. The drug composition is useful for the treatment and prevention
XX of diseases of the liver (including hepatic sclerosis, hepatic fibrosis,
XX and symptomatic, acute or viral hepatitis), kidney (including chronic
XX kidney disease) and lung, and arteriosclerosis. This polynucleotide
XX sequence represents the DNA encoding an HGF receptor of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 671 GAAGCTCACAGATGGAT 687
XX ||||| |||||
XX Db 2 GAAGCACACAGATGGGT 18
XX
XX RESULT 435
XX ACF36466
XX ID ACF36466 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ACF36466;
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Nucleotide sequence of a reverse primer 20T.
XX
XX Allele-specific PCR; nucleic acid detection; molecular biology;
XX polymorphism; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 20
XX /*tag= a
XX /note= "T^H, T^et, T^vin"
XX
XX WO2003072814-A2.
XX
XX 04-SEP-2003.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-EP001725.
XX

```



CC which causes dysentery, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* which causes gonorrhoea.  
 CC *Streptococcus pneumoniae* which causes blood poisoning, pneumonia, middle  
 CC ear infections and meningitis in humans. The peptides can be employed as  
 CC preservatives or as part of a composition used as preservatives. They can  
 CC also be used as a laboratory tool, e.g. in conjunction with one or more  
 CC bacteria and as drug selection markers. The present sequence is  
 CC *Streptococcus pneumoniae* p27 DNA amplifying PCR primer. This sequence is  
 CC used in the exemplification of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 454 CCTTCCAGGAGAGCTC 470  
 DB 17 CCATCCAGCAGAGCTC 1  
 RESULT 438  
 ADD25070  
 ID ADD25070 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ADD25070;  
 XX  
 DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Mouse caspase-8 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 107719.  
 XX  
 KW Caspase-8; cytostatic; immunosuppressant; anti-HIV; ss;  
 KW antisense gene therapy; apoptosis; hyperproliferative disorder;  
 KW haematopoietic disorder; autoimmune disorder; viral infection; AIDS;  
 KW neurological disorder; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;  
 KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; retinitis pigmentosa; blood cell disorder;  
 KW cancer; mouse.  
 OS  
 XX Mus musculus.  
 XX  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /\*tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone and all cytidines are 5  
 FT -methoxycytidines"  
 FT modified\_base 1..5  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"  
 FT modified\_base 16..20  
 FT /\*tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"  
 XX  
 XX US2003083296-A1.  
 XX  
 XX 01-MAY-2003.  
 XX  
 XX 12-JUL-2002; 2002US-00181177.  
 XX  
 XX 19-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487445.  
 PR 11-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000955.  
 XX  
 XX (ZHAN/) ZHANG H.  
 PA (COWS/) COWSERT L M.  
 XX  
 XX Zhang H, Cowser LM;  
 PI WPI; 2003-810793/76.  
 XX  
 XX New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a  
 PT nucleic acid encoding caspase 8, useful for treating a disease/condition  
 PT associated with caspase 8, such as hyperproliferative or autoimmune

PT disorders.  
 XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 127; 59pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to a compound 8-30 nucleobases in length targeted  
 CC to, and which specifically hybridises with a nucleic acid molecule  
 CC encoding caspase 8 (a protein involved in apoptosis), and inhibits the  
 CC expression of caspase 8, i.e. an antisense oligonucleotide. Also included  
 CC are a compound 8-30 nucleobases in length that specifically hybridises  
 CC with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on a nucleic acid  
 CC molecule encoding caspase 8, a composition comprising the compound and a  
 CC carrier or diluent, inhibiting the expression of caspase 8 in cells or  
 CC tissues (by contacting the cells or tissues with the compound so that  
 CC expression of caspase 8 is inhibited) and treating an animal having a  
 CC disease or condition associated with caspase 8 by administering to the  
 CC animal a therapeutic or prophylactic amount of the compound so that  
 CC expression of caspase 8 is inhibited. The compound, composition and  
 CC methods are useful for treating a disease or condition associated with  
 CC caspase 8, such as hyperproliferative, haematopoietic or autoimmune  
 CC disorder, viral infection such as AIDS, neurological disorders (e.g.  
 CC Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis,  
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), blood cell disorders and cancer. They are also  
 CC useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the expression of  
 CC interleukin 8. The present sequence is a caspase-8 targeting antisense  
 CC oligonucleotide of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 405 CTGCTCCAGCAGGCTCT 421  
 DB 2 CTTCCCGCAGGCTCT 18  
 RESULT 439  
 ADD94838/C  
 ID ADD94838 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ADD94838;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human TREM-5 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:61.  
 XX  
 KW human; TREM-4; TREM-5; cardiant; antiinflammatory; cytostatic;  
 KW antiinfertility; inflammatory disorder; cancer; infertility disease;  
 KW heart disease; PCR primer; ss; chromosome 17.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO2003080667-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 02-OCT-2003.  
 XX  
 XX 21-MAR-2003; 2003WO-GB001231.  
 XX  
 XX 22-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366525P.  
 PR  
 XX (BIOX-) BIOXELL SPA.  
 PA (THOM/) THOMAS N C.  
 XX  
 XX Colonna M, Panina P;  
 PI WPI; 2003-876908/81.  
 XX  
 XX New nucleic acid encoding a TREM-4 or TREM-5 polypeptide, useful for  
 PT treating e.g. inflammatory disorder, cancer, infertility or heart disease  
 PT affecting microvascular compartments.  
 PT

PS XX Example; SEQ ID NO 61; 152pp; English.

CC The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid molecule (I) comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a TREM-4 or TREM-5 polypeptide. The TREM-4 polypeptide has a 245 amino or 222 beta amino acid sequence, see ADD94810 and ADD94811. The TREM-5 polypeptide comprises a 269 amino acid sequence, see ADD94812. Also described: (1) a vector containing (I); (2) a host cell comprising the vector of (1); (3) a host cell comprising (I), operably linked to a heterologous promoter; (4) producing a TREM-4 or TREM-5 polypeptide; (5) preparing a cell or its progeny capable of expressing a polypeptide; (6) an isolated TREM-4 or TREM-5 polypeptide; (7) an antibody which immunospecifically recognises the polypeptide or an antigen-binding fragment of the antibody; (8) an agonist or antagonist of the polypeptide; (9) treating a subject having a disease or disorder associated with an aberrant level of TREM-4 or TREM-5; (10) detecting the presence of the nucleic acid molecule in a sample; (11) detecting the presence of TREM-4 or TREM-5 polypeptide in a sample; (12) contraception; (13) a pharmaceutical composition comprising the polypeptide and a carrier; and (14) a kit comprising a container containing the polypeptide or the compound which selectively binds to the polypeptide and instructions for use. (I) has cardiant, antiinflammatory, cytostatic and antifertility activities. The nucleic acid (I) is useful for treating a subject having a disease or disorder associated with an aberrant level of TREM-4 or TREM-5 e.g. inflammatory disorder, cancer, infertility or heart disease affecting microvascular compartments. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for human TREM-5, which is used in an example from the present invention. Human TREM-5 is located on chromosome 17, CC more specifically to region 17q25.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 680 AGATGATCTGCACAC 696  
DB 19 AGATGATCTGCAGAC 3

RESULT 440  
AD503522  
ID ADE03522 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX ADE03522;  
XX ADE03522;  
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
XX BGS PCR primer #13.  
XX ss; primer; PCR; human; immunoglobulin; Ig superfamily; BGS;  
KW aberrant immunoglobulin cell surface receptor activity;  
KW cellular adhesion disorder; hyper-immunoglobulin receptor activity;  
KW hypo-immunoglobulin receptor activity; aberrant signal transduction;  
KW reproductive disorder; female reproductive disorder; ovarian disorder;  
KW ovarian cancer; sexual dysfunction; infertility;  
KW pelvic inflammatory disease; endometriosis; premature menopause;  
KW placental dysfunction; hormone deficiency; oestrogen deficiency;  
KW aberrant ovarian cycle; dysfunctional uterine bleeding;  
KW resistant-ovary syndrome; hermaphroditism; immune disorder;  
KW inflammatory disorder; arthritis; asthma; immunodeficiency; AIDS;  
KW leukaemia; rheumatoid arthritis; inflammatory bowel disease; sepsis;  
KW acne; psoriasis; hypersensitivity; T-cell mediated cytotoxicity;  
KW autoimmunity disorder; autoimmune infertility; Addison's Disease;  
KW haemolytic anaemia; dermatitis; glomerulonephritis; Graves' Disease;  
KW multiple sclerosis; myasthenia gravis; systemic lupus erythematosus;  
KW insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; autoimmune inflammatory eye disease;  
KW Sjogren's disease; scleroderma.

XX Homo sapiens.  
OS ss; PCR; primer; antibiotic; antibiotoxic tolerance; bacterial resistance;  
XX beta-lactam; penicillin; vancomycin; pep27.  
XX US2003195163-A1.

XX PD 16-OCT-2003.

XX 11-JUL-2002; 2002US-00193477.

XX 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304888P.

PR 12-APR-2002; 2002US-0372147P.

XX (WUSS/) WU S.

PA (KEYS/) KRISTEK S R.

PA (LEEL/) LEE L.

PA (FEDE/) FEDER J N.

PA (CHEN/) CHENG J D.

XX Wu S, Krystek SR, Lee L, Feder JN, Cheng JD;  
XX WPI; 2003-844480/78.

XX New isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding BGS-2, 3 and 4 polypeptides,  
PT useful for preventing, treating or ameliorating a medical condition, e.g.  
PT a disorder related to aberrant immunoglobulin cell surface receptor  
PT activity.

XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 107; 242pp; English.

CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding BGS-  
2, 3 and 4 polypeptides. The nucleic acid molecule, polypeptide and  
CC methods are useful for preventing, treating or ameliorating a medical  
CC condition, such as a disorder related to aberrant immunoglobulin cell  
CC surface receptor activity; a cellular adhesion disorder; a disorder  
CC related to hyper- or hypo-immunoglobulin receptor activity; a disorder  
CC related to aberrant signal transduction; a reproductive disorder; a  
CC female reproductive disorder; an ovarian disorder; ovarian cancer; sexual  
CC dysfunction; infertility; pelvic inflammatory disease; endometriosis;  
CC premature menopause; placental dysfunction; hormone deficiency; oestrogen  
CC deficiency; aberrant androgen metabolism; polycystic ovarian disease;  
CC aberrant ovarian cycle; dysfunctional uterine bleeding; resistant-ovary  
CC syndrome; hermaphroditism; immune disorders; inflammatory disorders;  
CC arthritis; asthma; immunodeficiency diseases such as AIDS; leukaemia;  
CC inflammatory bowel disease; sepsis; acne; psoriasis; hypersensitivity;  
CC such as T-cell mediated cytotoxicity; immune reactions to transplanted  
CC organs and tissues; or autoimmunity disorders; autoimmune infertility;  
CC Addison's Disease; haemolytic anaemia; rheumatoid arthritis; dermatitis;  
CC glomerulonephritis; Graves' Disease; Multiple Sclerosis; Myasthenia  
CC gravis; Systemic Lupus Erythematosus; insulin dependent diabetes mellitus  
CC ; autoimmune inflammatory eye disease; Sjogren's disease; and  
CC scleroderma. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the  
CC present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 662 CATGACCTGAAGCTCA 678  
DB 1 CAACACGCTGAAGCTCA 17

RESULT 441  
ADD90775/C  
ID ADD90775 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX ADD90775;  
XX ADD90775;  
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
XX S. pneumoniae pep27 PCR primer #1.  
DE ss; PCR; primer; antibiotic; antibiotoxic tolerance; bacterial resistance;  
XX beta-lactam; penicillin; vancomycin; pep27.  
XX

OS Streptococcus pneumoniae.  
 XX US2003175796-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 18-SEP-2003.  
 PD  
 XX 02-MAY-2003; 2003US-00428617.  
 PF  
 XX 13-NOV-2001; 2001US-00054225.  
 PR  
 XX (SJUD-) ST JUDE CHILDREN'S RES HOSPITAL.  
 PA  
 XX Atkinson RM, Tuomanen EI;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-852128/79.  
 DR  
 XX Determining whether a bacteria is likely to be tolerant to beta-lactam,  
 PT penicillin or vancomycin by determining the genotype of the vex2 and  
 PT pep27 genes.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 14; SEQ ID NO 9; 11pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to a method of determining whether a bacteria is  
 CC likely to be tolerant to antibiotics. The methods are used for  
 CC determining bacterial resistance to beta-lactam, penicillin and/or  
 CC vancomycin. The present sequence represents the S. pneumoniae pep27 PCR  
 CC primer.  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. NO. 4.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 454 CCTTCCAGGAGAGCTC 470  
 |||||  
 17 CCATCCAGCAGAGCTC 1  
 Db

RESULT 442  
 AAQ65870/c  
 ID AAQ65870 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAQ65870;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 22-DEC-1994 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Type II procollagen PCR primer 70.  
 XX  
 KW Type II procollagen; COL2A1; amplification; primer;  
 KW polymerase chain reaction; PCR; osteoarthritis; cartilage; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO9411532-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 26-MAY-1994.  
 XX  
 PF 12-NOV-1993; 93WO-US010964.  
 XX  
 PR 13-NOV-1992; 92US-00977284.  
 XX  
 PA (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.  
 XX  
 PI Prockop DJ, Ala-Kokko L, Williams CJ, Ritvaniemi P, Baldwin C;  
 PI Hopkinson I, Ahmad NN;  
 XX  
 WPI; 1994-183530/22.  
 XX  
 DR Detecting genetic pre-disposition to osteoarthritis - and other diseases  
 DR involving mutation in cartilage protein genes, by amplification and  
 KW analysis of DNA and comparison with standards.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO9411532-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 26-MAY-1994.  
 XX  
 PF 12-NOV-1993; 93WO-US010964.  
 XX  
 PR 13-NOV-1992; 92US-00977284.  
 XX  
 PA (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.  
 XX  
 PI Prockop DJ, Ala-Kokko L, Williams CJ, Ritvaniemi P, Baldwin C;  
 PI Hopkinson I, Ahmad NN;  
 XX  
 WPI; 1994-183530/22.  
 XX  
 DR Detecting genetic pre-disposition to osteoarthritis - and other diseases  
 DR involving mutation in cartilage protein genes, by amplification and  
 PT analysis of DNA and comparison with standards.  
 PT

XX Claim 18; Page 28; 112pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX Claim 18 claims primers for use in detecting mutations in a mammalian  
 CC gene for a structural protein of cartilage comprising a sequence  
 CC identified in Table I (Page 18-31). Table I includes 179 primer sequences  
 CC (see AAQ65728-Q65906). The following details are given for primer 70:  
 CC Alt. Code: DH-62 Region/exon: 42/43 Direction: sense Primer position:  
 CC 17618 (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. NO. 4.5e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 753 CTTAAGGAGATGGCAGA 769  
 |||||  
 21 CTTAAGGAGATGGCAGA 5  
 Db

RESULT 443  
 AAQ65867  
 ID AAQ65867 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAQ65867;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 22-DEC-1994 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Type II procollagen PCR primer 67.  
 XX  
 KW Type II procollagen; COL2A1; amplification; primer;  
 KW polymerase chain reaction; PCR; osteoarthritis; cartilage; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO9411532-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 26-MAY-1994.  
 XX  
 PF 12-NOV-1993; 93WO-US010964.  
 XX  
 PR 13-NOV-1992; 92US-00977284.  
 XX  
 PA (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.  
 XX  
 PI Prockop DJ, Ala-Kokko L, Williams CJ, Ritvaniemi P, Baldwin C;  
 PI Hopkinson I, Ahmad NN;  
 XX  
 WPI; 1994-183530/22.  
 XX  
 DR Detecting genetic pre-disposition to osteoarthritis - and other diseases  
 DR involving mutation in cartilage protein genes, by amplification and  
 KW analysis of DNA and comparison with standards.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO9411532-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 26-MAY-1994.  
 XX  
 PF 12-NOV-1993; 93WO-US010964.  
 XX  
 PR 13-NOV-1992; 92US-00977284.  
 XX  
 PA (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.  
 XX  
 PI Prockop DJ, Ala-Kokko L, Williams CJ, Ritvaniemi P, Baldwin C;  
 PI Hopkinson I, Ahmad NN;  
 XX  
 WPI; 1994-183530/22.  
 XX  
 DR Detecting genetic pre-disposition to osteoarthritis - and other diseases  
 DR involving mutation in cartilage protein genes, by amplification and  
 KW analysis of DNA and comparison with standards.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO9411532-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 26-MAY-1994.  
 XX  
 PF 12-NOV-1993; 93WO-US010964.  
 XX  
 PR 13-NOV-1992; 92US-00977284.  
 XX  
 PA (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.  
 XX  
 PI Prockop DJ, Ala-Kokko L, Williams CJ, Ritvaniemi P, Baldwin C;  
 PI Hopkinson I, Ahmad NN;  
 XX  
 WPI; 1994-183530/22.  
 XX  
 DR Detecting genetic pre-disposition to osteoarthritis - and other diseases  
 DR involving mutation in cartilage protein genes, by amplification and  
 PT analysis of DNA and comparison with standards.  
 PT



Db 1 CTTGAGGAGGGCAGA 17

RESULT 444  
AAT51590  
ID AAT51590 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC AAT51590;  
XX DT 06-NOV-1997 (first entry)  
XX DE KSHV DNA polymerase specific oligonucleotide QARQA.  
XX KW Retroperitoneal fibromatosis herpes virus; detection; infection;  
XX KW Kaposi's sarcoma herpes virus; viral DNA; viral RNA; vaccine; antigen;  
XX KW antibody; ss.  
XX OS Synthetic.  
XX PN WO9704105-A1.  
XX PD 06-FEB-1997.  
XX PF 12-JUL-1996; 96WO-US011688.  
XX PR 14-JUL-1995; 95US-0001148P.  
XX PR 11-JUL-1996; 96US-00680326.  
XX PA (UNIV ) UNIV WASHINGTON.  
XX XX Rose TM, Bosch ML, Strand K, Todaro GU;  
XX PI WPI; 1997-132644/12.  
XX DR Herpes virus DNA polymerase and corresponding nucleotide sequence - used  
XX PT in the detection and treatment of herpes virus infection.  
XX PS Claim 26; Page 93; 132pp; English.  
XX CC The present sequence represents oligonucleotide QARQA which is specific  
XX CC for polynucleotides encoding DNA polymerases from Kaposi's sarcoma herpes  
XX CC virus (KSHV). The oligonucleotide may be used for detecting viral DNA or  
XX CC RNA in a sample of primate origin, especially in the diagnosis of herpes  
XX CC viral infection. Herpes virus DNA polymerases of this invention, may be  
XX CC used in vaccines for the protection against infection by a herpes virus  
XX CC of the RFHV/KSHV family. They may also be used in the design and  
XX CC screening of anti-viral drugs. Antibodies raised against the polymerase  
XX CC or fragments of it, may be used in the detection of herpes virus  
XX CC infection and for drug targeting for the therapy of herpes virus  
XX CC infection

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 259 TAGACAGGAGGACCTTC 275  
|||||  
Db 5 TAGACAGGAGGAGGCTTC 21

RESULT 445  
AAV62660/C  
ID AAV62660 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC AAV62660;  
XX DT 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)  
XX DE Humanised antibody LO-CD2a heavy chain synthesising PCR oligo 51'.  
XX KW Monoclonal antibody; Mab; LO-CD2a; humanised antibody; CD2 antigen;

KW human lymphocyte; immune response; graft-versus-host disease; T-cell;  
KW chimeric; transplant rejection; autoimmune disease; PCR oligo; ss.  
XX OS Synthetic.  
XX OS Rattus sp.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN US5817311-A.  
XX PD 06-OCT-1998.  
XX PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00472281.  
XX PR 05-MAR-1993; 93US-00027008.  
XX PR 09-SEP-1993; 93US-00119032.  
XX PR 29-MAR-1995; 95US-00407009.  
XX PA (UYLO-) UNIV CATHOLIQUE LOUVAIN.  
XX XX Latinne D, Bazin H;  
XX XX WPI; 1998-556337/47.  
XX XX Inhibition of T-cell mediated immune response with anti-CD2 monoclonal  
XX PT antibody LO-CD2a - used for preventing transplant rejection or for  
XX PT treating graft-versus-host disease or auto-immune diseases.  
XX PS Example 7; Col 39; 96pp; English.  
XX CC Sequences AAV62624 to AAV62662 represent oligonucleotides used in the  
XX CC construction and expression of a humanised monoclonal antibody (Mab) LO-  
XX CC CD2a. The invention relates to the use of the Mab LO-CD2a or a humanised  
XX CC or a chimeric version of the LO-CD2a antibody for the inhibition of a T-  
XX CC cell mediated immune response in a patient. The Mab LO-CD2a (produced by  
XX CC hybridoma cell line AGCC HB 11423) can bind to an epitope on the CD2  
XX CC antigen of the human lymphocytes. The T-cell mediated immune response in  
XX CC a patient can be inhibited by administering the Mab LO-CD2a or an  
XX CC antibody that binds to the same human lymphocyte epitope as LO-CD2a. The  
XX CC method is used for preventing transplant rejection or for treating graft-  
XX CC versus-host disease or for treating autoimmune diseases  
XX XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 242 TCAGCTCTTGAAGGACT 258  
|||||  
Db 20 TCAGGTCTATGAAGGACT 4

RESULT 446  
AAV22893/C  
ID AAV22893 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC AAV22893;  
XX DT 17-AUG-1998 (first entry)  
XX DE Humanised LO-CD2a VH region PCR primer 51' (antisense).  
XX KW LO-CD2a; monoclonal antibody; CD2; rat; humanised antibody;  
XX KW chimeric antibody; antibody engineering; graft rejection;  
XX KW graft versus host disease; autoimmune disease; therapy; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX OS Synthetic.  
XX OS Rattus sp.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO9807444-A1.  
XX XX WO9807444-A1.  
XX PD 26-FEB-1998.

```

XX PF 16-AUG-1996; 96WO-US013281.
XX PR 16-AUG-1996; 96WO-US013281.
XX PA (BIOT-) BIOTRANSPLANT INC.
XX PA (UYLO-) UNIV CATHOLIQUE LOUVAIN.
XX PI Bazin H, Latrine D, Kaplan R, Kieber-Emmons T, Postema CE;
XX PI White-Scharf ME;
XX DR WPI; 1998-168898/15.
XX XX Humanised antibody - comprises complementarity determining region from LO
XX PT -CD2a, useful to prevent or inhibit graft versus host or auto-immune
XX PT disease.
XX PS Example 7; Page 67; 133pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC PCR primers (see AAV22884-95) were used in the PCR amplification of 12
XX CC synthetic oligonucleotides used in the construction of a humanised heavy
XX CC chain (see AAV22854) comprising human Amu 5-3 framework regions and rat
XX CC anti-CD2 monoclonal antibody LO-CD2a complementarity determining
XX CC regions. Primer 5I' was used with sense primer 5I' (see AAV22892) to join
XX CC oligonucleotides 9 and 10, and with primer 4H (see AAV22884) to join
XX CC oligonucleotides 9-10 to oligonucleotides 1-8. Humanised LO-CD2a can be
XX CC used to inhibit human T cell activation and proliferation, to prevent or
XX CC inhibit graft rejection, graft versus host disease or autoimmune disease
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 242 TCAGCTCTTCAGGACT 258
DB 20 TCAGGTCATGAGGACT 4
|||||
RESULT 447
AAV40574/C
ID AAV40574 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAV40574;
XX AC AAV40574;
XX DT 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)
XX DE Human TSC gene exon 4 reverse primer hTSCex4.
XX
XX Thiazide-sensitive Na-Cl cotransporter; TSC; hTSC gene; human;
XX ion transport; Gitelman's syndrome; Bartter's syndrome;
XX hypokalaemic alkalosis; hypocalciuria; hypomagnesaemia; diagnosis;
XX therapy; SSCP; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9829431-A1.
XX PN 09-JUL-1998.
XX
XX 19-DEC-1997; 97WO-US023553.
XX PF
XX 31-DEC-1996; 96US-00778052.
XX PR
XX (UYVA ) UNIV YALE.
XX PA
XX Lifton RP, Simon DB;
XX PI
XX WPI; 1998-388029/33.
XX DR
XX Thiazide sensitive cotransporter and ATP sensitive potassium channel
XX PT

```

```

PT genes - useful for developing products for the diagnosis and treatment of
PT ion transport disorders, e.g. Gitelman's Syndrome or Bartter's Syndrome.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 51; 105pp; English.
XX
XX Primers hTSCex4 forward and reverse (see AAV40573 and AAV40574,
XX respectively) are designed to amplify exon 4 of the human hTSC gene (see
XX AAV40561) that codes for thiazide-sensitive Na-Cl cotransporter TSC (see
XX AAV29682). Both primers are located within introns of hTSC. 27 Sets of
XX specific primers (see AAV40565-V40618) were used for SSCP analysis of
XX hTSC. Amplified products were analysed for molecular variants by
XX electrophoresis, and identified variants were sequenced. Complete linkage
XX of Gitelman's syndrome with TSC was demonstrated. Identification of the
XX molecular basis of Gitelman's syndrome allows for the genetic diagnosis
XX of this disorder. The invention provides products and methods useful for
XX diagnosis and treatment of Gitelman's syndrome and other ion transport
XX disorders
XX
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 531 CAACGCCCTCTTCGA 547
DB 18 CAAGGCCCTCTCTCGA 2
|||||
RESULT 448
AAZ26772/C
ID AAZ26772 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAZ26772;
XX DT 30-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Human polymorphic region 961.
XX
XX Polymorphism; human; inhibitor; cancer; treatment; cell growth; LOH;
XX cell viability; loss of heterozygosity; precancerous condition; ASI;
XX allele specific inhibitor; somatic cell; diagnosis; prevention;
XX atherosclerotic plaque; premalignant metaplastic lesion; endometriosis;
XX dysplastic lesion; benign tumour; polycystic kidney disease; transplant;
XX graft versus host disease; malignant cell removal; bone marrow; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9841648-A2.
XX PN
XX 24-SEP-1998.
XX PD
XX 19-MAR-1998; 98WO-US005419.
XX PF
XX 20-MAR-1997; 97US-0041057P.
XX PR
XX (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC.
XX
XX Housman D, Ledley FD, Stanton VP;
XX PI
XX WPI; 1998-521232/44.
XX DR
XX Identifying target genes for allele-specific drugs - used for diagnosis,
XX prevention and treatment of, e.g. cancers, atherosclerotic plaque,
XX dysplastic lesions, endometriosis or graft versus host disease.
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 7; 605pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel method for identifying an inhibitor
XX potentially useful for treatment of cancer, where the inhibitor is active
XX on a gene vital for cell growth or viability, and where the gene is
XX subject to loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in a cancer. The inhibitor is
XX used for preventing the development of cancer in a patient having a
XX

```

CC precancerous condition, by administering to the patient a first allele  
CC specific inhibitor (AS1) targeted to an allele of a first essential gene  
CC present in cells of the precancerous condition, where the normal somatic  
CC cells of the patient are heterozygous for the first gene, the inhibitor  
CC is active on at least one but less than all allelic forms of the gene  
CC present in a population and targets only one allelic form present in the  
CC normal somatic cells, and the first gene. The products and methods can be  
CC used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of LOH disorders, e.g.  
CC cancers, atherosclerotic plaques, premalignant metaplastic or dysplastic  
CC lesions, benign tumours, endometriosis, polycystic kidney disease, and  
CC graft versus host disease. The method can also be used to remove  
CC malignant cells from bone marrow transplants. AA225812-226825 represent  
CC human polymorphic sites described in the method of the invention  
XX  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 678 ACAGATGGATCTGCACA 694  
Db 20 ACAATGGATCTACACA 4

RESULT 449  
AAZ10193/c  
ID AAZ10193 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
XX AAZ10193;  
DT 29-OCT-1999 (first entry)  
DE PCR primer used to amplify a humanised heavy chain fragment.

XX Antibody LO-CD2a; CD2 antigen; T-lymphocyte; humanised antibody;  
KW T-cell-mediated immune response; graft rejection; autoimmune disease;  
KW graft-versus-host disease; T cell; natural killer cell; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.

XX US5951983-A.  
XX  
XX 14-SEP-1999.  
XX  
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00477989.  
XX  
XX 05-MAR-1993; 93US-00027008.  
XX 09-SEP-1993; 93US-00119032.  
XX 29-MAR-1995; 95US-00407009.

XX (BIOT-) BIO TRANSPLANT INC.  
XX (UYLO-) UNIV CATHOLIQUE LOUVAIN.  
XX  
XX White-Scharf ME, Postema CE, Kaplan R, Latinne D, Bazin H;  
XX Kieber-Emmons T;

XX WPI; 1999-526991/44.  
XX  
XX Antibody mediated Inhibition of T cell immune response.  
XX  
XX Example 7; Col 39; 104pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAZ10192-93 were used to amplify a fragment of a humanised  
CC heavy chain of rat monoclonal antibody LO-CD2a which was synthesised with  
CC oligonucleotides AAZ10172-83. LO-CD2a binds to an epitope of a CD2  
CC antigen T-lymphocytes. The humanized LO-CD2a antibody comprises the human  
CC constant regions, a light chain framework region derived from a human  
CC antibody, a heavy chain framework region derived from a human antibody,  
CC heavy and light chain complementarity determining regions (CDRs) of the  
CC non-human monoclonal antibody produced by the cell line deposited as ATCC  
CC Hs11423. The humanised antibodies are used in a method for treating a  
CC patient to inhibit a T-cell-mediated immune response. The method is

CC useful for the treatment or prevention of graft rejection and graft-  
CC versus-host disease, as well as in the treatment of autoimmune diseases  
CC which are mediated by the activation and proliferation of T cells or  
CC natural killer cells

XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 242 TCAGCTTTGAAGGACT 258  
Db 20 TCAGGTGATGAAGGACT 4

RESULT 450  
AAZ15026  
ID AAZ15026 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
XX AAZ15026;  
DT 15-APR-1999 (first entry)  
DE Antisense PCR primer used to amplify PF4 polynucleotides.

XX Interferon gamma-inducible protein; IP-10; IFN-gamma; MIP-2;  
KW monokine induced by gamma-interferon; MIG; interleukin-8; IL-8; IL-10;  
KW epithelial neutrophil activating protein-78; ENA-78;  
KW growth related oncogene; platelet factor 4; PF4; interferon-gamma;  
KW angiogenesis inhibitor; angiostasis inducer; tumour growth inhibition;  
KW haemangiomas; rheumatoid arthritis; atherosclerosis; meningioma;  
KW idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis; benign prostatic hypertrophy; psoriasis;  
KW vascular restenosis; arteriovenous malformation; neovascular glaucoma;  
KW angiofibroma; haemophilic joint; hypertrophic scar; Osler-Weber syndrome;  
KW pyogenic granuloma retrolental fibroplasia; scleroderma; trachoma;  
KW vascular adhesion; synovitis; dermatitis; endometriosis; pterygium;  
KW diabetic retinopathy; neovascularisation; chronic bronchitis;  
KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; ARDS; pseudogout; metastasis;  
KW cystic fibrosis; CXC chemokine; beta-actin; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US5871723-A.  
XX  
XX 16-FEB-1999.

XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468819.  
XX  
XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468819.  
XX  
XX (UNMI ) UNIV MICHIGAN.

XX Kunkel SL, Strieter RM, Polverini PJ;  
XX  
XX WPI; 1999-166569/14.  
XX

XX Use of chemokines with a conserved Cys Xaa Cys (CXC) sequence - which do  
PT not contain amino acid sequence ELR, for inhibiting angiogenesis in  
PT tumours, rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis or glaucoma.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Col 53-54; 145pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAZ15019-48 were used to amplify nucleic acid sequences  
CC encoding CXC chemokines of the invention. These include interferon gamma-  
CC inducible protein (IP-10), monokine induced by gamma-interferon (MIG),  
CC interleukin-8 (IL-8) and IL-10, epithelial neutrophil activating protein-  
CC 78 (ENA-78), growth related oncogenes alpha, beta and gamma, platelet  
CC factor 4 (PF4), interferon-gamma (IFN-gamma), beta-actin and MIP-2. The  
CC specification describes methods for inhibiting angiogenesis or for  
CC inducing angiostasis, using chemokines (with a conserved Cys Xaa Cys  
CC (CXC) sequence at the N-terminal) other than platelet factor-4, and which

CC do not contain the amino acid sequence ELR. The methods are useful for  
 CC inhibiting tumour growth and metastasis and for treating diseases such as  
 CC haemangiomas, rheumatoid arthritis, atherosclerosis and idiopathic  
 CC pulmonary fibrosis (IPF), benign prostatic hypertrophy (BPH), vascular  
 CC restenosis, arteriovenous malformations (AVM), meningioma, neovascular  
 CC glaucoma, psoriasis, angiofibroma, haemophilic joints, hypertrophic  
 CC scars, Osler-Weber syndrome, pyogenic granuloma, retrolental fibroplasia,  
 CC scleroderma, trachoma, vascular adhesions, synovitis, dermatitis,  
 CC endometriosis, pterygium, diabetic retinopathy, neovascularisation  
 CC associated with corneal injury or grafts, adult respiratory distress  
 CC syndrome (ARDS), chronic bronchitis, pseudogout and cystic fibrosis  
 XX

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 920 CAGCGGGACTTTCAGGT 936

Db 1 CAGCGGGGCTTGCGGT 17

RESULT 451

AAAX15008

ID AAX15008 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AAX15008;

XX

XX

DT 15-APR-1999 (first entry)

XX

XX

DE

Probe used to isolate PF4 nucleic acid sequences.

XX Interferon gamma-inducible protein; IP-10; IFN-gamma; MIP-2;  
 KW monokine induced by gamma-interferon; MIG; interleukin-8; IL-8; IL-10;  
 KW epithelial neutrophil activating protein-78; ENA-78;  
 KW growth related oncogene; platelet factor 4; PF4; interferon-gamma;  
 KW angiogenesis inhibitor; angiotensin inducer; tumour growth inhibition;  
 KW haemangioma; rheumatoid arthritis; atherosclerosis; meningioma;  
 KW idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis; benign prostatic hypertrophy; psoriasis;  
 KW vascular restenosis; arteriovenous malformation; neovascular glaucoma;  
 KW angiofibroma; haemophilic joint; hypertrophic scar; Osler-Weber syndrome;  
 KW pyogenic granuloma, retrolental fibroplasia; scleroderma; trachoma;  
 KW vascular adhesion; synovitis; dermatitis; endometriosis; pterygium;  
 KW diabetic retinopathy; neovascularisation; chronic bronchitis;  
 KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; ARDS; pseudogout; metastasis;  
 KW cystic fibrosis; CXC chemokine; probe; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

XX

PN US5871723-A.

XX

PD 16-FEB-1999.

XX

PF 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468819.

XX

PR 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468819.

XX

XX (UNMI ) UNIV MICHIGAN.

PA Kunkel SL, Strieter RM, Polverini PJ;

XX

XX WPI; 1999-166569/14.

DR

XX Use of chemokines with a conserved Cys Xaa Cys (CXC) sequence - which do  
 PT not contain amino acid sequence ELR, for inhibiting angiogenesis in  
 PT tumours, rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis or glaucoma.

XX

PS Disclosure; Col 54; 145pp; English.

XX

XX Oligonucleotides AAX15005-17 represent probes used to isolate nucleic  
 CC acid sequences encoding CXC chemokines of the invention. These include

CC interferon gamma-inducible protein (IP-10), monokine induced by gamma-  
 CC interferon (MIG), interleukin-8 (IL-8) and IL-10, epithelial neutrophil  
 CC activating protein-78 (ENA-78), growth related oncogenes alpha, beta and  
 CC gamma, platelet factor 4 (PF4), interferon-gamma (IFN-gamma), and MIP-2.  
 CC The specification describes methods for inhibiting angiogenesis or for  
 CC inducing angiostasis, using chemokines (with a conserved Cys Xaa Cys  
 CC (CXC) sequence at the N-terminal) other than platelet factor-4, and which  
 CC do not contain the amino acid sequence ELR. The methods are useful for  
 CC inhibiting tumour growth and metastasis and for treating diseases such as  
 CC haemangiomas, rheumatoid arthritis, atherosclerosis and idiopathic  
 CC pulmonary fibrosis (IPF), benign prostatic hypertrophy (BPH), vascular  
 CC restenosis, arteriovenous malformations (AVM), meningioma, neovascular  
 CC glaucoma, psoriasis, angiofibroma, haemophilic joints, hypertrophic  
 CC scars, Osler-Weber syndrome, pyogenic granuloma, retrolental fibroplasia,  
 CC scleroderma, trachoma, vascular adhesions, synovitis, dermatitis,  
 CC endometriosis, pterygium, diabetic retinopathy, neovascularisation  
 CC associated with corneal injury or grafts, adult respiratory distress  
 CC syndrome (ARDS), chronic bronchitis, pseudogout and cystic fibrosis  
 XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 920 CAGCGGGACTTTCAGGT 936

Db 1 CAGCGGGGCTTGCGGT 17

RESULT 452

AAZ73828/C

ID AAZ73828 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AAZ73828;

XX

XX

DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX

Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:8184.

XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
 KW nomenclature; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
 KW diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS

PN WO9954500-A2.

XX

PD 28-OCT-1999.

XX

PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.

XX

PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-008261.4P.

XX

PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.

XX

XX (GEST ) GENSET.

FA

XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.

XX

XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
 PT map of the human genome.

XX

XX Claim 8; Page 1975; 2745pp; English.

XX

XX AA265654 to AA265978 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
 CC nucleotide sequences. AA265979 to AA277440 represent amplification  
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention  
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the

CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.  
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the  
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from  
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and  
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
CC present invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 11 A; 7 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 194 GGTGAGTTTCCTGGGTT 210  
Db 18 GGTGAGTTTCGTGGTT 2  
RESULT 453  
AAZ73555  
ID AAZ73555 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC AAZ73555;  
XX  
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:7911.  
XX  
KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
KW diagnosis; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO9954500-A2.  
XX  
PD 28-OCT-1999.  
XX  
PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.  
XX  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.  
XX  
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.  
XX  
PA (GEST ) GENSET.  
XX  
PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
XX  
PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
PT map of the human genome.  
XX  
PS Claim 8; Page 1917; 2745pp; English.  
XX  
CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
CC nucleotide sequences; AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification  
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention  
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the  
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.  
CC Identification and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the  
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from  
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and

CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
CC present invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 472 AGGAACCTGGCATTCT 488  
Db 1 AGGAACCTGGCTTCAT 17  
RESULT 454  
AAF95811/c  
ID AAF95811 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC AAF95811;  
XX  
DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #572.  
XX  
KW Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;  
KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;  
KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;  
KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT Variation replace(11,G)  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /standard\_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"  
XX  
PN WO200118250-A2.  
XX  
PD 15-MAR-2001.  
XX  
PF 07-SEP-2000; 200WO-US024503.  
XX  
PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.  
XX  
PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.  
XX  
PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.  
XX  
PA (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.  
XX  
PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2001-226749/23.  
XX  
PT Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in  
PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic  
PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and  
PT atherosclerosis.  
XX  
PS Example; Page 88; 242pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease  
CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various  
CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4  
CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided  
CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the  
CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart  
CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and  
CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also  
CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype  
CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of  
CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 854 CCCCACTGGTGATGAGC 870  
 |||||  
 DB 20 CCCCACTGGTGATGAGC 4

## RESULT 455

AAF96584  
 ID AAF96584 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC AAF96584;

XX DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #1345.

XX KW Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;  
 KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;  
 KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;  
 KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FT Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT Variation replace(11,T)  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /standard\_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"

XX WO200118250-A2.

XX PD 15-MAR-2001.

XX PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.

XX PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.

XX PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.

XX PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.

XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.

XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, Mccarthy JJ;

XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.

XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in  
 applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic  
 analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and  
 atherosclerosis.

XX Example; Page 141; 242pp; English.

XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease  
 in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various  
 polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4  
 genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided  
 in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the  
 diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart  
 disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and  
 pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also  
 useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype  
 correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of  
 the human gene SNPs shown in the specification

XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

## Query Match

Best Local Similarity 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 763 TGGCAGAACTGGAGAAG 779  
 |||||  
 DB 3 TGACAGGACTGGAGAAG 19

## RESULT 456

AAF95967

ID AAF95967 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC AAF95967;

XX DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #728.

XX KW Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;  
 KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;  
 KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;  
 KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FT Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT Variation replace(11,G)  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /standard\_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"

XX WO200118250-A2.

XX PD 15-MAR-2001.

XX PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.

XX PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.

XX PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.

XX PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.

XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.

XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, Mccarthy JJ;

XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.

XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in  
 applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic  
 analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and  
 atherosclerosis.

XX Example; Page 98; 242pp; English.

XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease  
 in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various  
 polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4  
 genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided  
 in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the  
 diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart  
 disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and  
 pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also  
 useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype  
 correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of  
 the human gene SNPs shown in the specification

XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

## Query Match

Best Local Similarity 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 551 TGAGCCCAACAGCAGG 567

DB 1 TATGGCCCAACAGCAGG 17

```

RESULT 457
AAF95948/c
ID AAF95948 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAF95948;
XX
XX
DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
DE
DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #709.
XX
XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH Variation replace(11,T)
FT /*tag= a
FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
XX WO200118250-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
XX (WHEED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GO, McCarthy JJ;
PI WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
PT atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Example; Page 96; 242pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 184 ACAGTGGCGCGGTCACT 200
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 18 ACAGAGGCGCGGTCACT 2
XX
XX RESULT 458
ABK86198
ID ABK86198 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX
AC ABK86198;
XX
XX
DT 24-SEP-2002 (first entry)
DE
DE Cinnamoyl co-reductase (CCR) 3'RACE primer.
XX
XX Cinnamoyl co-reductase; tissue-specific plant promoter; plant;
KW lignin biosynthesis; fodder crop; cell wall rigidity;
KW pathogen resistance; 3'RACE; PCR; primer; ss;
KW rapid amplification of cDNA ends.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO200250294-A1.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2001; 2001WO-DX000841.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000DK-00001906.
PR 02-FEB-2001; 2001DK-00000178.
XX
XX (DAJO-) DANMARKS JORDERUGSFORSKNING.
XX
XX Larsen K;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-508808/54.
XX
XX New tissue specific plant promoter, specifically for Lolium perenne
PT cinnamoyl CoA:NADP oxidoreductase, useful for manipulating lignin
PT biosynthesis in plants or regulating gene expression in lignin-producing
PT tissues of plants.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 41; 103pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a regulatory polynucleotide, which is capable of
CC promoting the expression of a coding polynucleotide sequence linked to
CC its 3' end. This new tissue-specific plant promoter comprises a DNA
CC sequence from Lolium perenne or the nucleotide sequence contained in
CC plasmid pPCR (DSMZ 14003). The regulatory polynucleotide is useful for
CC manipulating lignin biosynthesis or regulating gene expression in lignin-
CC producing plants, particularly in tissues such as the stem. This is
CC especially useful for improving digestibility of fodder crops, for
CC improving rigidity and permeability of cell walls, or improving
CC resistance to pathogens by improving the lignin content in of plant cell
CC walls. The present sequence represents a 3' RACE (rapid amplification of
CC cDNA ends) used to clone cinnamoyl co-reductase
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 466 AGCTCCAGGACTTGGC 482
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 5 AGCTGCAGGACTTGGC 21
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 459
ABK65771/c
ID ABK65771 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX
AC ABK65771;
XX
XX
DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
DE
DE Human single nucleotide polymorphism #391.
XX
XX Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; sickle cell anaemia;
KW agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; Lesch-Nyhan syndrome;
XX
```

KW muscular dystrophy; Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome; Fabry's disease;  
KW familial hypercholesterolemia; polycystic kidney disease; cancer;  
KW hereditary spherocytosis; Von Willebrand's disease; tuberous sclerosis;  
KW hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia; familial colonic polyposis;  
KW Ehlers-Danlos syndrome; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;  
KW acute intermittent porphyria; inflammation; nervous system disorder;  
KW infection; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; diabetes;  
KW systemic lupus erythematosus; Graves disease; longevity; obesity;  
KW baldness; fertility; forensic; paternity testing; es.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX OS  
XX US2002037508-A1.  
XX PD  
XX 28-MAR-2002.  
XX  
XX 18-JAN-2001; 2001US-00765081.  
XX PF  
XX 19-JAN-2000; 2000US-0176861P.  
XX PR  
XX (CARG/) CARGILL M.  
XX PA (IREL/) IRELAND J.S.  
XX PA (LAND/) LANDER E.S.  
XX  
XX Cargill M, Ireland JS, Lander ES;  
XX WI; 2002-315108/35.  
XX  
XX Nucleic acid comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in  
XX forensics, paternity testing and diagnosis of disease.  
XX  
XX Claim 1; Page 85; 96pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid comprising single nucleotide  
XX polymorphisms (SNPs) associated with diseases. The nucleic acids  
XX comprising the SNPs and probes and primers for detecting them may be used  
XX in assays for the diagnosis of diseases associated with SNPs (such as  
XX sickle cell anaemia, agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan  
XX syndrome, muscular dystrophy, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, Fabry's disease,  
XX familial hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease, hereditary  
XX spherocytosis, Von Willebrand's disease, tuberous sclerosis, hereditary  
XX haemorrhagic telangiectasia, familial colonic polyposis, Ehlers-Danlos  
XX syndrome, osteogenesis imperfecta, and acute intermittent porphyria,  
XX symptoms of, or susceptibility to, multifactorial diseases of which a  
XX component is or may be genetic, such as autoimmune diseases,  
XX inflammation, cancer, diseases of the nervous system, and infection by  
XX pathogenic microorganisms, autoimmune diseases including rheumatoid  
XX arthritis, multiple sclerosis, diabetes (insulin-dependent and non-  
XX independent), systemic lupus erythematosus and Graves disease, cancers  
XX including cancers of the bladder, brain, breast, colon, oesophagus, and  
XX kidney, leukaemia, liver, lung, oral cavity, ovary, pancreas, prostate,  
XX skin, stomach and uterus, longevity, appearance (e.g., baldness,  
XX obesity), strength, speed, endurance, fertility, and susceptibility or  
XX receptivity to particular drugs or therapeutic treatments), in forensics  
XX and in paternity testing. ASK65381-ABK65841 represent human single  
XX nucleotide polymorphisms of the invention  
XX  
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
XX Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;  
XX Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX 222 CCAGAGTACGCGCTGG 240  
XX |||||:|||||  
XX 21 CCAGCAGTACGCGCTGG 3  
XX  
XX RESULT 460  
XX ID ABT16173  
XX ID ABT16173 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
XX ABT16173;  
XX AC

XX 28-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
XX NOVX related reverse PCR primer SEQ ID No 230.  
XX  
XX Antidiabetic; anorectic; virucide; antibacterial; fungicide; nootropic;  
KW protozoacide; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; antilipaeic;  
KW NOVX-associated disorder; metabolic disorder; diabetes; anorexia;  
KW obesity; infectious disease; cancer-associated cachexia; immune disorder;  
KW neurodegenerative disorder; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;  
KW haematopoietic disorder; cancer; dyslipidaemia; metabolic disturbance;  
KW neurogenesis; cell differentiation; cell proliferation; haematopoiesis;  
KW wound healing; angiogenesis; gene therapy; chromosome mapping;  
KW tissue typing; preventive medicine; pharmacogenomic; NOVX; PCR; primer;  
KW ss.  
XX  
XX Unidentified.  
XX OS  
XX WO200299062-A2.  
XX PN  
XX 12-DEC-2002.  
XX PD  
XX 04-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US017559.  
XX PF  
XX  
XX 04-JUN-2001; 2001US-0295607P.  
XX PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296404P.  
XX PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296418P.  
XX PR 07-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296575P.  
XX PR 11-JUN-2001; 2001US-0297414P.  
XX PR 12-JUN-2001; 2001US-0297567P.  
XX PR 12-JUN-2001; 2001US-0297573P.  
XX PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-0298285P.  
XX PR 15-JUN-2001; 2001US-0298528P.  
XX PR 15-JUN-2001; 2001US-0298556P.  
XX PR 18-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299133P.  
XX PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299230P.  
XX PR 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299949P.  
XX PR 22-JUN-2001; 2001US-0300177P.  
XX PR 28-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301530P.  
XX PR 28-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301550P.  
XX PR 03-JUN-2001; 2001US-0302951P.  
XX PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318771P.  
XX PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324687P.  
XX PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0339266P.  
XX PR 16-NOV-2001; 2001US-0337524P.  
XX PR 14-DEC-2001; 2001US-0341143P.  
XX PR 21-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358643P.  
XX PR 21-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359151P.  
XX PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0361195P.  
XX PR 05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361964P.  
XX PR 10-APR-2002; 2002US-0371346P.  
XX PR 10-APR-2002; 2002US-0371523P.  
XX PR 03-JUN-2002; 2002US-00161493.  
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.  
XX  
XX Anderson DW, Zerhusen BD, Li L, Zhong M, Casman SJ, Gerlach VL;  
XX Shimkets RA, Gorman L, Pena CE, Kekuda R, Patturajan M, Spytek KA;  
XX Leite MW, Rastelli L, Macdougall JR, Taupier RJ, Guo X, Miller CE;  
XX Shenoy SG, Hjalit T, Voss EZ, Boidog FL, Malyankar UM, Padigaru M;  
XX Ji W, Smithson G, Edinger SR, Millet I, Ellerman K;  
XX WPI; 2003-140607/13.  
XX  
XX New isolated NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for  
XX preventing, diagnosing or treating NOVX-associated disorders, e.g.  
XX obesity, cancer, Parkinson's disease, infections, immune disorders, or  
XX various dyslipidemias.  
XX  
XX Example C; Page 366; 461pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide comprising any of the 36  
XX 86-1370 residue amino acid sequences, given in the specification, a



CC mature form of them, or a sequence that is at least 95 % identical to, or  
CC having one or more conservative amino acid substitutions in one of the 36  
CC amino acid sequences. The polypeptides, nucleic acid molecules and  
CC antibodies of the invention are useful in the manufacture of a medicament  
CC for treating a syndrome associated with a human disease, preferably a  
CC NOVX-associated disorder. The nucleic acid molecules, polypeptides and  
CC antibodies are useful for treating, preventing or diagnosing diseases  
CC such as metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious diseases  
CC (viral, bacterial, fungal, helminthic, and protozoal), anorexia, cancer-  
CC associated cachexia, neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease,  
CC Parkinson's disease, immune disorders, haematopoietic disorders, cancer  
CC and various dyslipidaemias, or metabolic disturbances associated with  
CC obesity, metabolic X syndrome, and wasting disorders. The nucleic acids  
CC and polypeptides may also be used as targets for the identification of  
CC small molecules that modulate or inhibit e.g. neurogenesis, cell  
CC differentiation, cell proliferation, haematopoiesis, wound healing and  
CC angiogenesis, in gene therapy, in generation of antibodies that bind  
CC immunospecifically to NOVX substances for use in therapeutic or  
CC diagnostic methods. The nucleic acids are further used as hybridisation  
CC probes, in chromosome mapping, tissue typing, preventive medicine, and  
CC pharmacogenomics. This polynucleotide represents a NOVX related reverse  
CC PCR primer of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 472 AGGAAGTGGCATTCCT 488  
DB 5 AGGTCTTGGCATTCCT 21

RESULT 461  
ACA06028  
ID ACA06028 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
AC ACA06028;  
XX  
XX 30-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
DE Human CXK type chemokine PF4 RT-PCR primer #2.  
XX  
XX CXK chemokine; angiogenesis; tumour; platelet factor 4 (PF4);  
KW ELR CXK chemokine; IP-10; benign tumour; haemangioma; BPH; angiofibroma;  
KW rheumatoid arthritis; atherosclerosis; idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis;  
KW benign prostatic hyperplasia; vascular restenosis; meningioma;  
KW arteriovenous malformation; neovascular glaucoma; psoriasis;  
KW haemophilic joint; hypertrophic scar; oslerweber syndrome;  
KW pyogenic granuloma retrolental fibroplasia; scleroderma; trachoma;  
KW vascular adhesion; synovitis; dermatitis; skin ulcer; gastric ulcer; ss;  
KW score healing; vascular graft; transplant; skin ulcer; gastric ulcer; ss;  
KW duodenal ulcer; human; PCR; primer; RT-PCR; reverse transcriptase PCR.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX US6491906-B1.  
XX 10-DEC-2002.  
XX  
XX 09-DEC-1998; 98US-00213383.  
XX  
XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468819.  
XX  
XX (UNMI ) UNIV MICHIGAN.  
XX  
XX Strieter RM, Polverini PJ, Kunkel SL;  
XX WPI; 2003-327304/31.  
XX  
XX Inhibition of angiogenesis in human having tumor, by administering to  
XX human, composition comprising recombinant adenovirus having nucleic acid

PT segment that encodes chemokine other than platelet factor.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Col 53; 148pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to an angiogenesis inhibited by administering to a  
CC human having a tumour, a composition comprising a recombinant adenovirus  
CC that comprises and expresses a nucleic acid segment that encodes a non-  
CC ELR-CXC (Glu-Leu-Arg, Cys-Xaa-Cys) chemokine other than platelet factor 4  
CC (PF4). The non-ELR CXK chemokine lacks the amino acid sequence ELR 8,9,  
CC IP-10 or a CXK chemokine protein where the ELR sequence has been replaced  
CC with TVR or DLQ. The method is for inhibiting angiogenesis. It is also  
CC useful for treating benign tumours, haemangiomas, rheumatoid arthritis,  
CC atherosclerosis, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, BPH, (benign prostatic  
CC hypertrophy or hyperplasia), vascular restenosis, arteriovenous  
CC malformations, meningioma, neovascular glaucoma, psoriasis, angiofibroma,  
CC haemophilic joints, hypertrophic scars, oslerweber syndrome, pyogenic  
CC granuloma retrolental fibroplasia, scleroderma, trachoma, vascular  
CC adhesions, synovitis, dermatitis, or endometriosis. It is also useful in  
CC wound or sore healing, treatment of vascular grafts or transplants, and  
CC treatment of skin, gastric, or duodenal ulcers. The invention allows  
CC angiogenic or angiostatic chemokines to be identified or designed without  
CC laborious experimentation and avoiding the expense of trial and error  
CC screening. It inhibits or reduces angiogenesis in the animal or in a  
CC defined biological site within the animal. The present sequence is a  
CC reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer used to detect CXK chemokine  
CC expression in tissue samples  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 920 CAGCGGGACITTCAGGT 936  
DB 1 CAGCGGGCTTCAGGT 17

RESULT 462  
ACA06010  
ID ACA06010 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
XX ACA06010;  
XX  
XX 30-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
XX Human CXK type chemokine PF4 probe.  
XX  
XX CXK chemokine; angiogenesis; tumour; platelet factor 4 (PF4);  
KW ELR CXK chemokine; IP-10; benign tumour; haemangioma; BPH; angiofibroma;  
KW rheumatoid arthritis; atherosclerosis; idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis;  
KW benign prostatic hyperplasia; vascular restenosis; meningioma;  
KW arteriovenous malformation; neovascular glaucoma; psoriasis;  
KW haemophilic joint; hypertrophic scar; oslerweber syndrome;  
KW pyogenic granuloma retrolental fibroplasia; scleroderma; trachoma;  
KW vascular adhesion; synovitis; dermatitis; endometriosis; wound healing;  
KW score healing; vascular graft; transplant; skin ulcer; gastric ulcer;  
KW duodenal ulcer; ss; human; probe.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX US6491906-B1.  
XX  
XX 10-DEC-2002.  
XX  
XX 09-DEC-1998; 98US-00213383.  
XX  
XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468819.  
XX  
XX (UNMI ) UNIV MICHIGAN.  
XX  
XX Strieter RM, Polverini PJ, Kunkel SL;

DR WPI; 2003-327304/31.  
 XX Inhibition of angiogenesis in human having tumor, by administering to  
 PT human, composition comprising recombinant adenovirus having nucleic acid  
 PT segment that encodes chemokine other than platelet factor.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; Col 52; 148pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to an angiogenesis inhibited by administering to a  
 CC human having a tumor, a composition comprising a recombinant adenovirus  
 CC that comprises and expresses a nucleic acid segment that encodes a non-  
 CC ELR-CXC (Glu-Leu-Arg, Cys-Xaa-Cys) chemokine other than platelet factor 4  
 CC (PF4). The non-ELR CXC chemokine lacks the amino acid sequence ELR e.g.  
 CC IP-10 or a CXC chemokine protein where the ELR sequence has been replaced  
 CC with TVR or DLO. The method is for inhibiting angiogenesis. It is also  
 CC useful for treating benign tumours, haemangiomas, rheumatoid arthritis,  
 CC atherosclerosis, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, BPH, benign prostatic  
 CC hypertrophy or hyperplasia), vascular restenosis, arteriovenous  
 CC malformations, meningioma, neovascular glaucoma, psoriasis, angiofibroma,  
 CC haemophilic joints, hypertrophic scars, oslerweber syndrome, pyogenic  
 CC granuloma retrolental fibroplasia, scleroderma, trachoma, vascular  
 CC adhesions, synovitis, dermatitis, or endometriosis. It is also useful in  
 CC wound or sore healing, treatment of vascular grafts or transplants, and  
 CC treatment of skin, gastric, or duodenal ulcers. The invention allows  
 CC angiogenic or angiostatic chemokines to be identified or designed without  
 CC laborious experimentation and avoiding the expense of trial and error  
 CC screening. It inhibits or reduces angiogenesis in the animal or in a  
 CC defined biological site within the animal. The present sequence is a  
 CC probe used to detect CXC chemokine expression in tissue samples  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 920 CACGGGACVTTTCAGGT 936  
 DB 1 CACGGGGCTTCAGGT 17  
 RESULT 463  
 AAD58185/c  
 ID AAD58185 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 AC AAD58185;  
 XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
 XX Cytokine amplifying RT-PCR primer, IL-2R.  
 DE  
 XX Virus suppressing factor protein; VSP; immune cell; proteinase K;  
 KW immunoprecipitation; immunoneutralisation; viral infection; virucide;  
 KW RT-PCR; primer; ss.  
 KW Unidentified.  
 OS  
 XX WC2003064461-A1.  
 XX  
 XX 07-AUG-2003.  
 XX  
 XX 30-JAN-2003; 2003WO-KR000231.  
 XX  
 XX 01-FEB-2002; 2002KR-00005969.  
 XX  
 XX (IMMU-) IMMUNEMED INC.  
 PA  
 XX Kim Y, Kim Y, Choi Y, Ahn J, Woo S, Sin S, Cho M, Byun Y;  
 PI Kang J;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-618354/58.  
 DR  
 XX New virus suppressing factor protein having antiviral activity produced

PT in immune cell stimulated by encephalomyocarditis virus variant, useful  
 PT for suppressing proliferation or replication of virus e.g. herpes virus.  
 XX Example 4; Page 22; 95pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to a virus suppressing factor (VSP) protein  
 CC increasingly produced in an immune cell stimulated by  
 CC encephalomyocarditis virus variant. The protein has antiviral activity  
 CC unchanged by immunoprecipitation and immunoneutralisation. is inactivated  
 CC by proteinase K, is not chosen from antiviral cytokines. The invention is  
 CC useful for preventing or treating viral infections by administering the  
 CC protein to a subject suffering from a viral infection. The invention has  
 CC antiviral activity which is to suppress proliferation or replication of a  
 CC virus belonging to Orthomyxoviridae, Picornaviridae, Retroviridae or  
 CC Herpes. The present sequence is a RT-PCR primer used in the amplification  
 CC of cytokines of the invention  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 617 CATCTCAACAGCGCTC 633  
 DB 17 CATCTCAACAGCGCTC 1  
 RESULT 464  
 ACD13601  
 ID ACD13601 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 XX ACD13601;  
 XX 14-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
 XX Human PF4 DNA probe.  
 DE  
 XX Human; inhibiting angiogenesis; Cys-Xaa-Cys chemokine; CXC chemokine;  
 KW platelet factor 4; PF4; interleukin-8; IL-8; IP-10; GROalpha;  
 KW gamma interferon-inducible protein-10; growth related oncogene; GRObeta;  
 KW GROgamma; monokine induced by gamma interferon; MIG;  
 KW epithelial neutrophil activating protein-78; ENA-78; GCP-2;  
 KW granulocyte chemotactic protein-2; platelet basic protein; PBP;  
 KW connective tissue activating protein-III; CTAP-III; betaIG;  
 KW beta-thromboglobulin; neutrophil activating peptide-2; NAP-2; tumour;  
 KW sarcoma; lung; ovary; pancreas; stomach; prostate; haemangioma;  
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; atherosclerosis; IPF; AVM;  
 KW idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis; vascular restenosis; meningioma;  
 KW arteriovenous malformation; neovascular glaucoma; psoriasis;  
 KW angiofibroma; haemophilic joint; hypertrophic scar; scleroderma;  
 KW osler-weber syndrome; pyogenic granuloma retrolental fibroplasia;  
 KW trachoma; vascular adhesion; synovitis; dermatitis; endometriosis;  
 KW inducing angiostasis; stimulating angiogenesis; wound healing; vulnery;  
 KW antitumor; vasotropic; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; atherosclerotic;  
 KW ophthalmologic; antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiinflammatory;  
 KW antiallergic; probe; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX US2003031645-A1.  
 XX  
 XX 13-FEB-2003.  
 XX  
 XX 21-MAR-2002; 2002US-00104755.  
 XX  
 XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468819.  
 XX 09-DEC-1998; 98US-00213383.  
 XX  
 XX (UNMI ) UNIV MICHIGAN.  
 PA  
 XX Strieter RM, Kunkel SL;  
 PI  
 XX

DR WPI; 2003-466212/44.  
 XX Inhibiting angiogenesis, by administering a pharmaceutical chemokine  
 PT composition that comprises a chemokine other than platelet factor 4.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 30; 156pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to a method of inhibiting angiogenesis. The  
 CC method comprises administering to an animal, preferably human, a  
 CC biological amount of a pharmaceutical CXG (Cys-Xaa-Cys) chemokine  
 CC composition that comprises chemokines other than platelet factor 4 (PF4),  
 CC e.g. interleukin-8 (IL-8), gamma interferon-inducible protein-10 (IP-10),  
 CC the growth related oncogene (GRO) peptides GROalpha, GRObeta, and  
 CC GROgamma, monokine induced by gamma interferon (MIG), epithelial  
 CC neutrophil activating protein-2 (ENAP-2), and the NH2-terminal truncated basic  
 CC protein (PBP) such as connective tissue activating protein-III (CTAP-  
 CC III), beta-thromboglobulin (betaTG) and neutrophil activating peptide-2  
 CC (NAP-2). The method is useful for inhibiting angiogenesis in humans, and  
 CC is useful for treating tumours and even sarcomas of the lung, ovary,  
 CC pancreas, stomach, and prostate. The method is also useful for treating  
 CC haemangiomas, rheumatoid arthritis, atherosclerosis, idiopathic pulmonary  
 CC fibrosis (IPF), vascular restenosis, arteriovenous malformations (AVM),  
 CC meningioma, neovascular glaucoma, psoriasis, angiofibroma, haemophilic  
 CC joints, hypertrophic scars, Osler-Weber syndrome, pyogenic granuloma  
 CC retrolental fibroplasia, scleroderma, trachoma, vascular adhesions,  
 CC synovitis, dermatitis and endometriosis. Also disclosed are methods for  
 CC inducing angiostasis, stimulating angiogenesis, and promoting wound  
 CC healing. The present sequence represents a probe used in the examples of  
 CC the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 920 CAGCGGGACTTTCAGGT 936  
 DB 1 CAGCGGGGCTTCAGGT 17  
 RESULT 465  
 ACAD13619  
 ID ACAD13619 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 AC ACAD13619;  
 XX  
 DT 14-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PF4 DNA PCR primer #2.  
 XX  
 KW Human; inhibiting angiogenesis; Cys-Xaa-Cys chemokine; CXG chemokine;  
 KW platelet factor 4; PF4; interleukin-8; IL-8; IP-10; GROalpha;  
 KW gamma interferon-inducible protein-10; growth related oncogene; GRObeta;  
 KW GROgamma; monokine induced by gamma interferon; MIG;  
 KW epithelial neutrophil activating protein-2; platelet basic protein; PBP;  
 KW granulocyte chemotactic protein-2; CTAP-III; betaTG;  
 KW connective tissue activating protein-III; CTAP-III; betaTG; NAP-2; tumour;  
 KW sarcoma; lung; ovary; pancreas; stomach; prostate; haemangioma;  
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; atherosclerosis; IPF; AVM;  
 KW idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis; vascular restenosis; meningioma;  
 KW arteriovenous malformation; neovascular glaucoma; psoriasis;  
 KW angiofibroma; haemophilic joint; hypertrophic scar; scleroderma;  
 KW Osler-Weber syndrome; pyogenic granuloma retrolental fibroplasia;  
 KW trachoma; vascular adhesion; synovitis; dermatitis; endometriosis;  
 KW inducing angiostasis; stimulating angiogenesis; wound healing; vulvarry;  
 KW antiulcer; vasotropic; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; antiatherosclerotic;  
 KW ophthalmological; antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiinflammatory;  
 KW antiallergic; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN US2003031645-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 13-FEB-2003.  
 XX  
 EF 21-MAR-2002; 2002US-00104755.  
 XX  
 XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468819.  
 PR 09-DEC-1998; 98US-00213383.  
 XX  
 XX (UNMI ) UNIV MICHIGAN.  
 XX  
 XX Strieter RM, Kunkel SL;  
 XX WPI; 2003-466212/44.  
 XX  
 PT Inhibiting angiogenesis, by administering a pharmaceutical chemokine  
 PT composition that comprises a chemokine other than platelet factor 4.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 30; 156pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to a method of inhibiting angiogenesis. The  
 CC method comprises administering to an animal, preferably human, a  
 CC biological amount of a pharmaceutical CXG (Cys-Xaa-Cys) chemokine  
 CC composition that comprises chemokines other than platelet factor 4 (PF4),  
 CC e.g. interleukin-8 (IL-8), gamma interferon-inducible protein-10 (IP-10),  
 CC the growth related oncogene (GRO) peptides GROalpha, GRObeta, and  
 CC GROgamma, monokine induced by gamma interferon (MIG), epithelial  
 CC neutrophil activating protein-2 (ENAP-2), and the NH2-terminal truncated basic  
 CC protein (PBP) such as connective tissue activating protein-III (CTAP-  
 CC III), beta-thromboglobulin (betaTG) and neutrophil activating peptide-2  
 CC (NAP-2). The method is useful for inhibiting angiogenesis in humans, and  
 CC is useful for treating tumours and even sarcomas of the lung, ovary,  
 CC pancreas, stomach, and prostate. The method is also useful for treating  
 CC haemangiomas, rheumatoid arthritis, atherosclerosis, idiopathic pulmonary  
 CC fibrosis (IPF), vascular restenosis, arteriovenous malformations (AVM),  
 CC meningioma, neovascular glaucoma, psoriasis, angiofibroma, haemophilic  
 CC joints, hypertrophic scars, Osler-Weber syndrome, pyogenic granuloma  
 CC retrolental fibroplasia, scleroderma, trachoma, vascular adhesions,  
 CC synovitis, dermatitis and endometriosis. Also disclosed are methods for  
 CC inducing angiostasis, stimulating angiogenesis, and promoting wound  
 CC healing. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the  
 CC examples of the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 920 CAGCGGGACTTTCAGGT 936  
 DB 1 CAGCGGGGCTTCAGGT 17  
 RESULT 466  
 ADD14251/c  
 ID ADD14251 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 AC ADD14251;  
 XX  
 DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human src biomarker forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO:440.  
 DE  
 DE predictor set; protein tyrosine kinase activity modulator;  
 KW protein tyrosine kinase pathway; protein tyrosine kinase; cytostatic;  
 KW gene therapy; drug sensitivity; genetic profile; cancer; human;  
 KW PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.

```

XX PN WO2003062395-A2.
XX PD 31-JUL-2003.
XX PF 17-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US001981.
XX PR 18-JAN-2002; 2002US-0350061P.
XX PA (BRIM ) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
XX PI Huang F, Fairchild CR, Lee FY, Shaw P;
XX WPI; 2003-636735/60.
XX PT New polynucleotides and polypeptides for predicting the activity of
XX compounds that interact with protein tyrosine kinases and/or protein
XX tyrosine kinase pathways.
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 440; 139pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a predictor set comprising a plurality of
XX polynucleotides or polypeptides whose expression pattern is predictive of
XX the response of cells to treatment with a compound that modulates protein
XX tyrosine kinase activity or members of the protein tyrosine kinase
XX pathway. Also described: (1) predicting whether a compound is capable of
XX modulating the activity of cells, comprising obtaining a sample of cells,
XX determining whether the cells express a plurality of markers, and
XX correlating the expression of the markers to the compound's ability to
XX modulate the activity of the cells; (2) a plurality of cell lines for
XX identifying polynucleotides and polypeptides whose expression levels
XX correlate with compound sensitivity or resistance of cells associated
XX with a disease state; and (3) identifying polynucleotides and
XX polypeptides that predict compound sensitivity or resistance of cells
XX associated with a disease state, comprising subjecting the plurality of
XX cell lines to one or more compounds, analysing the expression pattern of
XX a microarray of polynucleotides or polypeptides, and selecting
XX polynucleotides or polypeptides that predict the sensitivity or
XX resistance of cells associated with a disease state by using the
XX expression pattern of the microarray. The polynucleotides and
XX polypeptides have cytostatic activities, and can be used in gene therapy.
XX The polynucleotides and polypeptides are useful in predicting the
XX activity of compounds that interact with protein tyrosine kinases and/or
XX protein tyrosine kinase pathways. These may be used in determining drug
XX sensitivity in patients to allow the development of individualized
XX genetic profiles which aid in treating diseases and disorders (e.g.
XX cancer) based on patient response at a molecular level. The present
XX sequence is used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 163 TGCACCATCCCGTGAC 179
DB 17 TTCACCATCCCGTGAC 1
RESULT 467
ADE03298/C
ID ADE03298 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC ADE03298;
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human immunoglobulin heavy chain PCR primer #12.
XX KW antibody; platelet aggregation inhibition; platelet integrin receptor;
XX GPIIb/IIIa; activated thrombocyte; thrombosis; myocardial infarction;
XX primer; ss; human; PCR.

```

```

XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN EP1300419-A1.
XX PD 09-APR-2003.
XX PF 05-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00123851.
XX PR 05-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00123851.
XX PA (AFFI-) AFFIMED THERAPEUTICS AG.
XX PI Buettner C, Schwarz M, Knackmuss S, Peter K, Roettgen P;
XX Little M;
XX WPI; 2003-405595/39.
XX PT New antibody, useful for preparing a composition for determining the
XX number of activated thrombocytes or for blocking the platelet integrin
XX receptor on thrombocytes for treating e.g., thrombosis or myocardial
XX infarction.
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 28; 80pp; English.
XX CC The invention comprises a human antibody for inhibiting platelet
XX aggregation by its exclusive binding to the activated state of platelet
XX integrin receptor GPIIb/IIIa. The antibody of the invention is useful for
XX preparing a diagnostic composition for determining the number of
XX activated thrombocytes or for blocking the platelet integrin receptor on
XX thrombocytes. The antibody of the invention is useful for treating
XX thrombosis or myocardial infarction. The present DNA sequence represents
XX a PCR primer that was used in an example of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 660 CTCATGCAGCTGAGCT 676
DB 18 CTCCTGCAGCTGCAGCT 2
RESULT 468
AAD25198
ID AAD25198 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAD25198;
XX DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human homeo box D3 (HOXD3) gene polymorphism detecting ASO primer #15.
XX KW Human; homeo box D3; HOXD3; polymorphism; developmental disorder;
XX haplotype; HT; allele-specific oligonucleotide; ASO; tumour; therapy;
XX drug screening; cytostatic; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200190127-A2.
XX PD 29-NOV-2001.
XX PF 24-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016982.
XX PR 25-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207076P.
XX PA (GENA-) GENAISANCE PHARM INC.
XX PI Duda A, Kazemi A, Koshy B, Kumar AM;
XX

```

DR WPI; 2002-075363/10.

XX New genetic variants of Homeo Box D3 for studying expression and function

PT of the protein, and for screening drugs to treat diseases e.g.

PT developmental disorders and tumors.

XX

PS Claim 16; Page 13; 66pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to genetic variants of the homeo box D3 (HOXD3)

CC gene. HOXD3 gene includes 9 polymorphic sites PS1-PS9. Haplotypes (HTS)

CC or haplotype pairs (HP) for PS1-PS9 in the HOXD3 gene are useful for

CC improving the efficiency and reliability of several steps in the

CC discovery and development of drugs for treating diseases associated with

CC HOXD3 activity, e.g. developmental disorders and tumours. HOXD3 isogene

CC is useful in studying the expression and function of HOXD3 and in

CC expressing HOXD3 protein for use in screening for candidate drugs to

CC treat diseases related to HOXD3 activity and in studying the effect of

CC the variation on the biological activity of HOXD3 as well as on the

CC binding affinity of candidate drugs targeting HOXD3 for the treatment of

CC developmental disorders and tumours. An antibody against HOXD3 is useful

CC in a variety of diagnostic and prognostic formats and therapeutic

CC methods. A recombinant non-human organism is useful in studying

CC expression of the HOXD3 isogenes in vivo. Allele-specific

CC oligonucleotides (ASO) are useful as probes and primers and for assaying

CC a polymorphism in the target region. The present sequence is an ASO

CC primer used for detecting human HOXD3 gene polymorphisms

XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 348 GCCAGGCCCAACT 361

DB 2 GCCAGGCCCACT 15

RESULT 469

ABL45877

ID ABL45877 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX

AC ABL45877;

XX

DT 26-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Human EDG6 gene allele specific primer SEQ ID NO: 71.

XX

KW Human; endothelial differentiation, G-protein coupled receptor 6; EDG6;

KW haplotype; cancer; angiogenesis; inflammation; chromosome 19p13.3;

KW cytostatic; antiinflammatory; gene therapy; SNP;

KW single nucleotide polymorphism; primer; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

XX WC200206446-A2.

XX

PD 24-JAN-2002.

XX

XX 17-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US022523.

XX

XX 17-JUL-2000; 2000US-0218727P.

XX

PA (GENA-) GENAISANCE PHARM INC.

XX

PI Klieem SE, Koshy B;

XX

XX WPI; 2002-171804/22.

DR

XX New genetic variants of endothelial differentiation, G-protein coupled

PT receptor-6 gene for studying expression, function of the gene and

PT expressing EDG6 protein for use in screening drugs to treat cancer,

PT inflammation.

XX Claim 16; Page 14; 111pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention provides the gene, protein and cDNA sequences of

CC the human endothelial differentiation, G-protein coupled receptor 6

CC (EDG6). Also identified are single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) found

CC within the sequences. The sequences can be used in the identification of

CC the haplotype of an individual, and in the treatment of cancer,

CC angiogenesis and inflammation. The present sequence is an allele specific

CC primer for the EDG6 gene, which is found on chromosome 19p13.3

XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 233 GCCCGTGGCTCAGC 246

DB 1 GCCCGTGGCTCAGS 14

RESULT 470

AAQ43126

ID AAQ43126 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAQ43126;

XX

DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 23-SEP-1993 (first entry)

XX

DE HCV type 2 NS-4 sense primer 281.

XX

KW Non-coding region; hepatitis C virus; blood donor; type 2; type 1; HCV;

KW NS-5; phylogeny; differentiation; NS-3; core region; type 3; PCR;

KW amplify; polymerase chain reaction; primer; NS4; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

XX WO9310239-A2.

XX

PD 27-MAY-1993.

XX

PF 20-NOV-1992; 92WO-GB002143.

XX

XX 21-NOV-1991; 91GB-00024596.

PR 24-JUN-1992; 92GB-00013362.

XX

XX (COMM-) COMMON SERVICES AGENCY.

XX

XX Simmonds P, Chan S, Yap PL;

XX

DR WPI; 1993-182554/22.

XX

PT DNA encoding antigenic peptide(s) of new types of hepatitis C virus - for

PT diagnosing and treating HCV infection, screening blood samples and

PT identifying different HCV types.

XX

PS Disclosure; Page 27; 120pp; English.

XX

CC The sequences given in AAQ43112-33 are primers which were used to amplify

CC specific regions of the hepatitis C virus (HCV) genome. Analysis of

CC NS-5; phylogeny revealed the existence of three distinct groups

CC of HCV. Analysis of the region encompassing -255 to -62 of the 5' non

CC coding region (NCR) (see AAQ43058-75) showed a difference of 9-14% in the

CC nucleotide sequences between the three groups. Two of the groups

CC identified were similar to those of HCV variants termed type 1 and 2,

CC whilst the third appeared to represent a novel type of virus. Comparison

CC of the NS3 region (see AAR37927-30) showed a high degree of sequence

CC diversity with type 3 being phylo- genetically different to type 1 and 2.

CC The same degree different- iation was noted in the NS-5 (see AAR37923-

CC 26), core region (see AAR37931) and the NS4 region (see AAQ43106-111)

CC between type 3 and type 1 sequences. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct

```

CC PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 208 GTTCCAGAGCTTCCAGAA 227
Db 1 GGTCCACCCCTCTCTGTGTA 20

RESULT 471
AAQ77983
ID AAQ77983 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC
AC AAQ77983;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 09-JUN-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX Sequence corresp. to fragment of Peptide I of light subunit of rat gamma-
DE glutamylcysteine synthetase.
XX
XX Gamma-glutamylcysteine synthetase; enzyme; light subunit; peptide; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9424276-A1.
XX
XX 27-OCT-1994.
XX
XX 07-APR-1994; 94WO-US003856.
XX
XX 08-APR-1993; 93US-00045808.
XX
XX (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX
XX Meister A, Huang C, Anderson ME;
XX
XX WPI; 1994-341857/42.
XX
XX Gamma-Glutamylcysteine synthetase light subunit - and cDNA coding for it,
XX potentially useful for gene therapy.
XX
XX Example; Page 26; 46pp; English.
XX
XX Gamma-glutamylcysteine synthetase (GCS) purified from rat kidney
XX dissociates under denaturing conditions to yield two nonidentical
XX subunits - a heavy subunit of Mr ~ 73,000 and a light subunit of Mr ~
XX 27,700. The purified light subunit was reacted with trypsin and Edman
XX degradation was carried out. The sequence of two apparently homologous
XX peptides were obtd. The AA sequence of the peptides obtd. - Peptide I &
XX Peptide II - are given in AAR63239 & AAR63240. An oligo probe was
XX designed and synthesised corresp. to the sequence deduced from Peptide I.
XX The mRNA sequence corresp. to Peptide I is AAQ77980, the probe is
XX AAQ77981, and the determined DNA sequence is AAQ77983. The probe is a
XX mixture of 32 different 20-mer oligos corresp. to all codon combinations
XX derived from Peptide I. Deoxyinosine was substtd. at the wobble posns in
XX two of the codons. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 456 TTCCAGGAAGAGCTCCAGGA 475
Db 1 TTCCAGGAAGAGCTTCCAGA 20

```

```

RESULT 472
AAQ94680/c
ID AAQ94680 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAQ94680;
AC
XX 01-FEB-1996 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX 20-mer from the rat neu promoter.
DE
XX
XX Rat neu promoter; target sequence; E1A-induced repression;
KW cell transformation; cancer treatment; adenovirus suppression; ss.
KW
XX
XX Rattus rattus.
OS
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_feature 7..13
FT /tag= a
FT /note= "E1A-induced repression target sequence"
XX
XX WO9516051-A2.
XX
XX 15-JUN-1995.
PD
XX
XX 02-DEC-1994; 94WO-US013868.
PF
XX
XX 03-DEC-1993; 93US-00162406.
PR
XX
XX 15-JUL-1994; 94US-00276359.
PR
XX
XX (TEXA ) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
PA
XX
XX Hung M, Yu D, Martin A, Zhang YJ;
PI
XX
XX WPI, 1995-224332/29.
DR
XX
XX Suppressing neu oncogene mediated cell transformation - with LT or
PT adenoviral E1A gene products, partic. for treatment of cancer.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 101; 144pp; English.
XX
XX AAQ94680 is a 20-mer from the rat neu promoter, which contains the human
XX and rat neu promoter consensus sequence TCGAATG, a putative target
XX sequence for E1A-induced cell transformation repression. E1A-induced
XX repression can be used to suppress cancer cells (esp. breast and ovarian
XX cancer cells), and adenoviruses
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 447 CCAGATGCTTCCAGGAAGA 466
Db 20 CCAACTGCATTCAGCAAGA 1

RESULT 473
AAQ82307/c
ID AAQ82307 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAQ82307;
AC
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 07-SEP-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX Chromosome 11 (locus D11S1139) STS primer csRL-4f3-tA.
DE
XX
XX sequence sampled mapping; genomic analysis; complex genome mapping;
KW cosmid library; chromosome 11; sequence tagged site; STS analysis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX

```

PN WO9429486-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 22-DEC-1994.  
 XX  
 PF 15-JUN-1994; 94WO-US006810.  
 XX  
 PR 15-JUN-1993; 93US-00078471.  
 PR 07-SEP-1993; 93US-00117952.  
 XX  
 PA (SALK ) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.  
 XX  
 PI Evans GA, Smith MW;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1995-036508/05.  
 XX  
 PT Sequencing complex genomes, present as fragments in a cosmid library - by  
 PT sequencing end-specific nucleotides of each clone then correlating with  
 PT spatial relationship of cosmid, esp. for mammalian chromosomes.  
 XX  
 PS Example 4; Page 75; 128pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC Sequences were determined from the ends of chromosome 11-specific cosmids  
 CC by automated sequencing without intermediate subcloning. A sample of 371  
 CC DNA sequence fragments were determined and of these, 277 were suitable  
 CC for STS primer prediction by computer analysis (using the "Primer"  
 CC program available from E.Lander, MIT). The STSs and cosmids were mapped  
 CC by in situ hybridisation, somatic cell hybrid analysis or both. Using  
 CC this method, 370 STSs specific for human chromosome 11 were generated and  
 CC most of them were regionally mapped. This procedure illustrates a novel  
 CC method for sequencing complex genomes, designated "sequence sampled  
 CC mapping". The sequence sampled mapping method is useful for the  
 CC completion of high density sequence-based maps, and ultimately, for the  
 CC complete sequencing of genomic DNA directly from cosmid clones. See  
 CC AAQ82001-Q82706 for STS primers. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN  
 CC field.)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 421 TCCGGCTGCCCTGCTAGT 440  
 DB 20 TCTGGCTGCCGACTAGT 1  
 RESULT 474  
 AAQ97488  
 ID AAQ97488 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAQ97488;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 22-DEC-1995 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE M. sexta alaserpin PCR primer.  
 XX  
 KW Alaserpin; serpin; serine protease-inhibitor; elastase-inhibitor;  
 KW chymotrypsin-inhibitor; plant protectant; insect resistance;  
 KW crop improvement; transgenic plant; alfalfa; Medicago sativa;  
 KW Manduca sexta; primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN US5436392-A.  
 XX  
 PD 25-JUL-1995.  
 XX  
 PF 21-DEC-1992; 92US-00994133.  
 PF  
 XX 12-JAN-1990; 90US-00464310.  
 XX

PA (ARIZ-) ARIZONA TECHNOLOGY DEV CORP.  
 XX  
 PI Thomas JC, Bohnert HJ, Kanost MR;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1995-268881/35.  
 XX  
 PT Transgenic plant containing novel serine protease inhibitor gene of M.  
 PT sexta - provides protection for the plant against attack by insects, e.g.  
 PT alfalfa against thrips.  
 XX  
 PS Example 7; Col 16; 24pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC PCR primers given in AAQ97487-88, corresp. to nt. 73-92 and 835-854 of M.  
 CC sexta alaserpin cDNA (AAQ97486) respectively, were used to generate a 782  
 CC bp PCR fragment used as a DNA probe for the M. sexta alaserpin gene in  
 CC transgenic alfalfa plants. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 236 CGTGGCTCAGCTCTTGAAG 255  
 DB 1 CGCTCCTCAGCTCTTGAAG 20  
 RESULT 475  
 AA41182/C  
 ID AA41182 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AA41182;  
 XX  
 DT 03-DEC-1996 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human gene signature HUMGS01015-derived anti-sense primer.  
 XX  
 KW Gene signature; messenger RNA; mRNA; relative abundance; frequency;  
 KW human; cloning; mapping; non-biased library; diagnosis; detection;  
 KW cell typing; abnormal cell function; primer; PCR; amplification;  
 KW polymerase chain reaction; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO9514772-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 01-JUN-1995.  
 XX  
 PF 11-NOV-1994; 94WO-JP001916.  
 XX  
 PR 12-NOV-1993; 93JP-00355504.  
 XX  
 PA (MATS/) MATSUBARA K.  
 PA (OKUB/) OKUBO K.  
 XX  
 PI Matsubara K, Okubo K;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1995-206931/27.  
 XX  
 PT Single-stranded DNA for identifying gene signatures - isolated from 3'-  
 PT directed human cDNA library that reflects relative abundance of corresp.  
 PT mRNA in specific human tissues.  
 XX  
 PS Example 7; Fig 8; 2245pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC Primers T41001-T41382 are derived from novel human gene signature (GS)  
 CC sequences which did not match with sequences deposited in Genbank release  
 CC 76. The GS sequences (T19001-T26837) were obtained from 3'-directed cDNA  
 CC libraries prepared from various human tissues; synthesis of cDNA was  
 CC initiated from the 3'-end of mRNA by using poly(T) as the sole primer.  
 CC Each library is constructed so as to reflect accurately the relative  
 CC abundance of different mRNAs in the particular tissue from which it was

CC derived. The appearance frequency of a given GS in a cDNA library can be  
 CC determined (esp. using primers and probes derived from the GS sequences)  
 CC as a means of diagnosing abnormal cell function or for recognising  
 CC different cell types. The primers T4181-2 amplify clone pm2369 which  
 CC comprises the GS HONGS001015 (T20015), located on chromosome 17  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 890 GCATGTGAGACGATTTTA 909  
 DB 20 GCTTGAGAGGACGATTTTGA 1

## RESULT 476

AAQ86599  
 ID AAQ86599 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX  
 AC AAQ86599;

XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 28-SEP-1995 (first entry)

XX  
 DE HEV ORF2.0 PCR 5' primer.

XX  
 KW Hepatitis E virus; HEV; ORF2; antigen; vaccine; immunogen; primer; PCR;  
 KW polymerase chain reaction; ss.

XX  
 OS Synthetic.

XX  
 PN WO9508632-A1.

XX  
 PD 30-MAR-1995.

XX  
 PF 23-SEP-1994; 94WO-AU000572.

XX  
 PR 24-SEP-1993; 93AU-00001423.

XX  
 PR 15-DEC-1993; 93AU-00002964.

XX  
 PA (MACF-) MACFARLANE BURNET CENT MEDICAL.

XX  
 PI Anderson DA, Locarnini SA, Torresi J, Li F, Hui Z;

XX  
 DR WPI; 1995-139601/18.

XX  
 PT Antigens of hepatitis E virus (HEV) - selectively immuno-reactive to  
 PT convalescent and/or acute phase circulating antibodies to HEV.

XX  
 PS Example 1; Page 21; 78pp; English.

XX  
 CC The primers given in AAQ86594-86603 were used in the RT-PCR amplification  
 CC of ORF2 and part of ORF3 of a Chinese isolate of HEV. Amplified fragments  
 CC were manipulated into pGEX vectors for production of GST-HEV antigen  
 CC fusion proteins in E. coli. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct EN field.)  
 XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 659 TCTCATGCGAGCTGAAGCTCA 678

DB 1 TCTTAGCGCTGAAGCTCA 20

## RESULT 477

AAT27511  
 ID AAT27511 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAT27511;  
 XX  
 DT 04-JUL-1996 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human A-raf kinase coding region antisense oligonucleotide.  
 XX  
 KW Antisense; anti-proliferative; tumour; cancer; raf; oncogene;  
 KW phosphorothioate; 2' sugar modification; psoriasis; restenosis;  
 XX urogenital; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.

Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FH misc\_feature 1..20  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linked"

XX WO9532987-A1.

XX  
 PD 07-DEC-1995.

XX  
 PF 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.

XX  
 PR 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.

XX  
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX  
 PI Monia BP, Boggs RT;

XX  
 DR WPI; 1996-030518/03.

XX  
 PT Oligonucleotide(s) targetted to nucleic acids encoding human raf -  
 PT capable of inhibiting raf expression, used in treatment of  
 PT hyperproliferative disorders.

XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 22; 65pp; English.

XX  
 CC AAT27508-T27520 are human A-raf kinase antisense oligonucleotides used  
 CC for the inhibition of raf expression. Human A-raf is expressed in  
 CC urogenital tissues. The oligonucleotides (ONs) are targeted to either  
 CC coding region, stop signal or 5' or 3' untranslated region (UTR) mRNA  
 CC encoding human A-raf. The ONs are phosphorothioate linked. The ONs are  
 CC used to inhibit expression of human raf in partic. in conditions  
 CC associated with hyperproliferation e.g. cancer, restenosis, and psoriasis

XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 278 AAAGTTGTTGAAACTTCTAG 297

DB 1 AATGCTGGTGAAGCTTGTAG 20

## RESULT 478

AAT85170/C

ID AAT85170 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX  
 AC AAT85170;

XX  
 DT 14-DEC-1997 (first entry)

XX  
 DE Chemokine receptor 88-2B 5' primer 88-2B-f1.

XX  
 KW Chemokine receptor 88-2B; rheumatoid arthritis; tumour; atherosclerosis;  
 KW asthma; viral infection; AIDS; inflammation; autoimmune disease; therapy;  
 KW diagnosis; leukocyte trafficking; G protein coupled receptor; macaque;  
 XX polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; ss.

XX  
 OS Synthetic.



```

PN WO9722698-A2.
XX
PD 26-JUN-1997.
XX
PF 20-DEC-1996; 96WO-US020759.
XX
PR 20-DEC-1995; 95US-00575967.
PR 07-JUN-1996; 96US-00661393.
XX
PA (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.
XX
XX Gray PW, Schweickart VL, Raport CJ;
XX WPI; 1997-341689/31.
XX
PT New nucleic acid encoding chemokine receptors 88-2B and 88C - used to
PT modulate leukocyte trafficking, e.g. for treatment of inflammation,
PT tumours, viral infections, auto-immune diseases, etc.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 53; 65pp; English.
XX
CC 5' Primer 88-2B-f1 (AAT85170) corresponds to the sense strand of human
CC chemokine receptor 88-2B cDNA (see AAT85162) at nucleotides 844-863. 3'
CC Primer 88-2B-r1 (AAT85171) corresponds to the antisense strand at
CC nucleotides 1023-1042. The primers were used in the PCR amplification of
CC human macrophage cDNA, yielding clone 777, a full-length cDNA clone of 88
CC -2B
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 459 CAGGAGAGCTCCAGCAACT 478
DB 20 CAGGAGAGCTGCTAGCACT 1
RESULT 479
AAT97039/C
ID AAT97039 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAT97039;
XX
XX 14-JUL-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Presenilin-2 alternative splicing variant detection primer 5PS2X9.
XX
XX Primer; PCR; amplification; presenilin; human; alternative splicing;
XX detection; diagnosis; Alzheimer's disease; transgenic animal; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9738133-A1.
XX
PD 16-OCT-1997.
XX
XX 20-MAR-1997; 97WO-US004683.
XX
XX 04-APR-1996; 96US-0014860P.
XX
XX (UYSP-) UNIV SOUTH FLORIDA.
XX (UNIW ) UNIV WASHINGTON.
XX (GENO-) INST GENOMIC RES.
XX
XX Hardy J, Goate AM, Fuldner RA;
XX WPI; 1997-512739/47.
XX
XX Variant presenilin-2 gene - useful for diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease.
XX

```

```

PS Example 3; Page 15; 40pp; English.
XX
XX Primers AAT9698-T97044 are used to detect alternative splice variants of
XX the human presenilin-2 (PS-2) gene from different tissues e.g. brain,
XX heart, liver, lung, placenta and skeletal muscle. Primers AAT97024-T97044
XX are derived from intronic sequences. The primers used to detect the
XX splice variants can be used to diagnose Alzheimer's disease, particularly
XX in Volga-Germans (a culturally distinct subpopulation in Russia). The PS-
XX 2 gene variants can also be used in the creation of transgenic animals
XX for use as disease models
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 947 GAGTCACACAGCTGGCAGGG 966
DB 20 GAAACACACAGCTGCTCAGAG 1
RESULT 480
AAV01099
ID AAV01099 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAV01099;
XX
XX 09-JUN-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Human type I interleukin-1 receptor 5' PCR primer 1.
XX
XX Type I interleukin-1 receptor; IL1R; human; probe; IL1 protein; PCR;
XX sugar-modified oligomer; hybridisation; inflammation; primer;
XX amplification; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9744656-A1.
XX
XX 27-NOV-1997.
XX
XX 12-MAY-1997; 97WO-US007147.
XX
XX 21-MAY-1996; 96US-00651692.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Miraglia L, Bennett CF, Dean N, Geiger T;
XX WPI; 1998-018646/02.
XX
XX 2'-substituted oligonucleotide(s) specific for interleukin-1 receptor
XX type I - used to modulate expression and detect overexpression of the
XX receptor.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 17; 63pp; English.
XX
XX This is a 5' PCR primer used in the amplification of a 846 base pair
XX fragment corresponding to the type I interleukin-1 receptor (IL1R) bases
XX 190-1036. The amplification product was identified as human type IL1R
XX probe, and used to show areas of IL1 protein expression. Expression of
XX IL1R, in cells and tissues can be modulated by compositions comprising
XX sugar-modified oligomers which are able to specifically hybridise with
XX target areas of its encoding sequence. The composition can be used for
XX treatment of disease in humans caused by excessive receptor expression,
XX e.g. inflammation. When labelled they can be used diagnostically to
XX determine overexpression of IL1R, also to determine localisation and
XX distribution of this expression for research, diagnostic or therapeutic
XX purposes
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```

```

Query Match      1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 204 CTGGGTTCCCGAGCCTCTCC 223
    ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 1 CTGGGATCCCATCACCTCC 20

RESULT 481
AAZ11541
ID AAZ11541 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ11541;
XX 05-NOV-1999 (first entry)
DT 23-MAY-1997; 97AU-00006972.
DE 23-MAY-1997; 97AU-00006973.
DE 22-JAN-1998; 98AU-00001458.
KW Human A-raf specific antisense oligo ISIS # 9063.
KW Human; raf; diagnosis; abnormal proliferative state; hyperproliferation;
KW cancer; psoriasis; blood vessel restenosis; A-raf; antisense; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX US952229-A.
XX 14-SEP-1999.
XX 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.
XX 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.
XX 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Boggs RT, Monia BP;
XX WPI; 1999-527018/44.
XX Oligonucleotides targeted to human raf mRNA useful for treating and
XX diagnosing abnormal proliferative states and inhibiting raf expression.
XX Disclosure; Col 14; 29pp; English.
XX The invention provides antisense oligonucleotides targeted to mRNA
XX encoding human raf and capable of inhibiting raf expression. The
XX antisense oligonucleotides are useful for treating and diagnosing
XX abnormal proliferative states and hyperproliferation (e.g. cancer,
XX psoriasis, or blood vessel restenosis), and inhibiting raf expression.
XX Sequences AAZ11538-550 represent antisense oligos for human A-raf
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 278 AAAGTTGTTGAACACTGTAG 297
    ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 1 AATGCTGGTGAACACTGTAG 20

RESULT 482
AAZ04563
ID AAZ04563 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ04563;
XX 15-APR-1999 (first entry)
DT PCR primer M7R used to amplify mcg7 cDNA.
DE

```

```

XX MCG4 protein; gene regulatory function; heat shock protein;
KW guanine nucleotide exchange factor protein; MCG7 protein;
KW heat shock-binding protein; MCG18 protein; zinc finger protein; cancer;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO9853061-A1.
XX 26-NOV-1998.
XX 22-MAY-1998; 98WO-AU000380.
XX 23-MAY-1997; 97AU-00006972.
XX 23-MAY-1997; 97AU-00006973.
XX 22-JAN-1998; 98AU-00001458.
XX 22-JAN-1998; 98AU-00001459.
XX 22-JAN-1998; 98AU-00001460.
XX (COUN-) COUNCIL QUEENSLAND INST MEDICAL RES.
XX Hayward N, Silins G, Grimmond S, Gartside M, Hancock J;
XX WPI; 1999-070146/06.
XX New gene-expression regulatory genes, mcg4, mcg7, and mcg18 - encode a
XX zinc finger protein, a GEF, and a heat shock or heat shock binding
XX protein, useful to detect and treat cancer.
XX Example 14; Page 53; 80pp; English.
XX PCR primers AAX04561-72 were used to amplify cDNA encoding MCG7. The MCG7
XX protein has gene regulatory functions, and has homology to a heat shock
XX protein or heat shock-binding protein. The specification also describes
XX MCG4, which is homologous to guanine nucleotide exchange factor protein,
XX and MCG18, which is homologous to a zinc finger protein. Detection of
XX mutations in the MCG genes can be used to identify the propensity for
XX various types of cancer, and to treat, arrest, or otherwise ameliorate,
XX the effects of a cancer in an animal or bird
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 327 GAAGCTGTGGAGCACTTGG 346
    ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 1 GTAGATGTGGATCAGCTTGG 20

RESULT 483
AAX61873/C
ID AAX61873 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAX61873;
XX 31-AUG-1999 (first entry)
XX Type-specific HPV probe HPV6 Pr2.
XX PCR primer; probe; human papillomavirus; HPV; A region; B region;
KW C region; D region; detection; HPV genotype; cervical cancer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Human papillomavirus.
XX WO9914377-A2.
XX 25-MAR-1999.
PD

```

XX	14-SEP-1998;	98WO-EP005829.
PF		
XX	16-SEP-1997;	97EP-00870136.
PR		
XX	(INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.	
PA	(DELF-) DELFTS DIAGNOSTIC LAB BV.	
XX		
PI	Van Doorn L, Quint W, Kleter B, Ter Schegget J;	
XX		
DR	WPI; 1999-244048/20.	
XX	Detection and identification of human papillomavirus.	
PT		
PS	Claim 8; Page 30; 78pp; English.	
XX		
CC	AAAX61849-X61982 and AAXG2002-XG2093 represent PCR primers and probes used	
CC	for detecting and/or identifying human papillomavirus (HPV) present in a	
CC	biological sample. The method comprises amplification of a polynucleic	
CC	acid fragment of HPV using a 5'-primer specifically hybridizing to the A	
CC	region or B region of the genome of at least one HPV type, and a 3'-	
CC	primer specifically hybridizing to the C region of at least one HPV type,	
CC	and hybridisation of the amplified fragments with at least one probe	
CC	capable of specific hybridization with the D region of at least one HPV	
CC	type. The primers individually or as a combination of 5'-primer and 3'-	
CC	primer, and the probes are used in the detection and/or identification of	
CC	HPV present in a biological sample. An isolated HPV polynucleotide, or	
CC	fragment, can also be used as a primer in a method for detection and/or	
CC	identification of HPV present in a sample. Identification of the	
CC	different HPV genotypes may have great clinical and epidemiological	
CC	importance. The presence of high-risk HPV types is a prognostic marker	
CC	for development and detection of cervical cancer	
XX		
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
	Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;	
	Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;	
	Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	856 CCACGTGGTATGCCCAAC 875	
DB	20 CCACAGTTGATTACCCAAC 1	
RESULT 484		
AZ03721/c		
ID	AZ03721 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
XX		
AC	AZ03721;	
XX		
DT	07-OCT-1999 (first entry)	
DE	PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.	
XX	Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;	
KW	paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihhepatitis;	
KW	nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;	
KW	bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.	
XX		
OS	Synthetic.	
OS	Chlamydia trachomatis.	
PX	WO9928475-A2.	
XX		
PD	10-JUN-1999.	
XX		
PF	27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.	
XX		
FR	28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.	
PR	17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.	
XX		
PR	04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.	
XX		
PA	(GEST ) GENSET.	
XX		
PI	Griffais R;	
XX		
DR	WPI; 1999-371125/31.	
XX		
PT	Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.	
XX		
PS	Disclosure; Page 1732; 1755pp; English.	
XX		
CC	PCR primers AZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames	
CC	(ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs	
XX		

XX	Griffais R;	
XX	WPI; 1999-371125/31.	
DR		
XX	Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.	
XX		
PT	Disclosure; Page 1630; 1755pp; English.	
XX		
PS	PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames	
CC	(ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs	
CC	encode polypeptides (see AAAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines	
CC	against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also	
CC	be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is	
CC	responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as	
CC	conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion	
CC	conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,	
CC	epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihhepatitis, bartholinitis;	
CC	pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis	
CC	The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these	
CC	diseases	
XX		
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
	Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;	
	Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;	
	Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	658 TTCTCATGCAGCTGAGGTC 677	
DB	20 TTCTCAGCGAGCTATAGGTC 1	
RESULT 485		
AZ04965		
ID	AZ04965 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
XX		
AC	AZ04965;	
XX		
DT	07-OCT-1999 (first entry)	
XX	PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.	
DE		
XX	Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;	
KW	paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihhepatitis;	
KW	nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;	
KW	bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.	
XX		
OS	Synthetic.	
OS	Chlamydia trachomatis.	
PX	WO9928475-A2.	
XX		
PD	10-JUN-1999.	
XX		
PF	27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.	
XX		
FR	28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.	
PR	17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.	
XX		
PR	04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.	
XX		
PA	(GEST ) GENSET.	
XX		
PI	Griffais R;	
XX		
DR	WPI; 1999-3	

CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines  
 CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also  
 CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is  
 CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as  
 CC conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion  
 CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,  
 CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, Bartholinitis;  
 CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.  
 CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these  
 CC diseases  
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 759 GAGATGGCAGAACTGGAGAA 778  
 Db ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 1 GAGAGGAGTGTCTGGAGAA 20  
 RESULT 486  
 AAZ31067  
 ID AAZ31067 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC  
 AC AAZ31067;  
 XX  
 DT 17-JAN-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE HER-2 antisense oligonucleotide #1.  
 XX  
 KW HER-2; c-neu; ErbB2; transmembrane receptor; tyrosine kinase activity;  
 KW epidermal growth factor receptor; EGFR; HER-1; cancer; breast cancer;  
 KW ovarian cancer; gastric cancer; antisense oligonucleotide; expression;  
 KW hyperproliferative disease; phosphorothioate linkage; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..5  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /note= "Optional phosphorothioate internucleoside  
 FT linkage. A, T and G are optionally 2'-Methoxyethoxy or 2'  
 FT fluoro residues, C is optionally 5-Methyl-cytidine"  
 FT modified\_base 6..14  
 FT /\*tag= c  
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate internucleoside linkage"  
 FT modified\_base 6  
 FT /\*tag= b  
 FT /note= "Optionally 2' fluoro residue"  
 FT modified\_base 15..20  
 FT /\*tag= d  
 FT /note= "Optional phosphorothioate internucleoside  
 FT linkage"  
 FT  
 PN WO9948906-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 30-SEP-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 25-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006492.  
 XX  
 PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048804.  
 XX  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 DA (PENN-) PENN STATE RES FOUND.  
 XX  
 PI Bennett CF, Lipton A, Witters LM;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1999-610749/52.  
 XX  
 XX New antisense sequences used to treat hyperproliferative conditions,  
 PT especially cancer.

XX Claim 1; Page 29; 44pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC Sequences AAZ31067-231076 (excluding AAZ31071) are antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides that are complementary to regions of the human HER-2  
 CC nucleotide sequence AAZ31071. This oligonucleotide is complementary to  
 CC nucleotides 1419-1438 of the HER-2 sequence, and targets the coding  
 CC region of HER-2. The HER-2 gene also called c-neu and ErbB2, encodes a  
 CC transmembrane receptor, with tyrosine kinase activity. HER-2 is related  
 CC to the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR or HER-1). Aberrant HER-2  
 CC expression is present in a wide number of cancers, especially breast,  
 CC ovarian and gastric cancers. This sequence is used in the invention to  
 CC design 12-25 nucleotide oligonucleotides that decrease the expression of  
 CC human HER-2. The oligonucleotides of the invention can also be used for  
 CC modulating the expression of human epidermal growth factor receptor. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used to treat diseases or conditions associated with  
 CC HER-2, particularly hyperproliferative diseases such as cancer  
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 407 GCTCAGCAGCGCTCTCGGC 426  
 Db ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 1 GCTCAGCAGCGCTCTCGGC 20  
 RESULT 487  
 AAZ310754  
 ID AAZ310754 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC  
 AC AAZ310754;  
 XX  
 DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.  
 XX  
 KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;  
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;  
 KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.  
 XX  
 PN WO9927105-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 03-JUN-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.  
 XX  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.  
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.  
 XX  
 PA (GEST ) GENSET.  
 XX  
 PI Griffais R;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1999-357842/30.  
 XX  
 PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.  
 XX  
 PS Page 1694; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC AAZ31091-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames  
 CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae  
 CC (see AAZ31090). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as  
 CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in  
 CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema  
 CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading  
 CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAZ31094- AAZ31097) can be used  
 CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae

CC nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,  
 CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising  
 CC epitope of C. pneumoniae  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 428 GCCCCTGCTAGCTTAAGC 447  
 DB 1 GCTCCCTGCTTTACTTAAGC 20  
 RESULT 488  
 AAX94717  
 ID AAX94717 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC  
 AC AAX94717;  
 XX DT 13-SRP-1999 (first entry)  
 XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.  
 DE  
 XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;  
 XX sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;  
 KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.  
 KW  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Chlamydomphila pneumoniae.  
 XX WO9927105-A2.  
 XX PD 03-JUN-1999.  
 XX PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.  
 XX PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.  
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.  
 XX (GEST ) GENSET.  
 PA Griffais R;  
 PI WPI; 1999-357842/30.  
 XX DR  
 XX PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.  
 XX PS Page 1691; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.  
 XX CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames  
 CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae  
 CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as  
 CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in  
 CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema  
 CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading  
 CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAX34584- AAY35879) can be used  
 CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae  
 CC nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,  
 CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising  
 CC epitope of C. pneumoniae  
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 333 GTGAGCAACTTGTGTCAG 352  
 DB 1 GTAGAGCAATTAGTGCAG 20

RESULT 489  
 AAX96364/C  
 ID AAX96364 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC  
 AC AAX96364;  
 XX DT 13-SRP-1999 (first entry)  
 XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.  
 DE  
 XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;  
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;  
 KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Chlamydomphila pneumoniae.  
 XX WO9927105-A2.  
 XX PD 03-JUN-1999.  
 XX PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.  
 XX PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.  
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.  
 XX (GEST ) GENSET.  
 PA Griffais R;  
 PI WPI; 1999-357842/30.  
 XX DR  
 XX PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.  
 XX PS Page 1820; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.  
 XX CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames  
 CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae  
 CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as  
 CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in  
 CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema  
 CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading  
 CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAX34584- AAY35879) can be used  
 CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae  
 CC nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,  
 CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising  
 CC epitope of C. pneumoniae  
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 138 GCTTGGGGGTGCGAGTCC 157  
 DB 20 GCTTGGGAAGCAGCACCTCC 1  
 RESULT 490  
 AAX96312  
 ID AAX96312 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC  
 AC AAX96312;  
 XX DT 13-SRP-1999 (first entry)  
 XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.  
 DE  
 XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;  
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;  
 KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.

```

XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Chlamydothila pneumoniae.
XX PN WO9927105-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 03-JUN-1999.
XX XX
XX PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
XX XX
XX PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
XX PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
XX XX
XX PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX PI Griffais R;
XX DR WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX XX
XX PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX PS Page 1816; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
XX CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
XX CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
XX CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
XX CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
XX CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
XX CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
XX CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
XX CC nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
XX CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
XX CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 684 GGATCTGCACACCGCTTCTGA 703
XX Db 1 GGATCGCGACAGCTCTCTA 20
XX
XX RESULT 491
XX AAX94206/C
XX ID AAX94206 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAX94206;
XX DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX XX
XX KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
XX KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
XX KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Chlamydothila pneumoniae.
XX PN WO9927105-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 03-JUN-1999.
XX XX
XX PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
XX XX
XX PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
XX PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
XX XX
XX PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX

```

```

XX PI Griffais R;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX XX
XX PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX XX
XX PS Page 1651; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
XX CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
XX CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
XX CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
XX CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
XX CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
XX CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
XX CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
XX CC nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
XX CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
XX CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 688 CTGCACACCGCTTCGAGGTG 707
XX Db 20 CTCAACACCTCTTCGAGGG 1
XX
XX RESULT 492
XX AAA46779
XX ID AAA46779 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAA46779;
XX DT 25-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer used to detect a mutation in exon 3 of the parkin gene.
XX XX
XX KW Human; parkin protein; parkin gene; Parkinson's disease;
XX KW anti-Parkinson agent; PCR primer; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200031253-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 02-JUN-2000.
XX PF 18-NOV-1999; 99WO-FR002833.
XX XX
XX PR 19-NOV-1998; 98FR-00014524.
XX PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0124239P.
XX PR 04-AUG-1999; 99FR-00010140.
XX XX
XX PA (RHON ) RHON-POULENC RORER SA.
XX PA (INRM ) INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
XX XX
XX PI Brice A, Lucking C, Abbas NE, Deneffe P, Ricard S, Bouley S;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2000-411952/35.
XX XX
XX PT New variant forms of the human parkin gene, used as source of primers and
XX PT probes for detecting susceptibility to Parkinson's disease.
XX XX
XX PS Example; Page 47; 71pp; French.
XX XX
XX CC PCR primers AAA46778-79 were used to detect an insertion of the
XX CC nucleotides GT between positions 321 and 322 in exon 3 of the human
XX CC parkin protein gene. The specification describes a parkin gene which has
XX CC genetic alterations. Cells, or transgenic animals, that express the

```

CC altered parkin gene are used to screen for compounds that can counter the  
 CC effects of a genetic alteration in the parkin gene, or more generally for  
 CC studying the properties of the parkin protein. Detection of the specified  
 CC alterations is used to diagnose susceptibility to parkinson's disease.  
 CC The modified polynucleotide is also used to express the corresponding  
 CC protein, which is then used to screen for potential anti-Parkinson agents  
 CC and to raise antibodies (for detecting variants of parkin protein)

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 322 GCAGAGACGCTGTGGAGCAA 341  
 DB 1 GCAGAGACCGCTGTGGAGAAA 20

RESULT 493  
 AAA55541  
 ID AAA55541 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAA55541;  
 XX  
 DT 30-AUG-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE TRAF2 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 16832.

XX Tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor; TRAF; human;  
 XX antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; antiproliferative;  
 KW anti-inflammatory; E-selectin; jun kinase; ss.

XX Synthetic.  
 OS WO200020435-A1.  
 PN 13-APR-2000.  
 XX  
 PD 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023171.  
 XX  
 PF 06-OCT-1998; 98US-00167109.  
 XX  
 PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Baker BF, Cowseert LM, Monia BP, Xu XS;  
 PI WPI; 2000-303732/26.  
 XX

XX Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding human tumor  
 PT necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF), useful for treating  
 PT diseases associated with TRAF expression such as inflammatory diseases.

PS Example 16; Page 51; 170pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (see AAA55496  
 CC -A55757) which are targeted to nucleic acids encoding a human tumour  
 CC necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF). The antisense  
 CC sequences comprise at least one modified internucleotide linkage, which  
 CC is a phosphorothioate linkage. The oligonucleotides also include at least  
 CC one modified sugar moiety such as a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety.  
 CC Sequences AAA5490-A55495 represent nucleotide sequences encoding human  
 CC TRAF1-6. Included in the invention is a method for treating a human  
 CC having a disease associated with the expression of TRAF comprising  
 CC administering an antisense oligonucleotide. The reduction of jun kinase  
 CC activation in cells comprises contacting the cells with an antisense  
 CC oligonucleotide targeted to TRAF-6. A method for the reduction of E-  
 CC selectin expression in cells or tissues comprises contacting the cells or  
 CC tissues with an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to TRAF-2 or TRAF-6.  
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides have antiproliferative and anti-  
 CC inflammatory activity and are useful for treating disorders associated  
 CC with cell proliferation and inflammation. The antisense oligonucleotides  
 CC may also be used as a diagnostic probe for studying gene function

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 410 CCAGCAGGCTCTCCGGCTGC 429  
 DB 1 CCGCAGGCTCTCCACCTCC 20

RESULT 494  
 AAZ38547/C  
 ID AAZ38547 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX  
 AC AAZ38547;  
 XX

XX 22-FEB-2000 (first entry)

XX Human microtubule-associated protein 4 (MAP4) antisense oligo #82.

XX Microtubule associated protein 4; MAP4; real-time quantitative PCR;  
 KW expression; microtubule; assembly; function; cytoskeleton; structural;  
 KW dynamic; stabilisation; lattice; overexpression; p53; oncogene; cancer;  
 KW chemotherapy; tumour; drug sensitivity; antisense; therapy;  
 KW hybridisation; inhibition; research; diagnostic; ss.

XX Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"

FT modified\_base 1..15  
 FT /\*tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2', methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
 FT modified\_base 16..20  
 FT /\*tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2', methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

XX US5998148-A.

XX 07-DEC-1999.

XX 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289368.

XX 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289368.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Bennett CF, Ackermann EJ;

XX WPI; 2000-052543/04.

XX Antisense oligonucleotides for inhibiting microtubule-associated protein  
 PT 4 expression, useful in treating disorders associated with microtubule  
 PT protein expression.

XX Example 15; Col 40; 39pp; English.

XX This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide targetted against  
 CC the gene encoding human microtubule-associated protein 4 (MAP4).  
 CC Inhibition of MAP4 expression was measured by determination of MAP4 mRNA  
 CC levels in a variety of cell lines via real-time quantitative PCR. The  
 CC cell lines used included the bladder carcinoma cell line T-24, the human  
 CC lung carcinoma cell line A549, human neonatal dermal fibroblasts and  
 CC human embryonic keratinocytes. Microtubule-associated proteins comprise a  
 CC group of proteins that mediate microtubule assembly and function which is

CC required for cytoskeletal integrity. MAP4 is a member of the non-neuronal  
CC structural MAP family and is believed to affect microtubule dynamics by  
CC stabilising the microtubule lattice. MAP4 expression has been shown to be  
CC elevated in cells with mutant p53 oncogene expression, and is therefore  
CC linked to cancer chemotherapeutic drug sensitivity. These antisense  
CC molecules are useful for treating animals, particularly humans, having or  
CC being prone to a disease or condition associated with the expression of  
CC MAP4. The oligonucleotides are also useful for research and diagnostic  
CC applications  
XX

Sequence 20 BP: 2 A: 4 C: 10 G: 4 T: 0 U: 0 Other:

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
.
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 448 CAGATGCCTTCACGAGAG 467
||||| ||||| |||
DB 1 CAGATGATTCCAGTAAAG 20
.
RESULT 496
AAA29751/C
ID AAA29751 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAA29751; AC
XX
XX 15-AUG-2000 (first entry)
DE Rabbit neurofilament-L (NF-L) PCR primer SEQ ID NO:8.
XX
XX Rabbit; KXIMAE kinase; learning-induced kinase; learning; memory;
KW cdc2-related kinase; brain; gene therapy; genetic disorder; detection;
KW identification; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Oryctolagus cuniculus.
OS
XX WO200020567-A2.
PN
XX
XX 13-APR-2000.
PD
XX
XX 01-OCT-1999; 95WO-US023010.
PF
XX
XX 02-OCT-1998; 95US-0102906P.
PR
XX
XX {UYSC-} UNIV SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.
PA
XX
XX Thompson RF, Gomi H, Sun W;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2000-328932/28.
DR
XX
XX
XX
XX
XX Novel learning induced kinase polynucleotides and polypeptides, useful
PT for the analysis of learning and memory, and for gene therapy.
PS
XX
XX Example 7; Page 38; 64pp; English.

```

xx The present invention describes a learning-induced kinase, designated  
cc KXIAMRE kinase, isolated from rabbit brain tissue. KXIAMRE kinase is a  
cc cdc3-related kinase. The KXIAMRE kinase polynucleotides can be used  
cc to express recombinant protein for analysis, characterisation or therapeutic  
cc use, as markers for tissues in which the protein is preferentially  
cc expressed, as molecular weight markers on Southern gels, as chromosome  
cc markers or tags, to compare endogenous DNA sequences in patients to  
cc identify potential genetic disorders, as probes to hybridise and discover  
cc novel related sequences, as a source of PCR primers, and as an antigen to  
cc induce anti-DNA antibodies. The polypeptides can be used in assay to  
cc discover biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, and  
cc to isolate correlative receptors or ligands. The polynucleotides may also  
cc be used for gene therapy for the treatment of disorders which are  
cc mediated by KXIAMRE kinase. The present sequence represents a PCR primer  
cc for rabbit neurofilament-L (NF-L), which is used in an example from the  
cc present invention  
xx  
xx Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
sq

```

Query Match      1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      466 AGCTCCAGGAAGCTGGCATT 485
      |||||

```



Db	20	ATCTCCAGGCTCTGGCCTT	1
RESULT 497			
AAA98742			
ID	AAA98742	standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
XX	AC	AAA98742;	
XX	DT	07-FEB-2001 (first entry)	
XX	XX	Human RET proto-oncogene primer RETE2S1.	
DE	DE	RET proto-oncogene; human; primer; cytostatic; obstipation;	
KW	KW	multiple endocrine neoplasia syndrome type 2A; uridine syndrome;	
KW	KW	familial medullary thyroid gland carcinoma; sudden infant death;	
KW	KW	central breathing regulation disorder; ss.	
XX	OS	Homo sapiens.	
XX	XX	DE19910912-A1.	
XX	XX	21-SEP-2000.	
XX	XX	11-MAR-1999; 99DE-01010912.	
XX	XX	11-MAR-1999; 99DE-01010912.	
XX	PA	(UYDR ) UNIV DRESDEN TECH.	
XX	PI	Fitze G, Schackert HK, Roesner D;	
XX	XX	WPI; 2000-588405/56.	
XX	XX	New human RET proto-oncogene variants for determining disease disposition	
XX	XX	and tailoring specific individual therapies, for e.g. multiple endocrine	
XX	XX	neoplasia syndrome type 2A or for familial medullary thyroid gland	
XX	XX	carcinoma.	
PS	PS	Disclosure; Page 5; 14pp; German.	
XX	XX	This invention describes novel human RET proto-oncogene variants which	
XX	XX	have cyrostatic activity. The proto-oncogenes are used to identify	
XX	XX	dispositions to forms of disturbance or idiopathic obstruction, to	
XX	XX	determine disposition for multiple endocrine neoplasia syndrome type 2A,	
XX	XX	familial medullary thyroid gland carcinoma, central breathing regulation	
XX	XX	disorder, in particular uridine syndrome or sudden infant death. They can	
XX	XX	be used to characterize and detect homozygous variants for position 135A	
XX	XX	of RET proto-oncogene, optionally with other genetic characteristics.	
XX	XX	Heterozygous variants, e.g. containing a variation in the cysteine rich	
XX	XX	region of RET (i.e. position 1825) and at position 135A, can be	
XX	XX	identified. The sequence variants can be used for development of	
XX	XX	therapeutics, especially new classes of therapeutics, targeted to the	
XX	XX	human RET proto-oncogene, its 5' regulatory region or promoter and	
XX	XX	regulators of transcription and translation. They can be used to	
XX	XX	individually optimize therapy or intervention targeted to the Ret	
XX	XX	receptor tyrosine kinase. The sequences can be used to construct vectors,	
XX	XX	in particular to develop pharmaceutically relevant agents and for	
XX	XX	diagnostic kits, especially for genotyping. The variants can also be used	
XX	XX	to develop in vitro, preferably in cell culture, and in vivo, transgenic	
XX	XX	animals and test systems, for expression of individual forms of the human	
XX	XX	RET proto-oncogene, where the test system is used to look at	
XX	XX	pathophysiology of disease and general medical characteristics associated	
XX	XX	with RET proto-oncogene and to develop and test individually specific	
XX	XX	therapeutics	
XX	XX	Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
Query Match		1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;	
Best Local Similarity		80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;	
Matches	16;	Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	156	CCATATTGCACCATCCGC	175

Db	1	CCATATTCTCACCATCCCTC	20
RESULT 498			
AAA47539			
ID	AAA47539	standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
XX	AC	AAA47539;	
XX	DT	20-OCT-2000 (first entry)	
XX	XX	Sequencing primer for pyruvate carboxylase of C. glutamicum.	
XX	XX	Pyruvate carboxylase; expression; amino acid biosynthesis; lysine;	
XX	XX	glutamic acid; oxaloacetate; fermentation; biosynthesis; primer; ss.	
XX	OS	Synthetic.	
XX	XX	WO200039305-A1.	
XX	XX	06-JUL-2000.	
XX	XX	23-DEC-1998; 98WO-US027301.	
XX	XX	23-DEC-1998; 98WO-US027301.	
XX	PA	(SINS//) SINSKEY A J.	
XX	PA	(LESS//) LESSARD P A.	
XX	PA	(WILL//) WILLIS L B.	
XX	PI	Sinskey AJ, Lessard PA, Willis LB;	
XX	XX	WPI; 2000-465746/40.	
XX	XX	Novel polynucleotides encoding Corynebacterium glutamicum pyruvate	
XX	XX	carboxylase useful for industrial fermentation processes comprises a	
XX	XX	specific nucleotide sequence.	
XX	XX	Example 5; Page 29; 51pp; English.	
XX	XX	The pyruvate carboxylase of Corynebacterium glutamicum can be used for	
XX	XX	producing amino acids, preferably lysine and glutamic acid in industrial	
XX	XX	fermentations and for replenishing oxaloacetate consumed for biosynthesis	
XX	XX	during growth. By incorporating the pyruvate carboxylase gene in	
XX	XX	expression vectors levels of expression can be 2 - 20 fold higher than in	
XX	XX	Corynebacterium glutamicum. Seven primers (AAA47536-42) were used to	
XX	XX	sequence the amplified fragment of Corynebacterium genomic DNA comprising	
XX	XX	the pyruvate carboxylase coding sequence which was inserted into cosmid	
XX	XX	IIIF10	
XX	XX	Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
Query Match		1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;	
Best Local Similarity		80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;	
Matches	16;	Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	749	GGTCCTTAAGGAGATGGCAG	768
Db	1	GGCCATTAAAGGATATGGCTG	20
RESULT 499			
AAA73519			
ID	AAA73519	standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
XX	AC	AAA73519;	
XX	XX	28-NOV-2000 (first entry)	
XX	XX	Human a-raf kinase antisense oligonucleotide #4 (Isis #9063).	
XX	XX	Human; a-raf; protein kinase; antisense oligonucleotide; cancer;	



XX This invention relates to antisense compounds 8-30 nucleobases in length  
CC targeted to the 5'-untranslated region, translational start site,  
CC translational termination region or 3'-untranslated region of a nucleic  
CC acid encoding a p38 mitogen activated protein kinase (MAPK), where the  
CC antisense oligonucleotides inhibit the expression of MAPK. Sequences  
CC AAC79480 and AAC79501 represent human p38alpha MAPK and p38beta MAPK cDNA  
CC sequences. AAC79481 - AAC79500 and AAC79502 - AAC79521 and  
CC p38alpha antisense oligonucleotides, while AAC79502 - AAC79521 and  
CC AAC79571 - AAC79580 represent human p38beta antisense oligonucleotides.  
CC Also included in the invention are a p38alpha cDNA sequence AAC79523 and  
CC antisense oligonucleotides AAC79523 - AAC79536 isolated from rat tissue.  
CC Murine p38beta MAPK cDNA is represented in AAC79537 and antisense  
CC oligonucleotides targeting the sequence are given in AAC79538 - AAC79552.  
CC The antisense oligonucleotides have antirheumatic, antiarthritic,  
CC immunosuppressive, cardiac and antiinflammatory activity. The antisense  
CC oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression of p38 MAPK in  
CC cells or tissues. The oligonucleotides are used for treating an animal  
CC with diseases such as inflammatory or autoimmune diseases e.g. rheumatoid  
CC arthritis, or heart disease. The oligonucleotides are also useful for  
CC inhibiting inflammation or apoptosis  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 658 TTCTCATGCGAGTGTGAGCTC 677  
Db 20 TGCTCAAGCACCTGAGCAC 1  
  
RESULT 502  
AAD14829  
ID AAD14829 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAD14829;  
XX  
XX 01-NOV-2001 (first entry)  
XX Human glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha antisense oligo ISIS #116670.  
XX  
KW Human; glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha; antidiabetic; cytostatic;  
KW antisense therapy; diabetes; hyperproliferative disorder; inflammation;  
KW neurological disorder; tumour; haematopoietic disorder; infection;  
KW hyperproliferative disorder; developmental disorder; antisense;  
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"  
FT modified\_base 1..5  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"  
FT modified\_base 1  
FT /\*tag= d  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 3  
FT /\*tag= e  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 8  
FT /\*tag= f  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 9  
FT /\*tag= g  
FT /mod\_base= m5c

FT modified\_base 11  
FT /\*tag= h  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 13  
FT /\*tag= i  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 15  
FT /\*tag= j  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 16..20  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"  
FT modified\_base 18  
FT /\*tag= k  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
  
WO200152865-A1.  
26-JUL-2001.  
16-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US001411.  
XX  
XX 21-JAN-2000; 2000US-00488856.  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX Monia BP, McKay R, Butler MM, Wyatt JR;  
XX WPI; 2001-442247/47.  
XX  
XX Antisense compound 8 to 30 nucleobases in length comprising a compound  
XX that is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding glycogen synthase  
XX kinase 3 alpha, useful for the treatment of e.g. diabetes and  
XX hyperproliferative disorders.  
XX  
XX Example 15; Page 84; 115pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to an antisense compound 8 to 30 nucleobases in  
XX length targeted to a nucleic acid encoding glycogen synthase kinase 3  
XX alpha. The antisense compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits  
XX the expression of glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha. The antisense  
XX compound is useful for the treatment of a diseases associated with  
XX glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha such as diabetes, a neurological  
XX disorder, a haematopoietic disorder, a hyperproliferative disorder or a  
XX developmental disorder. The antisense compounds may also be used for  
XX prophylactically to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour  
XX formation. The present sequence is a phosphorothioate antisense  
XX oligonucleotide targeted to human glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha  
XX genomic DNA  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 631 CTCAGTCCCGCTCCCTGCAA 650  
Db 1 CTCAGTCCCTCTCTGCTA 20  
  
RESULT 503  
AAD14805/c  
ID AAD14805 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAD14805;  
XX  
XX 01-NOV-2001 (first entry)  
XX Human glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha antisense oligo ISIS #116646.  
XX Human; glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha; antidiabetic; cytostatic;  
XX

KW antisense therapy; diabetes; hyperproliferative disorder; inflammation;  
KW neurological disorder; tumour; haematopoietic disorder; infection;  
KW hyperproliferative disorder; developmental disorder; antisense;  
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
FH modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"  
FT modified\_base 1..5  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT modified\_base 9  
FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"  
FT /\*tag= d  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 11  
FT /\*tag= e  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 16..20  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"  
FT modified\_base 16  
FT /\*tag= f  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 17  
FT /\*tag= g  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 18  
FT /\*tag= h  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 19  
FT /\*tag= i  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
XX WC200152865-A1.  
XX  
XX 26-JUL-2001.  
XX  
XX 16-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US001411.  
XX  
XX 21-JAN-2000; 2000US-0048856.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Monia BP, McKay R, Butler MM, Wyatt JR;  
XX WPI; 2001-442247/47.  
XX  
XX Antisense compound 8 to 30 nucleobases in length comprising a compound  
PT that is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding glycogen synthase  
PT kinase 3 alpha, useful for the treatment of e.g. diabetes and  
PT hyperproliferative disorders.  
XX  
XX Example 15; Page 83; 115pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to an antisense compound 8 to 30 nucleobases in  
CC length targeted to a nucleic acid encoding glycogen synthase kinase 3  
CC alpha. The antisense compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits  
CC the expression of glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha. The antisense  
CC compound is useful for the treatment of a diseases associated with  
CC glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha such as diabetes, a neurological  
CC disorder, a haematopoietic disorder, a hyperproliferative disorder or a  
CC developmental disorder. The antisense compounds may also be used  
CC prophylactically to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour  
CC formation. The present sequence is a phosphorothioate antisense  
CC oligonucleotide targeted to human glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha  
CC genomic DNA

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 204 CTGGTTCCCGCCCTCTCC 223  
Db 20 CGGGATCCGAGCCCTCTTC 1  
RESULT 504  
AAF24576  
ID AAF24576 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC AAF24576;  
XX DT 20-APR-2001 (first entry)  
XX DE PCR primer used for detection of human necrosis factor 2 gene.  
XX KW Nucleic acid detection; nucleic acid amplification; infectious disease;  
XX genetically inherited disease; PCR primer; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX FN WO200079009-A2.  
XX PD 28-DEC-2000.  
XX PF 22-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US017085.  
XX PR 22-JUN-1999; 99US-0139890P.  
XX PR 13-JAN-2000; 2000US-0175959P.  
XX PA (LIFE-) LIFE TECHNOLOGIES INC.  
XX PI Nazarenko I, Rashtchian A;  
XX WPI; 2001-041429/05.  
XX  
XX Composition for quantifying or detecting target nucleic acids, comprises  
PT detectably labeled oligonucleotides where the label undergoes a  
PT detectable change in an observable property upon becoming part of a  
PT double stranded molecule.  
XX  
XX Example 14; Page 68; 127pp; English.  
XX  
XX The specification describes a composition for quantifying or detecting  
CC one or more target nucleic acids in a sample. The composition comprises  
CC one or more detectably labeled oligonucleotides, where one comprise one  
CC or more detectable labels located internally and/or at, or near the 3',  
CC and/or 5' termini and the label undergoes a detectable change in an  
CC observable property upon becoming part of a double stranded molecule. The  
CC oligonucleotides are useful for detecting or measuring the products of  
CC nucleic acid amplification reactions and in the discrimination between  
CC alleles of a given target gene. They are also useful for detecting the  
CC presence or absence, or for quantifying the amount of nucleic acid molecules  
CC in a sample without the need for performing amplification or synthesis  
CC reactions. They are also useful in methods for diagnosing infectious  
CC diseases and genetically inherited diseases. PCR primers AAF24575-82 were  
CC used in the compositions of the invention to amplify and detect the  
CC necrosis factor 2 gene  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 178 ACAGTCACAGTCGCCGGTC 197

Db 1 ACAGCCACTGTGCCCGAGTC 20

RESULT 505  
AAH23240/c  
ID AAH23240 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAH23240;  
XX AC AAH23240;  
XX 17-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX Human MMIF mRNA inhibiting antisense oligo ISIS #112580.  
XX Macrophage migration inhibitory factor; MMIF; antisense; neurological;  
XX hyperproliferation; neotropic; antihormonal; immunosuppressive; human;  
XX antiinflammatory; cytostatic; ss.

XX Synthetic.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO200153317-A1.  
XX 26-JUL-2001.  
XX 16-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US001475.  
XX 20-JAN-2000; 2000US-00489869.  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX Murray SF, Cowsert LM, Wyatt JR;  
XX WPI; 2001-451899/48.  
XX New antisense compound(s) are useful to inhibit a nucleic acid molecule  
XX encoding macrophage migration inhibitory factor.

XX Claim 3; Page 83; 105pp; English.

XX The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides 8-30 nucleotides in  
XX length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding macrophage migration  
XX inhibitory factor (MMIF), where the antisense compound specifically  
XX hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of MMIF. The antisense  
XX nucleotides are useful for the treatment of a disease or condition  
XX associated with MMIF such as neurological, hormonal, immune, inflammatory  
XX or hyperproliferative disorder. Sequences AAH23191-268 represent chimeric  
XX antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used for inhibition of human  
XX MMIF mRNA expression

XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 559 AACAGCAGGAGTCTCGCTG 578  
XX 20 AGCCGAGGAGCCACGCTG 1

RESULT 506  
AAF62866/c  
ID AAF62866 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AAF62866;  
XX 08-MAY-2001 (first entry)  
XX Human PEPCCK-cytosolic antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 108034.  
XX Human; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; antisense gene therapy;  
XX phosphoenol pyruvate carboxykinase-cytosolic; PEPCCK-cytosolic; infection;  
XX inflammation; tumour formation; phosphorothioate; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.  
XX US6187545-B1.  
XX 13-FEB-2001.  
XX 21-JAN-2000; 2000US-00488671.  
XX 21-JAN-2000; 2000US-00488671.  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX McKay R, Butler MM, Wyatt J, Cowsert LM;  
XX WPI; 2001-190979/19.  
XX Antisense compound capable of modulating the expression of phosphoenol  
XX pyruvate carboxykinase-cytosolic, useful for preventing or delaying  
XX infection, inflammation or tumor formation.  
XX Claim 1; Col 42; 64pp; English.

XX The present sequence is one of a number of antisense compounds of up to  
XX 30 nucleobases in length that are capable of inhibiting the expression of  
XX phosphoenol pyruvate carboxykinase-cytosolic (PEPCCK-cytosolic). The  
XX antisense compounds are useful for inhibiting the expression of PEPCCK-  
XX cytosolic in cells or tissues. They are commonly used as research  
XX reagents and in diagnostics, e.g. to elucidate the function of particular  
XX genes. They are also useful for distinguishing between functions of  
XX various members of a biological pathway and for research use. The  
XX antisense compounds are also useful prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or  
XX delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence  
XX is a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with 2'-MOE wings and a  
XX deoxy gap

XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 213 CAGCCCTCTCCAGAGTGAC 232  
XX 20 CAGCCTCTCGAGAAATGCC 1

RESULT 507  
AAH48905  
ID AAH48905 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AAH48905;  
XX 12-NOV-2001 (first entry)  
XX Human PAH gene associated primer #38.  
XX Neonate screening; prenatal screening; gene chip; diagnosis;  
XX phenylketonuria; maple syrup disease; galactosemia; homocysteinuria;  
XX medium-chain acyl-CoA-dehydrogenase deficiency; biotinidase deficiency;  
XX familial hypercholesterolemia; familial defective apolipoprotein-B;  
XX cystic fibrosis; Marfan syndrome; Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome;  
XX androgenital syndrome; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO200153520-A2.  
XX 26-JUL-2001.  
XX 09-JAN-2001; 2001WO-EP000139.  
XX 21-JAN-2000; 2000DE-01002446.

XX PA (CULL/) CULLEN P.  
XX PA (SEED/) SEEDORF U.  
XX PI Cullen P, Seedorf U;  
XX XX WPI; 2001-457616/49.  
XX XX  
XX XX DNA chip, useful for neonatal or prenatal screening for many genetic  
XX PT diseases simultaneously, carries oligonucleotides complementary to  
XX PT phenotypically relevant reference sequences.  
XX XX  
XX PS Example 1; Page 21; 101pp; German.  
XX XX  
XX CC This invention describes a novel nucleotide support (A, gene chip) which  
XX CC carries a selection of oligonucleotides (I) that are identical, or  
XX CC complementary, to segments of reference sequences relevant to at least  
XX CC two genetically determined phenotypes. (A) are used for simultaneous  
XX CC diagnosis of at least two of the following diseases: phenylketonuria  
XX CC (maple syrup disease), galactosemia, homocysteinuria, biotinidase  
XX CC deficiency, medium-chain acyl-CoA-dehydrogenase deficiency, familial  
XX CC hypercholesterolemia, familial defective apolipoprotein-B, cystic  
XX CC fibrosis, Marfan syndrome, Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome and androgenital  
XX CC syndrome. Specifically they are used in neonatal or prenatal diagnosis.  
XX CC (A) require a relatively small number of separate hybridization regions  
XX CC (about 500 for testing for 21 specified disorders), so can be used for  
XX CC simultaneous testing for many diseases. Testing is quick, inexpensive,  
XX CC reliable and more sensitive than current physiological methods. AAH48868-  
XX CC AAH489166 represent oligonucleotides used to illustrate the method of the  
XX CC invention  
XX  
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 759 GAGATGGCAGACTGGAGAA 778  
|||||  
Db 1 GAGAGCCCAAGCTGGAGAA 20  
  
RESULT 508  
AAC85328/C  
ID AAC85328 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AAC85328;  
XX  
XX 29-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
XX cDNA primer for PARP1A/PARP2B, P2.  
XX  
XX Human; poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase; hPARP2; oxidative stress; ARDS;  
XX inflammation; ischaemic stroke; hemorrhagic shock; myocardial ischemia;  
XX infarction; cerebral vasospasm; rheumatoid arthritis; osteoarthritis;  
XX gouty arthritis; spondylitis; Behcet's disease; sepsis; septic shock;  
XX endotoxic shock; gram negative sepsis; gram positive sepsis; trauma;  
XX toxic shock syndrome; multiple organ injury syndrome; vasculitis;  
XX hemorrhage; conjunctivitis; uveitis; thyroid-associated ophthalmopathy;  
XX eosinophilic granuloma; asthma; chronic bronchitis; allergic rhinitis;  
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; silicosis; reperfusion injury;  
XX pulmonary sarcoidosis; pleurisy; alveolitis; pneumonia; myocardium;  
XX bronchiectasis; pulmonary oxygen toxicity; keloid formation; brain;  
XX scar tissue formation; atherosclerosis; systemic lupus erythematosus;  
XX autoimmune thyroiditis; multiple sclerosis; Reynaud's syndrome;  
XX graft versus host disease; allograft rejection; cystic fibrosis;  
XX chronic glomerulonephritis; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease;  
XX ulcerative colitis; necrotizing enterocolitis; inflammatory dermatosis;  
XX contact dermatitis; atopic dermatitis; psoriasis; urticaria; fever;  
XX myalgia; meningitis; encephalitis; Sjogren's syndrome;  
XX alcoholic hepatitis; bacterial pneumonia; hypovolemic shock;  
XX type 1 diabetes mellitus; hypersensitivity; leukocyte dyscrasia;  
XX thermal injury; cytokine-induced toxicity; expressed sequence tag; EST;

KW RACE; PCR; amplify; primer; polymerase chain reaction; ss.  
XX Synthetic.  
XX OS  
XX PN WO200077179-A2.  
XX PD 21-DEC-2000.  
XX XX  
XX PF 16-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016629.  
XX PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139543P.  
XX PA (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.  
XX PI Christenson B, Denagaglio AJ, Goldman PS, Mcelligott DL;  
XX WPI; 2001-025335/03.  
XX  
XX PT New human poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase for treating inflammatory,  
XX PT neurological, cardiovascular, or neoplastic tissue growth disorders, such  
XX PT as, arthritis, encephalitis, myocardial ischemia, and leukocyte  
XX PT metastasis.  
XX  
XX Example 3; Page 78; 129pp; English.  
XX  
XX CC The sequences given in AAC85321-40 and AAC85342-51 are primers which were  
XX CC used in the construction of baculovirus expression vectors for the  
XX CC expression of the fusion protein PARP1A/PARP2B. This protein contains  
XX CC amino acids 1-662 of hPARP1 fused upstream of amino acids 230-583 of  
XX CC hPARP2. The fusion protein coding sequence is given in AAC85341. The  
XX CC protein of the invention, hPARP2, causes the covalent addition of  
XX CC polymers of ADP-ribose to protein targets. hPARP2 activity is induced in  
XX CC many instances of oxidative stress or during inflammation where there is  
XX CC direct damage to the DNA. hPARP2 may be used to identify antagonists  
XX CC which may be used to treat a human having a disorder mediated by PARP2  
XX CC activity, such as, inflammatory, neurological, cardiovascular, or  
XX CC neoplastic tissue growth disorders. hPARP2 and antibodies to it, can also  
XX CC be used to diagnose these conditions  
XX  
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 788 GCGCAAACTGCAGGACTGAC 807  
|||||  
Db 20 GCGGAGCTGGAGAGTGAC 1  
  
RESULT 509  
AAC85327  
ID AAC85327 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AAC85327;  
XX  
XX 29-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
XX cDNA primer for PARP1A/PARP2B, P1.  
XX  
XX Human; poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase; hPARP2; oxidative stress; ARDS;  
XX inflammation; ischaemic stroke; hemorrhagic shock; myocardial ischemia;  
XX infarction; cerebral vasospasm; rheumatoid arthritis; osteoarthritis;  
XX gouty arthritis; spondylitis; Behcet's disease; sepsis; septic shock;  
XX endotoxic shock; gram negative sepsis; gram positive sepsis; trauma;  
XX toxic shock syndrome; multiple organ injury syndrome; vasculitis;  
XX hemorrhage; conjunctivitis; uveitis; thyroid-associated ophthalmopathy;  
XX eosinophilic granuloma; asthma; chronic bronchitis; allergic rhinitis;  
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; silicosis; reperfusion injury;  
XX pulmonary sarcoidosis; pleurisy; alveolitis; pneumonia; myocardium;  
XX bronchiectasis; pulmonary oxygen toxicity; keloid formation; brain;  
XX scar tissue formation; atherosclerosis; systemic lupus erythematosus;  
XX autoimmune thyroiditis; multiple sclerosis; Reynaud's syndrome;  
XX graft versus host disease; allograft rejection; cystic fibrosis;  
XX chronic glomerulonephritis; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease;  
XX ulcerative colitis; necrotizing enterocolitis; inflammatory dermatosis;  
XX contact dermatitis; atopic dermatitis; psoriasis; urticaria; fever;  
XX myalgia; meningitis; encephalitis; Sjogren's syndrome;  
XX alcoholic hepatitis; bacterial pneumonia; hypovolemic shock;  
XX type 1 diabetes mellitus; hypersensitivity; leukocyte dyscrasia;  
XX thermal injury; cytokine-induced toxicity; expressed sequence tag; EST;

KW graft versus host disease; allograft rejection; cystic fibrosis;  
 KW chronic glomerulonephritis; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease;  
 KW ulcerative colitis; necrotizing enterocolitis; inflammatory dermatosis;  
 KW contact dermatitis; atopic dermatitis; psoriasis; urticaria; fever;  
 KW myalgia; meningitis; encephalitis; Sjogren's syndrome;  
 KW alcoholic hepatitis; bacterial pneumonia; hypovolemic shock;  
 KW Type 1 diabetes mellitus; hypersensitivity; leukocyte dyscrasia;  
 KW thermal injury; cytokine-induced toxicity; leukocyte sequence tag; EST;  
 KW RACE; PCR; amplify; primer; polymerase chain reaction; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX WO200077179-A2.  
 PN  
 XX  
 XX 21-DEC-2000.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 16-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016629.  
 PF  
 XX  
 XX 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139543P.  
 PR  
 XX  
 XX (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.  
 PA  
 XX  
 XX Christenson E, Demaggio AJ, Goldman PS, Mcelligott DL;  
 PI  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-0253335/03.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX New human poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase for treating inflammatory,  
 PT  
 PT neurological, cardiovascular, or neoplastic tissue growth disorders, such  
 PT as, arthritis, encephalitis, myocardial ischemia, and leukocyte  
 PT metastasis.  
 XX  
 XX Example 3; Page 78; 129pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX  
 CC The sequences given in AAC8321-40 and AAC85342-51 are primers which were  
 CC used in the construction of baculovirus expression vectors for the  
 CC expression of the fusion protein PARP1A/PARP2B. This protein contains  
 CC amino acids 1-662 of hPARP1 fused upstream of amino acids 230-583 of  
 CC hPARP2. The fusion protein coding sequence is given in AAC85341. The  
 CC protein of the invention, hPARP2, causes the covalent addition of  
 CC polymers of ADP-ribose to protein targets. hPARP2 activity is induced in  
 CC many instances of oxidative stress or during inflammation where there is  
 CC direct damage to the DNA. hPARP2 may be used to identify antagonists  
 CC which may be used to treat a human having a disorder mediated by PARP2  
 CC activity, such as, inflammatory, neurological, cardiovascular, or  
 CC neoplastic tissue growth disorders. hPARP2 and antibodies to it, can also  
 CC be used to diagnose these conditions  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 788 GCGCAAACTGCAGGACTGAC 807  
 DB 1 GCGCAAGCTGGAGGACTGAC 20  
 RESULT 510  
 AAF32171  
 ID AAF32171 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAF32171;  
 AC  
 XX  
 XX 12-APR-2001 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 XX C glutamicum pyruvate carboxylase PCR primer Endfor2.  
 DE  
 XX  
 XX Pyruvate carboxylase; anaplerotic pathway; industrial fermentation;  
 KW oxalacetate; PCR primer; ss.  
 KW  
 XX Corynebacterium glutamicum.  
 OS  
 XX

PN US6171833-B1.  
 XX  
 PD 09-JAN-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 23-DEC-1998; 98US-00220081.  
 XX  
 PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-00220081.  
 XX  
 XX (MASI ) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.  
 PA  
 XX Sinskey AJ, Lessard PA, Willis LB;  
 FI  
 XX WPI; 2001-122330/13.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Novel nucleic acid encoding pyruvate carboxylase from Corynebacterium  
 PT glutamicum, for replenishing oxaloacetate consumed during lysine and  
 PT glutamic acid production in industrial fermentations.  
 XX  
 XX Example 5; Col 45; 29pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX  
 CC The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of the  
 CC Corynebacterium glutamicum pyruvate carboxylase protein. This is an  
 CC enzyme in the anaplerotic pathway. It can be used in the replenishment of  
 CC oxaloacetate consumed during lysine and glutamic acid production in  
 CC industrial fermentation  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 749 GGTCTTAAGGAGATGGCAG 768  
 DB 1 GGCATTAAAGGATATGGCTG 20  
 RESULT 511  
 AAH27651  
 ID AAH27651 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAH27651;  
 AC  
 XX 31-AUG-2001 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 XX Human TYR22 antisense oligonucleotide #5.  
 DE  
 XX  
 KW Human; TYR22; tyrosinase related protein 2; cytostatic;  
 KW antisense therapy; cancer; melanoma; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN CA2322903-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 29-APR-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 27-OCT-2000; 2000CA-02322903.  
 XX  
 XX 29-OCT-1999; 99CA-02286401.  
 PR  
 XX (KEEB/) KERBEL R S.  
 PA (BEND/) BEN-DAVID Y.  
 PA (PAKB/) PAK B J.  
 XX  
 XX Kerbel RS, Ben-David Y, Pak BJ;  
 FI  
 XX WPI; 2001-382008/41.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Novel oligonucleotide targeting tyrosinase related protein 2 mRNA, useful  
 PT in reducing resistance to anti-cancer therapies, especially in the  
 PT treatment of melanoma.  
 PT  
 XX  
 XX Claim 20; Page 9; 52pp; English.  
 PS

```
XX CC The present sequence is one of ten oligonucleotides that may be targeted
CC CC to tyrosinase related protein 2 (TRP2) mRNA for delivery to a patient
CC CC receiving anti-cancer therapy for melanoma. The oligonucleotides can be
CC CC used to treat cancer, especially melanoma. They may be used for reducing
CC CC resistance to an anti-cancer therapy in melanoma cells
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 879 ATTCAGGTCCTGCATGTGAG 898
DB 1 ATGCAGGTCCTGTGTGTGAG 20
RESULT 512
AAF63981/c
ID AAF63981 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAF63981;
XX DT 05-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human tankyrase2 expression plasmid PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 168.
XX KW Human; tankyrase2; TANK2; TRF1; telomere; cancer; neoplasm; aging;
XX KW inflammatory disorder; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200100849-A1.
XX PD 04-JAN-2001.
XX PF 28-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US017827.
XX PR 29-JUN-1999; 99US-0141582P.
XX PA (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.
XX PI Christenson E, Demaggio AJ, Goldman PS, Mcelligott DL;
XX DR WPI; 2001-102896/11.
XX PT New tankyrase2 polypeptides, useful for treating conditions mediated by
XX PT poly(adenosine diphosphate-ribose) polymerase activity e.g. cancers,
XX PT inflammatory and autoimmune disorders.
XX PS Example 7; Page 230; 242pp; English.
XX CC The present invention provides the protein and coding sequence for the
XX CC human tankyrase2 protein. This is found in two different versions,
XX CC designated TANK2-LONG and TANK2-SHORT. Tankyrase2 has polyADP-
XX CC ribosylation activity and is involved in the modification of TRF1, which
XX CC is a telomere-specific binding protein. The regulation of telomere
XX CC length, in which TRF1 has a role, is linked to ageing and cancer. The
XX CC sequences are useful in the treatment of cancers and inflammatory
XX CC disorders
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 788 GCGCAAACTGCAGGACTGAC 807
DB 20 GCGGAAGCTGGAGGAGTGAC 1
RESULT 513
AAF63980
ID AAF63980 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAF63980;
XX DT 05-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human tankyrase2 expression plasmid PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 167.
XX KW Human; tankyrase2; TANK2; TRF1; telomere; cancer; neoplasm; aging;
XX KW inflammatory disorder; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200100849-A1.
XX PD 04-JAN-2001.
XX PF 28-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US017827.
XX PR 29-JUN-1999; 99US-0141582P.
XX PA (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.
XX PI Christenson E, Demaggio AJ, Goldman PS, Mcelligott DL;
XX DR WPI; 2001-102896/11.
XX PT New tankyrase2 polypeptides, useful for treating conditions mediated by
XX PT poly(adenosine diphosphate-ribose) polymerase activity e.g. cancers,
XX PT inflammatory and autoimmune disorders.
XX PS Example 7; Page 230; 242pp; English.
XX CC The present invention provides the protein and coding sequence for the
XX CC human tankyrase2 protein. This is found in two different versions,
XX CC designated TANK2-LONG and TANK2-SHORT. Tankyrase2 has polyADP-
XX CC ribosylation activity and is involved in the modification of TRF1, which
XX CC is a telomere-specific binding protein. The regulation of telomere
XX CC length, in which TRF1 has a role, is linked to ageing and cancer. The
XX CC sequences are useful in the treatment of cancers and inflammatory
XX CC disorders
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 788 GCGCAAACTGCAGGACTGAC 807
DB 1 GCGGAAGCTGGAGGAGTGAC 20
RESULT 514
ABL53529
ID ABL53529 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABL53529;
XX DT 10-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Mouse SAM1b sense oligonucleotide.
XX KW SAM1b; meiosis activating sterol; MAS; receptor; mouse; oocyte;
XX KW signal transduction; fertility; antisense; ss.
XX OS Mus musculus.
XX FH Key modified_base 1.20 Location/Qualifiers
XX FT /*tag= a
```



```

FT XX /note= "phosphorothioate linkage"
PN XX
XX WO200216433-A2.
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002.
XX
XX 24-AUG-2001; 2001WO-DK000558.
XX
XX 25-AUG-2000; 2000DK-00001259.
XX
XX 20-AUG-2001; 2001WO-DK000550.
XX
XX (NOVO ) NOVO NORDISK AS.
XX
XX (SCHD ) SCHERING AG.
XX
XX Wahl P, Vissing H, Grondahl C;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-257907/30.
XX
XX Receptors and signaling proteins of Meiotic Acting Sterols and nucleic
PT acids, useful in modulating in gamete maturation process induced by 3beta
PT -hydroxy-4,4-dimethylcholest-8,14,24-triene.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 19; 60pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is that of a phosphorothioate sense oligonucleotide
CC that corresponds to the Kozak sequence of SAM1b mRNA. It was
CC microinjected into mouse oocytes where, unlike the corresponding
CC antisense sequence (see ABL53527), it did not selective inhibition of
CC SAM1b mRNA. SAM1b is a receptor of meiosis activating sterols (MAS) and
CC is involved in the gamete maturation process induced by beta-hydroxy-4,4
CC -dimethylcholest- 8,14,24-triene (PF-MAS), specifically inducing, upon
CC ligand activation, germinal vesicle breakdown in oocytes. The invention
CC provides SAM1a polynucleotides (including RNA antisense sequences),
CC polypeptides, probes, host cell lines and antibodies, as well as methods
CC of screening for agonists or antagonists of FF-MAS activity. These may be
CC used to diagnose, prevent and treat diseases associated with
CC inappropriate MAS receptor expression. The MAS receptors can be used to
CC discover profrertility and antifertility compounds for use in men and
XX women
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 372 CGTCTGGCGGCTCTCTGCTGGC 391
XX 1 CGAATGGCTCTCTGCTGGC 20
XX
XX RESULT 515
XX ABL53527/c
XX ID ABL53527 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABL53527;
XX
XX 10-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Mouse SAM1b antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
XX SAM1b; meiosis activating sterol; MAS; receptor; mouse; oocyte;
XX signal transduction; fertility; antisense, ss.
XX
XX Mus musculus.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= a
XX /note= "phosphorothioate linkage"
XX
XX WO200216433-A2.
XX

```

```

PD XX 28-FEB-2002.
PF XX
XX 24-AUG-2001; 2001WO-DK000558.
XX
XX 25-AUG-2000; 2000DK-00001259.
XX
XX 20-AUG-2001; 2001WO-DK000550.
XX
XX (NOVO ) NOVO NORDISK AS.
XX
XX (SCHD ) SCHERING AG.
XX
XX Wahl P, Vissing H, Grondahl C;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-257907/30.
XX
XX Receptors and signaling proteins of Meiotic Acting Sterols and nucleic
PT acids, useful in modulating in gamete maturation process induced by 3beta
PT -hydroxy-4,4-dimethylcholest-8,14,24-triene.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 19; 60pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is that of a phosphorothioate antisense
CC oligonucleotide that is complementary to the Kozak sequence of SAM1b
CC mRNA. It was microinjected into mouse oocytes where it exhibited
CC selective inhibition of SAM1b mRNA. SAM1b is a receptor of meiosis
CC activating sterols (MAS) and is involved in the gamete maturation process
CC induced by beta-hydroxy-4,4-dimethylcholest- 8,14,24-triene (PF-MAS),
CC specifically inducing, upon ligand activation, germinal vesicle breakdown
CC in oocytes. The invention provides SAM1b polynucleotides (including RNA
CC antisense sequences), polypeptides, probes, host cell lines and
CC antibodies, as well as methods of screening for agonists or antagonists
CC of FF-MAS activity. These may be used to diagnose, prevent and treat
CC diseases associated with inappropriate MAS receptor expression. The MAS
CC receptors can be used to discover profrertility and antifertility
XX compounds for use in men and women
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 372 CGTCTGGCGGCTCTCTGCTGGC 391
XX 20 CGAATGGCTCTCTGCTGGC 1
XX
XX RESULT 516
XX ABK48094/c
XX ID ABK48094 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABK48094;
XX
XX 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human dendritic cell wall membrane molecule-associated primer #2.
XX
XX Human; cancer; autoimmune disease; organ transplantation; infection;
XX allergy; vaccine; dendritic cell therapy; immune response; primer; ss;
XX dendritic cell wall membrane molecule; immunogenic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200222683-A1.
XX
XX 21-MAR-2002.
XX
XX 12-SEP-2001; 2001WO-JP007919.
XX
XX 12-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00277352.
XX
XX (KIRI ) KIRIN BEER KK.
XX
XX Watarai H, Yamaguchi Y, Hinohara A, Nakagawa R, Ehara H, Imai N;
XX

```

CC molecule comprising a defined amino acid sequence given in the  
CC specification, or its variant based on the amino acid sequence but with  
CC some amino acids deleted, substituted, inserted and/or added and capable  
CC of controlling immune response. The protein, variants and encoded DNAs  
CC are useful in producing antibodies and soluble molecules to separate or  
CC detect dendritic cells, and for treatment of cancer, autoimmune diseases,  
CC organ transplantation, infection and allergy, e.g. by cancer vaccines and  
CC dendritic cell therapy to control immune response through promotion or  
CC suppression of the interaction between dendritic cells and T cells. The  
CC human dendritic cell wall membrane increases expression with maturation  
CC of human dendritic cells. The present sequence represents a human  
CC dendritic cell wall membrane molecule-associated primer  
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 400 ACACCCCTGCTCCAGCAGGCT 419  
Db 1 ACCCCGTGTCGACGAGGAT 20

RESULT 518  
AAD42052  
ID AAD42052 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
AC AAD42052;  
XX  
DT 04-NOV-2002 (first entry)  
DE  
XE Endfor2 primer used to obtain C. glutamicum pyruvate carboxylase gene.  
XX Pyruvate carboxylase; anaerobic enzyme; industrial fermentation;  
KW oxaloacetate; growth; enzyme; primer; ss.  
XX Corynebacterium glutamicum.  
OS US6403351-B1.  
PN 11-JUN-2002.  
XX  
PD 03-OCT-2000; 2000US-00677575.  
PF 23-DEC-1998; 98US-00220081.  
PR (ARCH ) ARCHER-DANIELS MIDLAND CO.  
PA Sinskey AJ, Lessard PA, Willis LB;  
PI WPI; 2002-536037/57.  
DR  
XX  
PT Novel pyruvate carboxylase polypeptide, useful for replenishing  
PT oxaloacetate consumed for biosynthesis during growth, or lysine and  
PT glutamic acid production in industrial fermentation.  
XX  
PS Example 5; Col 43; 28pp; English.  
XX

The present invention relates to novel pyruvate carboxylase proteins and  
CC polynucleotides encoding such proteins. Sequences of the invention are  
CC important anaerobic enzymes for replenishing oxaloacetate consumed for  
CC biosynthesis during growth, or lysine and glutamic acid production in  
CC industrial fermentation. The present DNA sequence is a primer which is  
CC used to obtain C. glutamicum pyruvate carboxylase gene. This primer is  
CC used in the exemplification of the invention  
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 749 GGTCTTAAGGATGGCAG 768  
 DB 1 GCCATTAAAGGATGGCTG 20

RESULT 519  
 ABS73919/C  
 ID ABS73919 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABS73919;  
 DT  
 DT 06-DEC-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human cytohesin-1 coding region antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS#111012.  
 XX Human; antisense; cytohesin-1; guanine nucleotide exchange protein; ARP;  
 KW ADP ribosylation factor; inflammation; antiinflammatory; tumour;  
 KW cytotostatic; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200268584-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 06-SEP-2002.  
 PD  
 XX 30-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US047583.  
 PF  
 XX 22-FEB-2001; 2001US-00791243.  
 PR  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 PA (BOEHR) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM PHARM INC.  
 PI Bennett CF, Rothlein R, Kishimoto TK, Cowse LM;  
 XX WPI; 2002-723198/78.  
 DR  
 XX New antisense oligonucleotide encoding human cytohesin-1, useful for  
 PT preventing or treating a disease or condition associated with cytohesin-1  
 PT expression e.g. tumor or inflammation.  
 XX Example 15; Page 80; 107pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to a new antisense compound, comprising 8-30  
 CC nucleobases targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human cytohesin-  
 CC 1, specifically hybridizes with, and inhibits the expression of, human  
 CC cytohesin-1, a guanine nucleotide exchange protein for ADP (ADP  
 CC ribosylation factor). The antisense compound may be used in a  
 CC pharmaceutical composition for inhibiting the expression of cytohesin-1  
 CC in human cells or tissues, and in treating a disease or condition  
 CC associated with cytohesin-1 by administering to the human the antisense  
 CC compound e.g. tumour or inflammation. The antisense compound is also  
 CC useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research  
 CC reagents and kits. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide  
 CC targeting human cytohesin-1  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 558 CAACAGCAGGATCTCGCT 577  
 DB 20 CATCAGCAGGACCCCTTCT 1

RESULT 520  
 ABL45098/C  
 ID ABL45098 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABL45098;  
 DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:2142.  
 DE Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;  
 KW PCR primer; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 PN JP2001321190-A.  
 XX 20-NOV-2001.  
 PD  
 XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.  
 PF  
 XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.  
 PR (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.  
 PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.  
 XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.  
 DR  
 XX Arraying genome clones.  
 PT  
 XX Claim 4; Page 46; 528pp; Japanese.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The  
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in  
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the  
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker  
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;  
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant  
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell  
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order of  
 CC the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to  
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell  
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified  
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each well of longitudinal  
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the  
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals  
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell  
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are  
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The  
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent  
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634  
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are  
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 422 CCGGCTGCCCTCTAGTC 441  
 DB 20 CCGCTGCCCTCAACTAGTC 1

RESULT 521  
 ABL06694  
 ID ABL06694 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABL06694;  
 DT 07-NOV-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Nucleic acid detection and discrimination related primer SEQ ID No 37.  
 DE Hybridising; quantification; detection; synthesis; amplification; PCR;  
 KW primer; ss.  
 XX Unidentified.  
 OS  
 XX

```
PN WO200257479-A2.
XX
XX
XX 25-JUL-2002.
XX
XX 27-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US050460.
XX
XX 27-DEC-2000; 2000US-00748146.
XX
XX 23-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330468P.
XX
XX (INVI-) INVITROGEN CORP.
XX
XX Nazarenko I, Rashtchian A, Solus J, Pires RM, Darfler M;
XX Gebeyehu G, Asatke M;
XX WPI; 2002-627370/67.
XX
XX Composition comprising nucleic acid molecules and a oligonucleotide
XX capable of hybridizing with a portion of nucleic acid, and comprises a
XX modified nucleotide at or near the 3'-terminal nucleotide.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 116; 307pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a composition comprising one or more nucleic
XX acid molecules and at least one oligonucleotide, where at least a portion
XX of the oligonucleotide is capable of hybridizing with at least a portion
XX of the nucleic acid molecule and where the oligonucleotide comprises a
XX modified nucleotide at or near the 3'-terminal nucleotide. The various
XX analogue oligonucleotides are useful for quantification or detection of
XX one or more target nucleic acid molecules in a sample during nucleic acid
XX synthesis or amplification. The analogues are also useful for determining
XX the presence or absence of one or more particular nucleotides at a
XX specific position or positions in a target nucleic acid molecule. The
XX analogue oligonucleotides can also be useful for synthesising or
XX amplifying one or more nucleic acid molecules, by mixing one or more
XX nucleic acid templates or targets with the analogue oligonucleotides, and
XX incubating the mixture to synthesise or amplify one or more nucleic acid
XX molecules complementary to all or a portion of the templates or targets.
XX This polynucleotide sequence represents a nucleic acid detection and
XX discrimination related PCR primer of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 178 ACAGTCACAGTGCCCGGTC 197
Db 1 ACAGCCACTGTGCCAGGTC 20

RESULT 522
ABTL2861/C
ID ABTL2861 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABTL2861;
XX
XX 16-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human RECQL gene antisense oligonucleotide #42.
XX
XX Human; antisense therapy; ss; RECQL; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
XX premature ageing; infection; inflammation; tumour formation; 2'-MOE;
XX antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200268590-A2.
XX
XX 06-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 21-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US005225.
XX

PN WO200257479-A2.
XX
XX
XX 25-JUL-2002.
XX
XX 27-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US050460.
XX
XX 27-DEC-2000; 2000US-00748146.
XX
XX 23-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330468P.
XX
XX (INVI-) INVITROGEN CORP.
XX
XX Nazarenko I, Rashtchian A, Solus J, Pires RM, Darfler M;
XX Gebeyehu G, Asatke M;
XX WPI; 2002-627370/67.
XX
XX Composition comprising nucleic acid molecules and a oligonucleotide
XX capable of hybridizing with a portion of nucleic acid, and comprises a
XX modified nucleotide at or near the 3'-terminal nucleotide.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 116; 307pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a composition comprising one or more nucleic
XX acid molecules and at least one oligonucleotide, where at least a portion
XX of the oligonucleotide is capable of hybridizing with at least a portion
XX of the nucleic acid molecule and where the oligonucleotide comprises a
XX modified nucleotide at or near the 3'-terminal nucleotide. The various
XX analogue oligonucleotides are useful for quantification or detection of
XX one or more target nucleic acid molecules in a sample during nucleic acid
XX synthesis or amplification. The analogues are also useful for determining
XX the presence or absence of one or more particular nucleotides at a
XX specific position or positions in a target nucleic acid molecule. The
XX analogue oligonucleotides can also be useful for synthesising or
XX amplifying one or more nucleic acid molecules, by mixing one or more
XX nucleic acid templates or targets with the analogue oligonucleotides, and
XX incubating the mixture to synthesise or amplify one or more nucleic acid
XX molecules complementary to all or a portion of the templates or targets.
XX This polynucleotide sequence represents a nucleic acid detection and
XX discrimination related PCR primer of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 178 ACAGTCACAGTGCCCGGTC 197
Db 1 ACAGCCACTGTGCCAGGTC 20

RESULT 522
ABTL2861/C
ID ABTL2861 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABTL2861;
XX
XX 16-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human RECQL gene antisense oligonucleotide #42.
XX
XX Human; antisense therapy; ss; RECQL; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
XX premature ageing; infection; inflammation; tumour formation; 2'-MOE;
XX antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200268590-A2.
XX
XX 06-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 21-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US005225.
XX

PR 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-00793807.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Ward DT, Watt AT;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-750415/81.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding RECQL,
XX useful for modulating the expression of RECQL protein, or for treating a
XX disease or condition associated with the expression of RECQL, e.g.
XX cancer.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 91; 138pp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides which inhibit
XX expression of the human RECQL gene. The antisense oligonucleotides of the
XX invention are useful for modulating the expression of RECQL protein and
XX in treating hyperproliferative disorders (e.g. cancer and conditions
XX involving premature ageing. The antisense oligonucleotides of the
XX invention are also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics and prophylaxis
XX (e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation).
XX The present DNA sequence represents an RECQL antisense oligonucleotide of
XX the invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence contains a phosphorothioate
XX backbone, nucleotides 1-5 and 16-20 are 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE)
XX nucleotides
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 305 CTTGCGATGGGAAAGACTGCA 324
Db 20 CTTGCGATGGGAAAGGGTGCA 1

RESULT 523
AAL50577/C
ID AAL50577 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAL50577;
XX
XX 19-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Neisseria meningitidis DNA PCR primer #2.
XX
XX PCR; primer; ss; conjugate probe; analyte detection.
XX
XX Neisseria meningitidis.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1 /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "The base is biotinylated"
XX
XX WO200273158-A2.
XX
XX 19-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US007402.
XX
XX 09-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274177P.
XX
XX (APOL-) APOLLO BIOTECHNOLOGY INC.
XX
XX Liu Z, Li Z;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-732837/79.
XX
XX New conjugate probes comprising a chemical or biomolecule coupled to a
```



CC HBM systems can be used as surrogate markers in pharmaceutical development, in diagnosis of human or animal bone disease, and in the treatment of bone diseases. Sequences ABK22776-ABK23411 represent cDNA molecules encoding human Zmax1 and HBM, and PCR primers, probes, linkers and adapters of the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 546 GACTCTGTAGCCCAACAGCA 565  
|||||  
Db 20 GACTCTGACTCCAGCAGCA 1

RESULT 526  
AAL38196  
ID AAL38196 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAL38196;  
XX  
DT 29-AUG-2003 (revised)  
DT 15-AUG-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human BH3 interacting domain death mRNA agonist inhibitor SEQ ID 39.  
DE  
KW Hepatotropic; immunomodulatory; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; hepatitis; haemostatic; BH3 interacting domain death agonist; liver disease; haematopoietic disorder; developmental disorder; immunological disorder; hyperproliferative disorder; apoptosis; human; chimeric; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE; phosphorothioate backbone; ds.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Chimeric.  
XX  
PN WO200202547-A1.  
XX  
PD 14-MAR-2002.  
XX  
PF 31-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US027316.  
XX  
PR 07-SEP-2000; 2000US-00657346.  
PR 07-MAR-2001; 2001US-00800631.  
XX  
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Zhang H, Wyatt JR;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2002-393838/42.  
XX  
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding the BH3 interacting domain death agonist, useful for treating animals with diseases associated with BH3 interacting domain death agonist, e.g. hepatitis.

XX Claim 3; Page 86; 171pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a compound 8 to 50 nucleotides in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a BH3 interacting domain death agonist, where the compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of the BH3 interacting domain death agonist. The compound of the invention is useful for inhibiting the expression of the BH3 interacting domain death agonist in cells or tissues. The compound is also useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with the BH3 interacting domain death agonist, e.g. haematopoietic disorder, hyperproliferative disorder, a developmental disorder, immunological disorder, or a disease or condition of the liver e.g., hepatitis, or a condition associated with apoptosis. The compound is useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits. This polynucleotide sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide inhibitor of the DNA from human BH3 interacting domain

CC death agonist RNA of the invention. NOTE: This sequence is a chimeric oligonucleotide 20 nucleotides in length, which is flanked on both sides by five-nucleotide 'wings'. The wings are composed of 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. The internucleoside (backbone) linkages are phosphorothioate (P-S) throughout the oligonucleotide. (Updated on 29-AUG -2003 to standardise OS field)

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 827 TGCTGAGAGCTGTACACAGAA 846  
|||||  
Db 1 TGGCGAGAGCTGTGTACAGAA 20

RESULT 527  
AAD44744  
ID AAD44744 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAD44744;  
XX  
DT 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human A-raf kinase antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #9063.  
DE  
KW Human; raf; hyperproliferation; neovascularisation; ocular angiogenesis; therapy; cancer; cytostatic; anti-angiogenic; vascular; ophthalmological; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; A-raf kinase; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

XX US6410518-B1.  
XX 25-JUN-2002.  
XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-00506073.  
XX 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.  
XX 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.  
XX 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.  
XX 07-JUL-1997; 97US-00888982.  
XX 06-JUL-1998; 98WO-US013961.  
XX 28-AUG-1998; 98WO-00143214.  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Monia BP;  
XX WPI; 2002-597918/64.  
XX Treating cancer, angiogenesis or neovascularization by administering antisense oligonucleotides targeted to human raf sequences.

XX Disclosure; Col 15; 41pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to nucleic acids encoding human raf proteins and capable of inhibiting raf expression. The invention also relates to methods of inhibiting hyperproliferation of cells which involves contacting the hyperproliferating cells with a therapeutically effective amount of an oligonucleotide of the invention. The method is useful for treating cancer, angiogenesis or neovascularisation, especially ocular angiogenesis or neovascularisation. The present DNA sequence is an

```

CC antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human A-raf kinase
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match      1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
    Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
    Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 278 AAGTTGTTGAACCTGTAG 297
    |||||
Db 1 AATGCTGTGGAAGTGTAG 20

RESULT 528
ABST73449
ID ABS73449 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABS73449;
XX
DT 03-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #30.
XX
KW Human; glioma-associated oncogene-2; antisense compound; infection;
KW inflammation; tumour formation; antiinflammatory; antitumour;
KW inhibitor of human glioma-associated oncogene-2 expression;
KW antisense gene therapy; phosphorothioate, ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS Chimeric.
XX
PN US6440739-B1.
XX
PD 27-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907843.
XX
PR 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907843.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
WPI; 2002-697096/75.
XX
Novel antisense compound that hybridizes and inhibits nucleic acid
PT encoding human glioma-associated oncogene-2, useful for treatment of
PT diseases associated with human glioma-associated oncogene-2.
XX
PS Example 15; Col 45; 43pp; English.
XX
The present invention relates to a new antisense compound targeted to
CC human glioma-associated oncogene-2. The invention is useful for
CC inhibiting the expression of human glioma-associated oncogene-2 in cells
CC or tissues. The invention is also useful for treatment of diseases
CC associated with human glioma-associated oncogene-2. The invention is
CC further useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, as research
CC reagents and kits, for distinguishing functions of various members of a
CC biological pathway, and in antisense gene therapy. The invention is also
CC useful prophylactically, e.g., to prevent or delay infection.
CC inflammation or tumour formation. The present nucleic acid sequence
CC represents an oligonucleotide that was used in the methods of the
CC invention to inhibit human glioma-associated oncogene-2
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match      1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
    Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
    Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 556 CCCACAGCAGGATCCTCG 575
    |||||

```

---

```

Db 1 CCCATGAGCAGGAATCCTTG 20

RESULT 529
ABQ66455/c
ID ABQ66455 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABQ66455;
XX
DT 22-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human cytohesin-1 mRNA levels inhibitor #24.
XX
KW Cytohesin-1; CTI; inhibit; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; cytostatic;
KW anti-infective; antisense gene therapy; infection; inflammation; tumour;
KW human; ss; inhibitor.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US6383809-B1.
XX
PD 07-MAY-2002.
XX
PF 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702246.
XX
PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702246.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Cowsett LM;
XX
WPI; 2002-478385/51.
XX
New antisense compounds directed against human cytohesin-1, useful for
PT treating and preventing infection, inflammation and tumors.
XX
PS Claim 14; Col 41; 40pp; English.
XX
The invention relates to a novel antisense compound of 16-30 nucleotides
CC targeted to any of 71 specified regions of the sequence that encodes
CC human cytohesin-1 (CTI), where the compound hybridises and inhibits
CC expression of human CTI. The compound of the invention has
CC antiinflammatory, cytostatic, and anti-infective activity. The antisense
CC compounds may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The antisense
CC compounds are useful for treating or preventing disorders associated with
CC expression of human CTI, e.g. infections, inflammation and tumors, and
CC as research and diagnostic reagents. Sequences ABQ66432-ABQ66511
CC represent chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotides, with 2'-MOE wings
CC and a deoxy gap. The claimed sequences inhibit production of cytohesin-1
CC mRNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match      1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
    Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
    Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 558 CAACAGCAGGATCCTCGCT 577
    |||||
Db 20 CATCAGCAGGACCCCTTCT 1

RESULT 530
ABS68903/c
ID ABS68903 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABS68903;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human RecQ protein-like 4 (RECQL4) DNA antisense oligonucleotide #46.
XX
KW Human; RecQ protein-like 4; RECQL4; ss; chromosome 8q24; infection;

```

KW inflammation; tumour formation; cancer; cytostatic; antiinflammatory;  
 KW antimicrobial; antisense therapy; antisense oligonucleotide.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX US6436706-B1.  
 XX 20-AUG-2002.  
 XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792594.  
 XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792594.  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX Ward DT, Watt AT;  
 XX WPI; 2002-689941/74.  
 XX New antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding RecQ protein-  
 PT like 4, useful for modulating expression of the nucleic acid and treating  
 PT diseases associated with expression of the nucleic acid in humans.  
 XX Claim 14; Col 45; 45pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to a compound targeted to specific nucleobases of  
 CC RecQ protein-like 4 (RECQL4) and which hybridises and inhibits the  
 CC expression of RECQL4. The compound is useful for inhibiting the  
 CC expression of RECQL4 in cells or tissues and for treating an animal,  
 CC particularly a human suspected of having or being prone to a disease or  
 CC condition associated with expression of RECQL4. The compound is useful  
 CC for diagnostics, therapeutics and as a research reagent, e.g.  
 CC prophylactically to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour  
 CC formation. This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide used in  
 CC inhibition of human RECQL4 expression  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 509 GGCCAGTTTGGCATTGGGA 528  
 Db 20 GGCCACGGTGGCCTTGGGA 1  
 RESULT 531  
 ABI93543  
 ID ABI93543 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABI93543;  
 XX  
 DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#630 oligo #9.  
 XX  
 KW Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;  
 KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;  
 KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;  
 KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;  
 KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 FN WO200179548-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 25-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.  
 XX  
 PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.  
 XX

PA (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.  
 XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;  
 XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.  
 XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which  
 XX complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.  
 XX Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture  
 CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary  
 CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridise with little mismatch, where  
 CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful  
 CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents  
 CC e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal  
 CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and  
 CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,  
 CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents  
 CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus  
 CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such  
 CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.  
 CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes  
 CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the  
 CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,  
 CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The  
 CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food  
 CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning  
 CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the  
 CC particular sites and identifying (using a computer) the oligonucleotide probe  
 CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a  
 CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to  
 CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification  
 CC of the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 151 CAGCTCCATACCTTGCACCAT 170  
 Db 1 CAGCTGGGTACATCGGCAT 20  
 RESULT 532  
 ABZ89451  
 ID ABZ89451 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABZ89451;  
 XX  
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
 XX  
 KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
 KW lung inflammation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 FN WO200285308-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
 XX  
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
 XX



XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
PA  
XX  
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
DR  
XX  
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.  
XX  
XX  
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4693; 872pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, and  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 507 TTGGCCAGTTTGGCATTTCG 526  
DB 1 TTGGCCCTTTTGGCAGCTG 20  
  
RESULT 533  
ABZ86662/C  
ID ABZ86662 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ABZ86662;  
XX  
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
XX  
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
XX  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX PN WO200285308-A2.  
XX  
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
XX  
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
PA  
XX  
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
DR  
XX  
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.  
XX  
XX  
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1904; 872pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, and  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 474 GAACCTGGCATTCCTCAGGA 493  
DB 20 GAAGGTGGCTTCCTCAGGA 1  
  
RESULT 534  
ABZ85925  
ID ABZ85925 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ABZ85925;  
XX  
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
XX  
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
XX  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX PN WO200285308-A2.  
XX  
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
XX  
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
 PT ubiquinone.  
 XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1167; 872pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 921 AGCGGACTTTCAGGTTTG 940  
 DB 1 AGGAGGACTTCAGCTTCG 20  
 RESULT 535  
 ABZ98505  
 ID ABZ98505 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC ABZ98505;  
 XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
 XX Human ICAM oligonucleotide sequence.  
 XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200285308-A2.  
 PN 31-OCT-2002.  
 PD 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
 PF

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
 PT ubiquinone.  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13747; 872pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 596 CCGTGCCGCGTGACCTGG 615  
 DB 1 CCAAGTGCCAGGTGACCTGG 20  
 RESULT 536  
 ABZ87473  
 ID ABZ87473 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC ABZ87473;  
 XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
 XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
 XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200285308-A2.  
 PN 31-OCT-2002.  
 PD 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
 PR

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
 XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
 PT ubiquinone.  
 XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 2715; 872pp; English.  
 XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, antiallergic, hypotensive,  
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or  
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone, or  
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX CC  
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 551 TGTAGCCCAACAGCAGGGAT 570  
 DB 1 TGTGCCCCCACCAGCAGTGAT 20  
 RESULT 537  
 ABZ97799/C  
 ID ABZ97799 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC ABZ97799;  
 XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human CCR3 oligonucleotide sequence.  
 XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200285308-A2.  
 XX PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
 XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
 XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
 PT ubiquinone.  
 XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13041; 872pp; English.  
 XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or  
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone, or  
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX CC  
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 826 GTGCTGAGCTGTACCAGA 845  
 DB 20 GTGAAAAGCTGATACCAGA 1  
 RESULT 538  
 ABZ87692  
 ID ABZ87692 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC ABZ87692;  
 XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
 XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200285308-A2.  
 XX PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
 XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.



XX	Human; phospholipase A2; PLA2; calcium dependent phospholipase A2;
KW	PLA2G5; hVPLA2; HPLA2-10; therapy; autoimmune disorder; prophylaxis;
WW	inflammatory disorder; antisenescence; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
FH	Location/Qualifiers
FT	modified_base 1..20
FT	/tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT	methylcytidines"
FT	modified_base 1..5
FT	/tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT	modified_base 16..20
FT	/tag= c
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX	
PN	WO2003038050-A2.
XX	
PD	08-MAY-2003.
XX	
PP	28-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US034654.
XX	
PR	01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00016149.
XX	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA	Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;
PI	WPI; 2003-430513/40.
PI	
XX	New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating phospholipase A2 group V
DR	gene expression, particularly useful for treating an autoimmune disorder
PT	or an inflammatory disorder.
PT	
PS	Claim 3; Page 75; 99pp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
CC	for modulating phospholipase A2 (PLA2) group V gene expression. PLA2 is
CC	also known as calcium dependent phospholipase A2, PLA2G5, hVPLA2 and
CC	HPLA2-10. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for treating an animal
CC	having a disease or conditions associated with PLA2 group V, e.g. an
CC	autoimmune disorder or an inflammatory disorder. It is also useful for
CC	modulating PLA2 group V. The antisense compounds are also useful for
CC	diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
CC	The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
CC	PLA2 DNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 1..68; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
	Best Local Similarity 80.08; Pred.No. 4.7e+02;
	Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0
QY	860 TGGTGATGAGCCCAACTCCA 879
Db	1 TGGTCATGCGCCCAACAGCA 20
RESULT 542	
ACD42104	
ID	ACD42104 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	ACD42104;
XX	
DT	05-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX	

DE Antisense oligonucleotide targeting human a-raf, ISIS9063.  
 XX Human; ss; antisense; c-raf; a-raf; b-raf; protein kinase; cancer;  
 KW signal transduction; cell proliferation; lung carcinoma; cytostatic;  
 KW antisense gene therapy; chemotherapeutic agent; angiogenesis;  
 KW hyperproliferative condition; neovascularisation; ocular angiogenesis.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS US2003032607-A1.  
 PN 13-FEB-2003.  
 PD 25-JAN-2002; 2002US-00057550.  
 PF 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.  
 PR 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.  
 PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.  
 PR 07-JUL-1997; 97US-00888982.  
 PR 06-JUL-1998; 98WO-US013961.  
 PR 28-AUG-1998; 98US-00143214.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-00506073.  
 XX (MONI/) MONIA B P.  
 PA Monia BP;  
 FI WPI; 2003-503332/47.  
 DR Novel antisense oligonucleotide which is targeted to mRNA encoding human  
 PT raf and which is capable of inhibiting raf expression, useful for  
 PT treating or preventing hyperproliferative conditions such as cancer.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 8; 42pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide 8-50 nucleotides in length  
 CC which is targeted to mRNA encoding human c-raf, a-raf or b-raf (raf is a  
 CC protein kinase playing a regulatory role in signal transduction,  
 CC regulating cell proliferation and has been implicated in lung carcinoma),  
 CC and which is capable of inhibiting raf expression. Also included is a  
 CC composition comprising the oligonucleotide and a pharmaceutically  
 CC acceptable carrier. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for  
 CC inhibiting the expression of human raf in human cells or tissues, by  
 CC contacting the human cells or tissues with the oligo. The oligo. is also  
 CC useful for treating or preventing a disease or condition associated  
 CC with the expression of raf by administering it in combination with a  
 CC chemotherapeutic agent to a human or cells of the human, where the  
 CC expression of raf is abnormal expression, and the condition is a  
 CC hyperproliferative condition such as cancer, angiogenesis or  
 CC neovascularisation (preferably ocular angiogenesis or  
 CC neovascularisation). The oligo. is also useful for inhibiting  
 CC hyperproliferation of cells. The oligos. are also useful as tools, for  
 CC example for detecting and determining the role of raf expression in  
 CC various cell functions and physiological processes and conditions and for  
 CC diagnosing conditions associated with raf expression and for research  
 CC purposes. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeting  
 CC a human raf mRNA  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 278 AAAGTTGTTGAAACTGTAG 297  
 Db 1 AATGCTGGTGGAACTGTAG 20  
 RESULT 543  
 ACC40901/c  
 ID ACC40901 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX

AC ACC40901;  
 XX 23-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
 DT Human superoxide dismutase 1 antisense inhibitor # ISIS 150455.  
 XX Human; superoxide dismutase 1; antisense; neuroprotective; cytostatic;  
 KW antiinflammatory; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; apoptosis;  
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; therapy; infection; inflammation; tumour;  
 KW ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX Location/Qualifiers  
 FH modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages. All cytosines are 5-  
 FT methylcytosine"  
 FT modified\_base 1..5  
 FT /tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
 FT modified\_base 16..20  
 FT /tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
 XX WO200300707-A2.  
 PN 03-JAN-2003.  
 XX 19-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US019664.  
 XX 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-00888360.  
 PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 PI Bennett FC, Dobie K;  
 WPI; 2003-184032/18.  
 XX Novel antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding human  
 PT superoxide dismutase 1, for modulating expression of the dismutase and  
 PT treating diseases or conditions, e.g. amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.  
 XX Example 15; Page 76; 107pp; English.  
 CC The invention relates to a compound of 8-50 nucleobases in length,  
 CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human superoxide dismutase  
 CC 1. The compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression  
 CC of human superoxide dismutase 1 by hybridising with at least an 8-  
 CC nucleobase portion of the nucleic acid molecule encoding the active site  
 CC of the enzyme. The activity of compounds of the invention may be  
 CC described as neuroprotective, cytostatic and antiinflammatory. The  
 CC mechanism of action of compounds of the invention is antisense inhibition  
 CC of human superoxide dismutase 1 expression by chimeric phosphorothioate  
 CC oligonucleotides having 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a deoxy gap.  
 CC Compounds of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of  
 CC human superoxide dismutase 1 in human cells or tissues, and for treating  
 CC a disease or condition associated with this enzyme (antisense therapy),  
 CC especially amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, a disease or condition arising  
 CC from aberrant apoptosis and a hyperproliferative disorder. It may also be  
 CC used in diagnostics, therapeutics and as a research reagent, e.g.  
 CC prophylactically to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour  
 CC formation. Sequences given in records ACC40890-ACC40957 represent human  
 CC superoxide dismutase 1 antisense inhibitor oligonucleotides  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;

```
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 499 TTGGAGATTGGCCACTTTG 518
DB 20 TTGGAGACTTGGCAATGTG 1

RESULT 544
AAD55329/C
ID AAD55329 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD55329;
XX
DT 07-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PKR antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 139382.
XX
KW Human; protein kinase R; PKR; PKR; immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory;
KW interferon-induced double stranded RNA-activated p68 kinase; DAI; dsI;
KW pI/eIF2 alpha protein kinase; gene therapy; infection; tumour; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidine residues
FT /*are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
PN WO2003022222-A2.
XX
PD 20-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 11-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028870.
XX
PR 13-SEP-2001; 2001US-00953611.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Ward DT, Watt AT;
XX
PN WPI; 2003-313184/30.
XX
DR Novel antisense compound that hybridizes and inhibits nucleic acid
XX encoding protein kinase R, useful for treating animal having disease or
XX condition associated with protein kinase R such as an autoimmune
XX disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 75; 61pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
XX for modulating the expression of protein kinase R (also known as PKR,
XX PKR, interferon-induced double stranded RNA-activated p68 kinase, DAI,
XX dai, and pI/eIF2 alpha protein kinase). The compositions contain
XX antisense compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to
XX nucleic acids encoding PKR. The antisense compound is useful for
XX inhibiting the expression of PKR and for modulating the process of RNA-
XX mediated interference (RNAi) in a cell. It is useful for treating an
XX animal having a disease or condition associated with PKR. It is also
XX useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, as research reagents
XX and kits, for distinguishing functions of various members of biological
XX pathway, and in antisense gene therapy. It is useful prophylactically,
```

```
CC e.g., to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation.
CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
CC PKR DNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 145 GGGCTGAGCTCCACTTTG 164
DB 20 GGCATTGAGCTCCACTTG 1
XX
RESULT 545
ABX09139
ID ABX09139 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABX09139;
XX
DT 22-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human dual specific phosphatase 5 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #78.
XX
KW Human; dual specific phosphatase 5; ss; developmental disorder;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; inflammatory disorder aberrant apoptosis;
KW antiinflammatory; cytostatic; antiapoptotic; antiproliferative;
KW phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200297108-A2.
XX
PD 05-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 15-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US015305.
XX
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00865993.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Watt AT;
XX
PN WPI; 2003-041418/03.
XX
PT Antisense modulation of dual specific phosphatase 5 expression used in
XX treating disorders e.g. inflammatory diseases.
XX
PS Example 15; Page 85; 110pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a compound 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted
XX to a nucleic acid molecule encoding dual specific phosphatase 5, where
XX the compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of
XX dual specific phosphatase 5. The compound is used for treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with dual specific phosphatase 5
XX such as a hyperproliferative disorder, a developmental disorder, an
XX inflammatory disorder or a disease which arises from aberrant apoptosis.
XX Sequences ABX09062-ABX09139 represent human dual specific phosphatase 5
XX phosphorothioate oligonucleotides of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 293 TGTAGTCGGGGCCCTGCGATG 312
DB 1 TGCATAGGCACCCCTGCGATG 20
```





DT 10-FEB-2003 (first entry)  
XX Antisense oligonucleotide against human SAA4 expression, ISIS 145114.  
DE  
XX Human, ss; antisense; serum amyloid A4; SAA4; lipoprotein;  
KW apolipoprotein; high density lipoprotein; HDL; amyloid A; amyloid fibril;  
KW amyloidosis; inhibition; antagonist; diagnosis; antisense therapy;  
KW tumour formation; inflammatory disorder; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KW familial Mediterranean fever.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX US6455308-B1.  
PN  
XX 24-SEP-2002.  
PD  
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920672.  
PF  
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920672.  
PR  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
PA  
XX Freier SM;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2003-066237/06.  
DR  
XX New antisense compounds, useful for inhibiting the expression of serum  
XX amyloid A4, and for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases  
XX associated with expression of serum amyloid A4, e.g. tumor formation or  
XX inflammatory disorders.  
XX  
XX Claim 3; Col 45-46; 42pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention discloses antisense oligonucleotides that specifically  
XX hybridise with a region encoding human serum amyloid A4 (SAA4) and  
XX inhibit its expression. Lipoproteins are globular, micelle-like particles  
XX which have been classified into five categories. The protein components  
XX of lipoproteins are known as apolipoproteins, and one family of these are  
XX the serum amyloid proteins. These apolipoproteins are associated with the  
XX high density lipoprotein (HDL) and act as precursors of the amyloid A  
XX proteins found in amyloid fibril deposits formed during the process of  
XX amyloidosis. The antisense compounds and methods are useful for  
XX modulating, (i.e. inhibiting) the expression of serum amyloid A4  
XX (antagonists). The compounds are also useful for diagnosing, preventing  
XX and treating (using antisense therapy) diseases associated with elevated  
XX expression of serum amyloid A4, e.g. tumour formation or inflammatory  
XX disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis and familial Mediterranean fever.  
XX The antisense compounds can also be used as research reagents and  
XX diagnostics, or as tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to  
XX elucidate expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of  
XX genes expressed within cells or tissues. The sequences presented in  
XX ABX34211-ABX34288 are the antisense oligonucleotides which are directed  
XX against human SAA4 expression. Each antisense oligonucleotide has a  
XX phosphorothioate backbone, all cytidines residues are 5-methylcytidines  
XX and bases 1-5 and 16-20 are 2-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 217 CCTCTCCAGAGTGACGGCC 236  
DB 20 CCCTTCAGACCTGACGGCC 1  
RESULT 549  
AB281579/c  
ID AB281579 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AB281579;  
AC

XX 26-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
DT  
XX PKA regulatory subunit RII beta antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #114509.  
DE  
XX Human, cytostatic; antidiabetic; antisense therapy; phosphorothioate;  
KW protein kinase inhibitor; protein kinase A; PKA;  
KW regulatory subunit RII beta; CAMP-dependent protein kinase; diabetes;  
KW cancer; infection; inflammation; tumour; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
OS  
XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
FH modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "Oligonucleotide has phosphorothioate backbone and  
FT all cytidine nucleotides are 5-methylcytidine. Optionally  
FT some nucleotides with 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE wings)  
FT modification"  
XX  
XX WO2003010283-A2.  
PN  
XX 06-FEB-2003.  
PD  
XX 15-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022629.  
PF  
XX 25-JUL-2001; 2001US-00915485.  
PR  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
PA  
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2003-239434/23.  
DR  
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid encoding protein  
XX kinase A regulatory subunit RII beta, useful in treating diseases e.g.  
XX cancer associated with the aberrant expression of the protein kinase.  
XX  
XX Example 15; Page 74; 98pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotides  
XX (AB281522-AB281593) which are targeted to human protein kinase A (PKA)  
XX regulatory subunit RII beta nucleotide sequence (AB281513), and which  
XX specifically hybridise with and inhibit the expression of the PKA  
XX regulatory subunit RII beta (PKA is also known as CAMP-dependent protein  
XX kinase). The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for modulating the  
XX expression of PKA regulatory subunit RII beta and for treating diseases  
XX or conditions associated with aberrant expression of PKA regulatory  
XX subunit RII beta, e.g. diabetes or cancer. The antisense compounds are  
XX also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent  
XX or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation, as research  
XX reagents and kits, and in distinguishing between functions of various  
XX members of a biological pathway  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 10 A; 2 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 930 TTCAGTTTGTGTTTATGAG 949  
DB 20 TTCAGATTTTATTTTAAAG 1  
RESULT 550  
ACA62139  
ID ACA62139 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ACA62139;  
XX  
XX 25-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
DT

XX Corynebacterium glutamicum pyruvate carboxylase sequencing primer #4.  
 DE Pyruvate carboxylase; gene; anaplerotic enzyme; oxaloacetate;  
 KW biosynthesis; growth; lysine production; glutamic acid production;  
 KW industrial fermentation; sequencing; primer; ss.  
 KW Corynebacterium glutamicum.  
 OS US2003027305-A1.  
 PN 06-FEB-2003.  
 PD 15-JAN-2002; 2002US-00045072.  
 PF 23-DEC-1998; 98US-00220081.  
 PR 03-OCT-2000; 2000US-00677575.  
 XX (ARCH ) ARCHER-DANIELS MIDLAND CO.  
 PA Sinskey AJ, Lessard PA, Willis LB;  
 PI WPI; 2003-479542/58.  
 DR New pyruvate carboxylase from Corynebacterium glutamicum, useful as an  
 XX anaplerotic enzyme replenishing oxaloacetate consumed for biosynthesis  
 PT during growth, or for lysine or glutamic acid production in industrial  
 PT fermentations.  
 PT Example 5; Page 10; 29pp; English.  
 PS The invention describes a new isolated pyruvate carboxylase polypeptide  
 CC having an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to a sequence  
 CC comprising 1140 amino acids from Corynebacterium glutamicum, or the  
 CC complete amino acid sequence encoded by the cosmid clone deposited with  
 CC the American Type Culture Collection. The polypeptide is useful as an  
 CC anaplerotic enzyme replenishing oxaloacetate consumed for biosynthesis  
 CC during growth. The polypeptide is also useful for lysine or glutamic acid  
 CC production in industrial fermentations. This sequence represents a primer  
 CC used to sequence Corynebacterium glutamicum pyruvate carboxylase  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 749 GGTCTTAAGGATGGCAG 768  
 DB 1 GGCCATTAAGGATGGCTG 20  
 RESULT 551  
 AAL61570  
 ID AAL61570 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC AAL61570;  
 XX 22-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
 DE Human inhibitor-kappa B-R antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS #130495.  
 XX Human; inhibitor-kappa B-R; I-kappaBR; IKBR; I-kappa-B-related; NFkBIL2;  
 KW ikappaB r; antisense; immune response; infection; inflammation; therapy;  
 KW tumour; prophylaxis; phosphorothioate; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FH modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidine residues  
 FT are 5-methylcytidines"  
 FT modified\_base 1..5  
 FT /\*tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
 FT modified\_base 16..20  
 FT /\*tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
 XX WO2003042360-A2.  
 PN 22-MAY-2003.  
 PD 05-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US035597.  
 PF 13-NOV-2001; 2001US-00993731.  
 PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 PA Monia BP, Watt AT;  
 PI WPI; 2003-468635/44.  
 DR New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding  
 XX inhibitor-kappa B-R, useful for diagnosing or treating diseases  
 PT associated with expression of inhibitor-kappa B-R, e.g., a heightened  
 PT immune response or infection.  
 PT Example 15; Page 74; 108pp; English.  
 PS The invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to a nucleic acid  
 CC molecule encoding human inhibitor-kappa B-R (also known as I-kappaBR,  
 CC IKBR, I-kappa-B-related, ikappaB r, nuclear factor of kappa light  
 CC polypeptides gene enhancer in B-cells inhibitor-like 2 and NFkBIL2) to  
 CC inhibit its expression. Antisense compounds of the invention are useful  
 CC for treating diseases or conditions associated with the expression of  
 CC inhibitor-kappa B-R such as a heightened immune response involving  
 CC increased cytokine expression, or a result of infection (e.g. bacterial,  
 CC viral or parasitic). They are useful for diagnostics, therapeutics,  
 CC prophylaxis e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour  
 CC formation, as research reagents and kits and in distinguishing between  
 CC functions of various members of a biological pathway. They are also  
 CC useful in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide  
 CC targeted to human inhibitor-kappa B-R DNA  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 875 CTCCATTGAGTGCTCGCATG 894  
 DB 1 CCCCATGCTGCTCTTCATG 20  
 RESULT 552  
 AAL60980  
 ID AAL60980 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC AAL60980;  
 XX 22-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
 DE Human MyD88 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS #190973.  
 XX Antisense; human; myeloid differentiation primary response gene 88;  
 KW MyD88; Alzheimer's disease; neurodegenerative disease; schizophrenia;  
 KW gene therapy; Down's syndrome; phosphorothioate; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS



PA (RAPO/) RAPORT C J.  
 PI Gray PW, Schweickart VL, Raport CJ;  
 XX WPI; 2003-182491/18.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Screening for a modulator of HIV and SIV infection utilizing  
 PT polynucleotides that encode the 88C or 88-2B chemokine receptors, useful  
 PT for diagnosing and treating disorders such as atherosclerosis, arthritis,  
 PT AIDS and asthma.  
 XX  
 XX Example 2; Page 23; 29pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to screening for a modulator of human  
 XX immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV)  
 CC infection, comprising contacting a first composition having an human  
 CC (ADC03341) or macaque (ADC03359) 88C chemokine receptor polypeptide with  
 CC a second composition having an HIV or SIV envelope protein in the  
 CC presence or absence of a compound. Also included are screening for a  
 CC modulator of HIV infection, detecting HIV infection of cells (comprising  
 CC contacting a cell that has been recombinantly modified to express at  
 CC least one of human chemokine receptors 88C and 88-2B with HIV, and  
 CC detecting HIV infection in the cell), and inhibiting HIV infection of  
 CC cells (comprising contacting cells with an antibody to at least one of  
 CC human chemokine receptors 88C and 88-2B with HIV, and detecting HIV  
 CC infection of the cell after the contacting step). The methods and  
 CC compositions of the present invention are useful for the diagnosis and  
 CC treatment of disorders associated with the aberrant expression or  
 CC activity of 88C or 88-2B chemokine receptors, such as atherosclerosis,  
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, tumor growth suppression, asthma, viral infection,  
 CC AIDS and other inflammatory conditions. The genes for human 88-C and 88-  
 CC 2B are located on chromosome 3p21. The present sequence is a PCR primer  
 CC used to isolate cDNA encoding human chemokine receptor 88-2B.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 459 CAGGAAGAGCTCCAGGAAC 478  
 DB 20 CAGGAAGAGCTGTAGCACT 1  
 RESULT 555  
 ACF79553  
 ID ACF79553 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 XX ACF79553;  
 AC  
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Oligonucleotide sense to SAM1b mRNA Kozak sequence.  
 DE  
 XX Mouse; SAM1b; meiotic acting sterol; signal transduction;  
 KW antiinfertility; contraceptive; ss.  
 KW  
 XX Mus sp.  
 OS  
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FH modified\_site 1..20  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate oligonucleotides"  
 XX WO2003070766-A2.  
 XX 28-AUG-2003.  
 XX 31-JAN-2003; 2003WO-DK000058.  
 XX 22-FEB-2002; 2002DK-00000277.  
 XX (NOVO ) NOVO NORDISK AS.  
 XX Grondahl C, Wahl P, Norby PL, Stennicke VW;  
 XX WPI; 2003-671806/63.

XX (NOVO ) NOVO NORDISK AS.  
 XX Grondahl C, Wahl P, Norby PL, Stennicke VW;  
 XX WPI; 2003-671806/63.  
 DR  
 XX New polynucleotide encoding a transducer of meiotic acting sterols-  
 PT signaling or its regulatory domain, useful for isolating tissue specific  
 PT variants of the transducer which may be used as anti-infertility or  
 PT contraceptive drugs.  
 XX  
 XX Example 1; Page 18; 55pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present sequence is that of a sense oligonucleotide that corresponds  
 CC to the Kozak sequence of mouse SAM1b mRNA (see ACF79541). It was used as  
 CC a control in experiments with the corresponding antisense oligonucleotide  
 CC (see ACF79551). Selective inhibition of the mRNA showed that SAM1b is  
 CC crucially involved in meiotic acting sterol (MAS) signalling, since a  
 CC functional knockout of de novo protein synthesis partly disrupted MAS  
 CC signals in oocytes. SAM1b is a transducer of MAS signalling and is  
 CC involved in the gamete maturation process induced by 3beta-hydroxy-4,4-  
 CC dimethyl cholest-8,14,24-triene (FF-MAS), specifically inducing germinal  
 CC vesicle breakdown in mouse oocyte cultures in vitro. SAM1b can be used to  
 CC screen for agonists or antagonists of FF-MAS activity for use as  
 CC antiinfertility or contraceptive drugs  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 372 CGTCTGGCCGCTCTCTGCTGGC 391  
 DB 1 CGAATGGCTCTCTGCTGGC 20  
 RESULT 556  
 ACF79551/c  
 ID ACF79551 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 XX ACF79551;  
 AC  
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Oligonucleotide antisense to SAM1b mRNA Kozak sequence.  
 DE  
 XX Mouse; SAM1b; meiotic acting sterol; signal transduction;  
 KW antiinfertility; contraceptive; antisense; ss.  
 KW  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FH modified\_site 1..20  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate oligonucleotides"  
 XX WO2003070766-A2.  
 XX 28-AUG-2003.  
 XX 31-JAN-2003; 2003WO-DK000058.  
 XX 22-FEB-2002; 2002DK-00000277.  
 XX (NOVO ) NOVO NORDISK AS.  
 XX Grondahl C, Wahl P, Norby PL, Stennicke VW;  
 XX WPI; 2003-671806/63.

PT New polynucleotide encoding a transducer of meiotic acting sterols-  
PT signaling or its regulatory domain, useful for isolating tissue specific  
PT variants of the transducer which may be used as anti-infertility or  
PT contraceptive drugs.

PS Example 1; Page 18; 55pp; English.

XX The present sequence is that of an antisense oligonucleotide that is  
XX complementary to the korax sequence of mouse SAM1b mRNA (see ACF79541).  
CC Selective inhibition of the mRNA showed that SAM1b is crucially involved  
CC in meiotic acting sterol (MAS) signalling, since a functional knockout of  
CC de novo protein synthesis partly disrupted MAS signals in oocytes. SAM1b  
CC is a transducer of MAS signalling and is involved in the gamete  
CC maturation process induced by 3beta-hydroxy-4,4-dimethyl cholesterol-8,14,24-  
CC triene (FF-MAS), specifically inducing germinal vesicle breakdown in  
CC mouse oocyte cultures in vitro. SAM1b can be used to screen for agonists  
CC or antagonists of FF-MAS activity for use as antiinfertility or  
CC contraceptive drugs

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 372 CGCTGGCGCTCTCTGCTGC 391  
Db 20 CGAATGGCTCTCTCTGCTGC 1

RESULT 557  
ADC56839/c  
ID ADC56839 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADC56839;

XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX Mouse vitronectin PCR primer 1.

XX Mouse; oestrogen; hippocampus; gene expression; calmodulin I; chimera; in;  
XX neuromedin; T-Rec-alpha rel.; 3B-HSD related protein; ATP-binding cass.;  
XX chaperonin; HCNF; histone-like protein; ZW10; vitronectin; gene, ds.

XX Mus sp.

XX JP2003139771-A.

XX 14-MAY-2003.

XX 02-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00338515.

XX 02-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00338515.

XX (EISA ) EISAI CO LTD.

XX WPI; 2003-818084/77.

XX Screening for estrogen analog, by administering test compound to rodents,  
XX isolating hippocampus, monitoring for the expression of a particular gene  
XX in hippocampus, and selecting compound that alters gene expression.

XX Disclosure; Fig 2; 16pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to screening for an oestrogen analogue, comprising  
XX administering a test compound to rodents, isolating hippocampus from  
XX rodents, monitoring for the expression level of a gene comprising mouse  
XX calmodulin I, chimera; in, neuromedin, T-Rec-alpha rel., 3B-HSD related  
XX protein, ATP-binding cass., chaperonin, HCNF, histone-like protein,  
XX unknown, ZW10, vitronectin or unknown encoding genes (SEQ ID NO 1-13) in  
XX the hippocampus and selecting a compound that alters the gene expression  
XX as oestrogen analogue. The method is useful for screening for oestrogen  
XX analogues. The identified compound is useful for studying the effect of

CC oestrogen on the brain. The present sequence is that of a PCR primer used  
CC to measure mouse gene expressed in the hippocampus and disclosed in the  
CC invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 440 TCTAAGCCAGATGCTTCC 459  
Db 20 TCTAAGCCAGATGCTTCC 1

RESULT 558

ADD21735

ID ADD21735 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADD21735;

XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide #291.

XX antisense oligonucleotide; human; mdm2; hyperproliferation;  
XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis;  
XX atherosclerosis; restenosis; apoptosis modulation; p21; ss;  
XX 2'-methoxyethoxy-residue; phosphorothioate backbone.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003048315-A2.

XX 12-JUN-2003.

XX 02-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038281.

XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00005344.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Miraglia LJ, Nero PS, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Koller E, Chiang MY;

XX Manoharan M;

XX WPI; 2003-577263/54.

XX Novel antisense compound targeted to 5' untranslated region, coding  
XX region, or intron:exon junction of nucleic acid molecule encoding mdm2,  
XX useful for treating e.g. cancer, psoriasis or restenosis by inhibiting  
XX mdm2 expression.

XX Example 17; SEQ ID NO 300; 289pp; English.

XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to  
XX the human mdm2 gene. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are  
XX useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells. The antisense  
XX oligonucleotides are also useful for treating: hyperproliferative  
XX disorders (e.g. cancer), psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis, or  
XX restenosis. The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating  
XX apoptosis, and for increasing expression of p21. The present DNA sequence  
XX represents a human mdm2 gene antisense oligonucleotide of the invention.  
XX The present sequence contains 2'-methoxyethoxy-residues and has a  
XX phosphorothioate backbone.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 5 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 504 GATTGGCCAGTTGGCATT 523  
Db 11 |||||

Db 1 GAGTTTCCAGTTGGCTTT 20

RESULT 559  
ADD68815  
ID ADD68815 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ADD68815;  
XX AC  
XX AC  
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human TYRP2-targeted antisense oligonucleotide - SEQ ID 5.  
DE  
XX melanoma; tyrosinase-related protein-2; TYRP2; cancer; cytostatic;  
XX antisense therapy; human; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX US6573050-B1.  
PN  
XX 03-JUN-2003.  
XX  
XX 27-OCT-2000; 2000US-00697074.  
PF  
XX 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162227P.  
XX  
XX (SUNN-) SUNNYBROOK & WOMEN'S COLLEGE HEALTH SCI.  
PA  
XX Ben-David Y, Kerbel RS, Pak BJ;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2003-764568/72.  
DR  
XX  
XX Treating melanoma cells in vitro involves reducing tyrosinase-related  
PT protein-2 in melanoma cells by contacting cells with antisense  
PT oligonucleotide targeting TYRP2 mRNA, and administering anti-cancer  
PT therapy to cells.  
XX  
XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 5; 25pp; English.  
PS  
XX The invention relates to a novel method for treating melanoma cells in  
CC vitro which involves reducing tyrosinase-related protein-2 (TYRP2) in  
CC melanoma cells in vitro by contacting the cells with an antisense  
CC oligonucleotide targeting TYRP2 mRNA so that expression of TYRP2 is  
CC reduced. Subsequently, an anti-cancer therapy is administered to the  
CC cells. The molecules of the invention demonstrate cytoskeletal activity  
CC whilst the method of the invention may be useful for treating melanoma  
CC cells in vitro via antisense therapy. The method obviates or mitigates  
CC the one or more shortcomings of conventional methods and by selectively  
CC targeting TYRP2, resistance to anti-cancer therapy can be reduced or  
CC traversed. The current sequence is that of the human TYRP2-targeted  
CC antisense oligonucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 879 ATGAGGTCCTGATGTGAG 898  
Db 1 ATGCAGGTCCTTGATGTGAG 20

RESULT 560  
ADE14484  
ID ADE14484 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC ADE14484;  
XX AC  
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
DT  
XX HSD11B1 antisense oligonucleotide seq id 86.  
DE  
XX

KW osteopathic; antidepressant; anorectic; antidiabetic;  
KW antiatherosclerotic; antilipemic; antisense-therapy;  
KW hydroxysteroid 11-beta dehydrogenase 1; osteoporosis; depression;  
KW metabolic disorder; obesity; HSD11B1; diabetes; atherosclerosis;  
KW hyperlipidaemia; antisense technology; mouse; ss.  
XX  
OS Mus sp.  
XX  
XX US2003198965-A1.  
PN  
XX 23-OCT-2003.  
PD  
XX 19-APR-2002; 2002US-00126355.  
PF  
XX 19-APR-2002; 2002US-00126355.  
PR  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
PA  
XX Freier SM;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2003-852782/79.  
DR  
XX New antisense compounds useful for treating disorders associated with  
PT hydroxysteroid 11-beta dehydrogenase 1 expression, such as osteoporosis,  
PT depression and metabolic disorders like obesity, diabetes and  
PT atherosclerosis.  
XX  
XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 86; 53pp; English.  
PS  
XX The invention describes a compound (I) 8-80 nucleobases in length  
CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding hydroxysteroid 11-beta  
CC dehydrogenase 1, inhibiting expression of hydroxysteroid 11-beta  
CC dehydrogenase 1. The methods and compositions of the present invention  
CC are useful for treating disorders associated with hydroxysteroid 11-beta  
CC dehydrogenase 1 expression, such as osteoporosis, depression and  
CC metabolic disorders like obesity, diabetes, atherosclerosis and  
CC hyperlipidaemia. This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide  
CC used to control the expression of mouse hydroxysteroid 11-beta  
CC dehydrogenase 1.  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 185 CAGTGGCCGGTCAGTTTC 204  
Db 1 CATAGGCTGGTCATTTTC 20

RESULT 561  
AAQ65870  
ID AAQ65870 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX AC AAQ65870;  
XX AC  
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
DT 22-DEC-1994 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Type II procollagen PCR primer 70.  
DE  
XX Type II procollagen; COL2A1; amplification; primer;  
KW polymerase chain reaction; PCR; osteoarthritis; cartilage; ss.  
KW  
XX Synthetic.  
OS  
XX WO9411532-A1.  
XX  
XX 26-MAY-1994.  
PD  
XX 12-NOV-1993; 93WO-US010964.  
PF  
XX

PR 13-NOV-1992; 92US-00977284.  
XX (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.  
XX  
PI Prockop DJ, Ala-Kokko L, Williams CJ, Ritvaniemi P, Baldwin C;  
PI Hopkinson I, Ahmad NN;  
XX  
DR WPI; 1994-183530/22.  
XX  
PT Detecting genetic pre-disposition to osteoarthritis - and other diseases  
PT involving mutation in cartilage protein genes, by amplification and  
PT analysis of DNA and comparison with standards.  
XX  
PS Claim 18; Page 28; 112pp; English.  
XX  
CC Claim 18 claims primers for use in detecting mutations in a mammalian  
CC gene for a structural protein of cartilage comprising a sequence  
CC identified in Table I (Page 18-31). Table I includes 179 primer sequences  
CC (see AAQ65728-Q65906). The following details are given for primer 70:  
CC Alt. Code: DH-62 Region/exon: 42/43 Direction: sense Primer position:  
CC 17618 (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 5e+02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
QY 209 TTCCAGCCCTCTCCAGAAG 228  
Db 2 TTGTCGCCCTCTCCTGAAG 21  
XX  
RESULT 562  
AAQ65867/c  
ID AAQ65867 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC AAQ65867;  
XX  
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
DT 22-DEC-1994 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Type II procollagen PCR primer 67.  
XX  
KW Type II procollagen; COL2A1; amplification; primer;  
KW polymerase chain reaction; PCR; osteoarthritis; cartilage; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN WO9411532-A1.  
XX  
PD 26-MAY-1994.  
XX  
PF 12-NOV-1993; 93WO-US010964.  
XX  
PR 13-NOV-1992; 92US-00977284.  
XX  
PA (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.  
XX  
PI Prockop DJ, Ala-Kokko L, Williams CJ, Ritvaniemi P, Baldwin C;  
PI Hopkinson I, Ahmad NN;  
XX  
DR WPI; 1994-183530/22.  
XX  
PT Detecting genetic pre-disposition to osteoarthritis - and other diseases  
PT involving mutation in cartilage protein genes, by amplification and  
PT analysis of DNA and comparison with standards.  
XX  
PS Claim 18; Page 28; 112pp; English.  
XX  
CC Claim 18 claims primers for use in detecting mutations in a mammalian  
CC gene for a structural protein of cartilage comprising a sequence  
CC identified in Table I (Page 18-31). Table I includes 179 primer sequences

CC (see AAQ65728-Q65906). The following details are given for primer 67:  
CC Alt. Code: DH-59 Region/exon: 40/41 Direction: antisense Primer position:  
CC 17638 (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 5e+02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
QY 209 TTCCAGCCCTCTCCAGAAG 228  
Db 2 TTGTCGCCCTCTCCTGAAG 1  
XX  
RESULT 563  
AAV31906/c  
ID AAV31906 standard; DNA; 15 BP.  
XX  
AC AAV31906;  
XX  
DT 21-AUG-1998 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Peptide nucleic acid probe 49.  
XX  
KW Peptide nucleic acid; PNA; probe; hybridisation; mycobacteria;  
KW ribosomal nucleic acid; rRNA; drug-resistant strain; mutation; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
OS Mycobacterium sp.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..15  
FT /tag= a  
FT /note= "This sequence contains a polyamide backbone  
FT instead of a deoxyribose backbone"  
XX  
PN WO9815648-A1.  
XX  
PD 16-APR-1998.  
XX  
PF 03-OCT-1997; 97WO-DK000425.  
XX  
PR 04-OCT-1996; 96DK-00001096.  
PR 18-OCT-1996; 96DK-00001156.  
PR 05-MAY-1997; 97DK-00000512.  
XX  
PA (DAKO-) DAKO AS.  
XX  
PI Stender H, Lund X, Mollerup TA;  
XX  
DR WPI; 1998-240831/21.  
XX  
PT Peptide nucleic acid probes for detection of ribosomal nucleic acid of  
PT mycobacteria - allow differentiation between species of tuberculosis  
PT complex and others and can penetrate cell membranes without pretreatment.  
XX  
PS Claim 22; Page 66; 106pp; English.  
XX  
CC This is the nucleotide sequence of the peptide nucleic acid (PNA) probe  
CC used in the method of the invention to detect ribosomal nucleic acid of  
CC mycobacteria. The probes are used, in situ or in vitro, for detection of  
CC the Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex (MTC), specifically M.  
CC tuberculosis, and especially in sputum samples, but also in other body  
CC fluids, biopsy specimens, foods, soil, air and water. Particularly, they  
CC are used to diagnose, stage or monitor infection, or for identification  
CC of drug-resistant strains (which generally have mutations in rRNA)  
XX  
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 540 CTTCTGACTCTGTA 554  
 ID AAZ64409/c  
 DB 15 CATCTGACTCTGTA 1

RESULT 564  
 AAZ64409/c  
 ID AAZ64409 standard; RNA; 15 BP.  
 AC AAZ64409;  
 XX  
 XX  
 DT 28-MAR-2000 (first entry)  
 DE  
 DE Substrate for hammerhead ribozyme which cleaves HCV RNA at nt. 8885.  
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; virus replication; cleavage;  
 KW cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; interferon; cancer;  
 KW autoimmune disease; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Hepatitis C virus.  
 XX  
 XX WO9955847-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 04-NOV-1999.  
 XX  
 XX 26-APR-1999; 99WO-US009027.  
 PF  
 XX 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083217P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100842P.  
 PR 25-FEB-1999; 99US-00257608.  
 PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.  
 XX  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX Blatt L, Meswigen JA, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejak D;  
 PI WPI; 2000-062023/05.  
 DR  
 XX Novel ribozymes for the treatment of diseases and conditions related to  
 PT hepatitis C infection.  
 PT  
 PS Claim 1; Page 91; 123pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence of an  
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves  
 CC the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA sequence at the base position given in  
 CC the descriptor line. The HCV sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme  
 CC target sites using a computer folding algorithm and regions of the mRNA  
 CC which did not form secondary folding structures and contained potential  
 CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised to  
 CC target these sites and their activities optimised by either varying the  
 CC length of the binding arms or by modification to prevent degradation by  
 CC nucleases. The ribozymes of the invention inhibit gene expression and/or  
 CC viral replication, and are used to treat diseases associated with  
 CC Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, e.g. cirrhosis, liver failure and  
 CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The ribozymes may be used in combination with  
 CC interferon to treat HCV infection, other infectious diseases, autoimmune  
 CC diseases, and cancer  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 772 TGGAGAAGAGTG 785  
 DB 15 TGGAGAAGAGTG 1

RESULT 565  
 AAF46503

ID AAF46503 standard; DNA; 15 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAF46503;  
 XX  
 DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
 DE  
 DE IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #1342.  
 XX  
 KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;  
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;  
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;  
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;  
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;  
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;  
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;  
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200078341-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 28-DEC-2000.  
 PD  
 XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.  
 PF  
 XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.  
 PR  
 XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.  
 PA  
 XX Wright CU, Werther CA, Edmondson SR;  
 PI WPI; 2001-041421/05.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering  
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that  
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or  
 PT inflammation.  
 PT  
 PS Example 6; Page 42; 201pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of  
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an  
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1  
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of  
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,  
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an  
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-  
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,  
 CC ichthyosis, ptyriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,  
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a  
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,  
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic  
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood  
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 725 GGAGCTGGGTACAG 739  
 DB 1 GGAGCTGGGTACAG 15

RESULT 566  
 ABX01462/c  
 ID ABX01462 standard; RNA; 15 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABX01462;  
 XX  
 XX





KW tumour characterisation; hybridisation; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO200018960-A2.  
 XX 06-APR-2000.  
 XX 24-SEP-1999; 99WO-US022283.  
 XX 25-SEP-1998; 98US-0101757P.  
 XX (NASI ) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.  
 XX Landers JE, Jordan B, Housman DE, Charest A;  
 PI WPI; 2000-293181/25.  
 XX  
 XX Detection of single nucleotide polymorphisms in genomes by preparation  
 PT and analysis of reduced complexity genomes, useful for genotyping,  
 PT fingerprinting and determining allele frequency of SNPs.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; Page 63; 11pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX A method has been developed for detecting the presence or absence of a  
 CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) allele in a genomic sample. The  
 CC method comprises preparing a reduced complexity genome (RCG) from the  
 CC genomic sample and analysing the RCG for the presence or absence of a SNP  
 CC allele. The method can be used to characterise a tumour, to generate a  
 CC genomic pattern for an individual genome or to generate a genomic  
 CC classification code for a genome. The method can be used to assess  
 CC whether a subject is at risk for developing a disease or to identify a  
 CC set of SNP alleles associated with a disease. The method can also be used  
 CC to perform linkage analysis. AAA35944 to AAA35947 represent sequences  
 CC used in the exemplification of the present invention. AAA35948 to  
 CC AAA36632 represent nucleotide sequences containing SNPs  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 743 AGCCTTGGTCTTAA 757  
 DB 1 AGCCTTGGTCTTAA 15  
 RESULT 569  
 ID ABK01700/c  
 XX ABK01700 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABK01700;  
 XX  
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human NOGO Zinzyne #22.  
 DE  
 XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haenostatic;  
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;  
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; zinzyne; lymphoma; leukaemia;  
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;  
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;  
 KW MCL; immunocytoema; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;  
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;  
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;  
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;  
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;  
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.

XX WO200159103-A2.  
 XX 16-AUG-2001.  
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.  
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.  
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.  
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.  
 XX  
 PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.  
 XX  
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense  
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite  
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and  
 PT central nervous system injury.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 88; Page 94; 200pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates  
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down  
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The  
 CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a  
 CC DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving a an RNA motif) or  
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or  
 CC an amberyne (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyne (cleaving RNA  
 CC with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA  
 CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>.  
 CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of  
 CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level  
 CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more  
 CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to  
 CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-  
 CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic  
 CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell  
 CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoema (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,  
 CC immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-  
 CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the  
 CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, the  
 CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the  
 CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of  
 CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more  
 CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to  
 CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident  
 CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),  
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),  
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob  
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease  
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present  
 CC sequence is a zinzyne molecule of the invention  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 3 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 792 AAATCGCAGACTGA 806  
 DB 15 AAATCGCAGACTGA 1  
 RESULT 570  
 ABK01296/c  
 ID ABK01296 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ABK01296;  
 AC  
 CC  
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human NOGO Inozyme #566.  
 XX  
 XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;  
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;  
 KW musclic; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; zinyne; lymphoma; leukaemia;  
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;  
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;  
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;  
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;  
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;  
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;  
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;  
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX WO200159103-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 16-AUG-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.  
 XX  
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.  
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.  
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.  
 XX  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.  
 XX  
 XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira B M;  
 PI WPI; 2001-607195/69.  
 XX  
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense  
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite  
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and  
 PT central nervous system injury.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 88; Page 87; 200pp; English.  
 PS  
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates  
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down  
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The  
 CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a  
 CC DNazyme) an Inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule  
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) pr  
 CC an amberyne (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinyne (cleaving RNA  
 CC with a VGY motif) The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA  
 CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>.  
 CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of  
 CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level  
 CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more  
 CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to  
 CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-  
 CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic  
 CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell  
 CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,  
 CC immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-  
 CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the  
 CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, the  
 CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the  
 CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of  
 CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more  
 CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to

CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident  
 CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),  
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),  
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob  
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease  
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present  
 CC sequence is an inozyme of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;  
 Query March 1-68; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e-02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;  
 QY 792 AAAGTGCAGGACTGA 806  
 |||||  
 DB 16 AAAGTGCAGGACTGA 2  
 RESULT 571  
 ABA80869  
 ID ABA80869 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABA80869;  
 XX  
 DT 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE LDLR mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 3715.  
 XX  
 KW Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;  
 KW retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;  
 KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;  
 KW adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;  
 KW haemophilia; alpha thalassemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOB;  
 KW mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;  
 KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;  
 KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antineoplastic; antianaemic; haemostatic;  
 KW antileptic; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200173002-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 04-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.  
 XX  
 XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.  
 PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192179P.  
 PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.  
 PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.  
 XX  
 PA (UWDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.  
 XX  
 PI Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-639230/73.  
 XX  
 XX Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for  
 PT treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical  
 PT modification.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 7; Page 246; 294pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can  
 CC be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the  
 CC oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic  
 CC sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at  
 CC the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,  
 CC retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A  
 CC (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus  
 CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,

CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase  
 CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APC), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and  
 CC presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases  
 CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,  
 CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassaemia, sickle cell anaemia,  
 CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and  
 CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting  
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

QY 291 CTTGTAGTCGGGGCC 305  
 |||||  
 Db 2 CTTGCAGTCGGGGCC 16

## RESULT 572

ABA80872/c

ID ABA80872 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABA80872;

XX AC ABA80872;

DT 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)

XX LDLR mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 3718.  
 XX Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;  
 KW retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;  
 KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;  
 KW adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;  
 KW haemophilia; alpha thalassaemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MHL1; APOE;  
 KW mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;  
 KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;  
 KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antiskilling; antianaemic; haemostatic;  
 KW antilipemic; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200173002-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 04-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.  
 XX  
 XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.  
 XX  
 XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.  
 XX  
 XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.  
 XX  
 XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.  
 XX  
 XX (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.  
 XX  
 XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-639230/73.  
 XX  
 XX Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for  
 XX treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical  
 XX modification.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 7; Page 246; 294pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can  
 XX be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the  
 XX oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic  
 XX sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at  
 XX the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,  
 XX retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A  
 XX (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus

CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MHL1, MSH2, MSH6,  
 CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase  
 CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APC), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and  
 CC presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases  
 CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,  
 CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassaemia, sickle cell anaemia,  
 CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and  
 CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting  
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Indels 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 291 CTTGTAGTCGGGGCC 305  
 |||||  
 Db 17 CTTGCAGTCGGGGCC 3

## RESULT 573

ABA80864/c

ID ABA80864 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABA80864;

XX AC ABA80864;

DT 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)

XX LDLR mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 3710.  
 XX Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;  
 KW retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;  
 KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;  
 KW adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;  
 KW haemophilia; alpha thalassaemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MHL1; APOE;  
 KW mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;  
 KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;  
 KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antiskilling; antianaemic; haemostatic;  
 KW antilipemic; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200173002-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 04-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.  
 XX  
 XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.  
 XX  
 XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.  
 XX  
 XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.  
 XX  
 XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.  
 XX  
 XX (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.  
 XX  
 XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-639230/73.  
 XX  
 XX Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for  
 XX treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical  
 XX modification.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 7; Page 246; 294pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can  
 XX be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the  
 XX oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic  
 XX sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at  
 XX the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,  
 XX retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A

CC (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus  
 CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,  
 CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase  
 CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APC), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and  
 CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,  
 CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassaemia, sickle cell anaemia,  
 CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and  
 CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting  
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0;  
 QY 291 CTTGTAGTCGGGGCC 305  
 Db 17 CTTGCAGTCGGGGCC 3  
 RESULT 574  
 ABA80865  
 ID ABA80865 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABA80865;  
 XX  
 DT 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)  
 DE LDLR mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 3711.  
 XX  
 KW Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;  
 KW retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;  
 KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;  
 KW adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;  
 KW haemophilia; alpha thalassaemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE;  
 KW mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;  
 KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;  
 KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antisickling; antianaemic; haemostatic;  
 KW antilipemic; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200173002-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 04-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.  
 XX  
 PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.  
 PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192179P.  
 PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.  
 PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.  
 XX  
 PA (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.  
 XX  
 PI Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-639230/73.  
 XX  
 PT Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for  
 PT treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical  
 PT modification.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 7; Page 246; 294pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can  
 CC be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the  
 CC oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic  
 CC sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at  
 CC the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,

CC retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A  
 CC (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus  
 CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,  
 CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase  
 CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APC), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and  
 CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,  
 CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassaemia, sickle cell anaemia,  
 CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and  
 CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting  
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0;  
 QY 291 CTTGTAGTCGGGGCC 305  
 Db 1 CTTGCAGTCGGGGCC 15  
 RESULT 575  
 ABA80873  
 ID ABA80873 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABA80873;  
 XX  
 DT 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)  
 DE LDLR mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 3719.  
 XX  
 KW Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;  
 KW retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;  
 KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;  
 KW adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;  
 KW haemophilia; alpha thalassaemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE;  
 KW mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;  
 KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;  
 KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antisickling; antianaemic; haemostatic;  
 KW antilipemic; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200173002-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 04-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.  
 XX  
 PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.  
 PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192179P.  
 PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.  
 PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.  
 XX  
 PA (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.  
 XX  
 PI Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-639230/73.  
 XX  
 PT Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for  
 PT treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical  
 PT modification.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 7; Page 246; 294pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can  
 CC be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the  
 CC oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic  
 CC sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at

CC the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,  
 CC retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A  
 CC (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus  
 CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,  
 CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase  
 CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APC), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and  
 CC presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases  
 CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,  
 CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassaemia, sickle cell anaemia,  
 CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and  
 CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting  
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 291 CTTGTAGTCGGGCC 305  
 Db 1 CTTGCAGTCGGGCC 15

RESULT 576  
 ABA80868/C  
 ID ABA80868 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABA80868;  
 XX  
 DT 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE LDLR mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 3714.  
 XX  
 KW Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;  
 KW retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;  
 KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;  
 KW adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;  
 KW haemophilia; alpha thalassaemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE;  
 KW mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;  
 KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;  
 KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antisickling; antianaemic; haemostatic;  
 KW antilipemic; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200173002-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 04-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.  
 XX  
 XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.  
 PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.  
 PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-020838P.  
 PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.  
 XX  
 XX (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.

XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;  
 XX WPI; 2001-639230/73.  
 XX

XX Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for  
 XX treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical  
 XX modification.  
 XX

XX Claim 7; Page 246; 294pp; English.

XX The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can  
 XX be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the  
 XX oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic

CC sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at  
 CC the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,  
 CC retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A  
 CC (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus  
 CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,  
 CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase  
 CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APC), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and  
 CC presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases  
 CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,  
 CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassaemia, sickle cell anaemia,  
 CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and  
 CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting  
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 291 CTTGTAGTCGGGCC 305  
 Db .16 CTTGCAGTCGGGCC 2

RESULT 577  
 ABL46757/c  
 ID ABL46757 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ABL46757;  
 XX

DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)

DE Human GRID NCH ribozyme substrate oligonucleotide #211.

XX Human; Grb2-related with Insert Domain; GRID; T-cell;  
 KW co-stimulatory adaptor protein; tissue rejection; graft rejection;  
 KW leukaemia; cytostatic; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200162911-A2.

XX 30-AUG-2001.

XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005957.

XX 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184594P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX (GLAX ) GLAXO GROUP LTD.

XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;

XX WPI; 2001-550088/61.

XX New nucleic acid(s) for regulating the Grb2-related with Insert Domain  
 PT (GRID) gene comprises using antisense and enzymatic nucleic acid  
 PT molecules such as hammerhead ribozymes.

XX Claim 4; Page 66; 108pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to oligonucleotides that downregulate the  
 XX expression of human Grb2-related with Insert Domain (GRID) gene. GRID is  
 XX a T-cell co-stimulatory adaptor protein. The oligonucleotides are useful  
 XX for modulating the expression of GRID, to treat conditions such as  
 XX tissue/graft rejection and leukaemia. The oligonucleotides can also be  
 XX administered in conjunction with other therapies such as radiation,  
 XX chemotherapy and cyclosporin treatment. The present oligonucleotide was  
 XX used to illustrate the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```
Query Match      1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 136 CTGCTTTGGGGCTG 150
Db 15 CTGCTGTGGGGCTG 1

RESULT 578
AAH80146
ID AAH80146 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAH80146;
XX
DT 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide hybridisation potential related cDNA SEQ ID NO: 110.
DE
XX Nucleic acid hybridisation; probe; primer; human; rabbit; HIV-1;
KW
XX disease diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Oryctolagus cuniculus.
XX
XX US6251588-B1.
XX
XX 26-JUN-2001.
XX
XX 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.
XX
XX 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.
XX
XX (AGIL-) AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
XX Shannon KW, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-424456/45.
XX
XX Predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a target
PT nucleotide sequence, useful for evaluating oligonucleotide probe
PT sequences, by identifying a oligonucleotides based on the evaluation of
PT parameters.
XX
XX Example 1; Col 49; 342pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for predicting the potential of
CC an oligonucleotide to hybridise to a (complementary) target nucleotide
CC sequence, involving identifying a subset of oligonucleotides within the
CC predetermined number of unique oligonucleotides based on the evaluation
CC of the parameter. Oligonucleotides in the subset are identified that are
CC clustered along a region of the nucleotide sequence that is hybridisable
CC to the target nucleotide sequence. This is useful for evaluating
CC oligonucleotide probe sequences. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide described in the exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match      1.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 133 TGTCTGCTTTGGGGG 147
Db 2 TGTCTGCTTTGGGGG 16

RESULT 579
AAH80145
ID AAH80145 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAH80145;
XX
DT 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide hybridisation potential related cDNA SEQ ID NO: 110.
DE
XX Nucleic acid hybridisation; probe; primer; human; rabbit; HIV-1;
KW
XX disease diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Oryctolagus cuniculus.
XX
XX US6251588-B1.
XX
XX 26-JUN-2001.
XX
XX 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.
XX
XX 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.
XX
XX (AGIL-) AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
XX Shannon KW, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-424456/45.
XX
XX Predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a target
PT nucleotide sequence, useful for evaluating oligonucleotide probe
PT sequences, by identifying a oligonucleotides based on the evaluation of
PT parameters.
XX
XX Example 1; Col 49; 342pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for predicting the potential of
CC an oligonucleotide to hybridise to a (complementary) target nucleotide
CC sequence, involving identifying a subset of oligonucleotides within the
CC predetermined number of unique oligonucleotides based on the evaluation
CC of the parameter. Oligonucleotides in the subset are identified that are
CC clustered along a region of the nucleotide sequence that is hybridisable
CC to the target nucleotide sequence. This is useful for evaluating
CC oligonucleotide probe sequences. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide described in the exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match      1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 133 TGTCTGCTTTGGGGG 147
Db 3 TGTCTGCTTTGGGGG 17

RESULT 580
ABN07676
ID ABN07676 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN07676;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7668.
DE
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX
PR
```

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX (AEOM-) ABOMICA INC.  
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7668; 214pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 768 GAAGTGGAGAGAGAG 782  
 Db 3 GAGCTGGAGAGAGAG 17  
 RESULT 581  
 ABN07677  
 ID ABN07677 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 XX ABN07677;  
 XX  
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7669.  
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW

KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200192524-A2.  
 XX 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX (AEOM-) ABOMICA INC.  
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7669; 214pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 768 GAAGTGGAGAGAGAG 782  
 Db 2 GAGCTGGAGAGAGAG 16  
 RESULT 582



ABN07678  
ID ABN07678 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ABN07678;  
XX  
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
DT  
DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7670.  
XX  
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200192524-A2.  
PN  
XX  
XX 06-DEC-2001.  
PD  
XX  
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
PF  
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
PR  
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
PR  
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
PR  
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
PR  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
PR  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
PR  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
PR  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
PR  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
PR  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
PR  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
PR  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
PR  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
PR  
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
PR  
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
XX  
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
PA  
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
DR  
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7670; 214pp; English.  
PS  
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22  
CC the present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Indels 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 768 GAACGTGGAGAGAAG 782  
Db 1 GAGCTGGAGAGAAG 15  
RESULT 593  
ABN08388/c  
ID ABN08388 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ABN08388;  
XX  
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8380.  
DE  
XX  
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200192524-A2.  
PN  
XX  
XX 06-DEC-2001.  
PD  
XX  
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
PF  
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
PR  
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
PR  
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
PR  
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
PR  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
PR  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
PR  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
PR  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
PR  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
PR  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
PR  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
PR  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
PR  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
PR  
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
PR  
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
XX  
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
PA  
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
DR  
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8380; 214pp; English.  
PS  
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22  
CC the present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at [ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\\_pct\\_sequence](http://ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 405 CTGCTCAGCAGGCT 419  
 DB 16 CTGCTCAGCTGGCT 2

RESULT 584  
 ABK26752  
 ID ABK26752 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 AC ABK26752;  
 XX  
 DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Reduced palmitate production genome altering oligonucleotide #48.

XX Chromosomal genomic alteration; genome altering oligonucleotide; PCR; ss;  
 KW o-methyl modification; LNA modification; phosphorothioate linkage;  
 KW DNA repair; DNA alteration; environmental tolerance; hygromycin-B;  
 KW abiotic stress tolerance; improved nutritional value; hygromycin-B;  
 KW amino acid over production; herbicide resistance; glyphosate resistance;  
 KW imidazolinone herbicide resistance; sulphonylurea herbicide resistance;  
 KW porphyrin herbicide resistance; triazine resistance; disease resistance;  
 KW modified oil production; modified starch production; waxy starch;  
 KW altered floral morphology; male-sterile plant; albino mutant;  
 KW modified fatty acid content; reduced palmitate production; albino plant;  
 KW increased stearate production; reduced linolenic acid production;  
 KW photosynthetic process.

XX Gossypium hirsutum.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX WO200192512-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017672.  
 XX  
 XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.  
 PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.  
 PR 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-00818875.  
 XX  
 XX (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.  
 XX  
 XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC, Kim J;  
 XX WPI; 2002-106307/14.  
 DR  
 XX New oligonucleotides with modified nuclease-resistant termini, useful for  
 PT creating plants with desired phenotypes, e.g. stress tolerance, improved  
 PT nutritional value, herbicide or disease resistance, or modified oil  
 PT production.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 7; Page 170; 220pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide for targeted alteration of a  
 CC genetic sequence, which comprises a single-stranded oligonucleotide  
 CC having a DNA domain. The DNA domain has at least one mismatch with

CC respect to the genetic sequence to be altered and further comprises  
 CC chemical modifications of the oligonucleotide. The chemical modifications  
 CC consist of o-methyl modification, an LNA modification, two or more  
 CC phosphorothioate linkages on a terminus, or a combination of any two or  
 CC more of these modifications. The oligonucleotides are useful for  
 CC directing repair or alteration of plant genetic information. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are particularly useful for creating plants with desired  
 CC phenotypes, e.g. environmental or abiotic stress tolerance, improved  
 CC nutritional value (e.g. altering amino acid content of plants or  
 CC conferring amino acid over production), herbicide resistance (e.g.  
 CC glyphosate resistance, imidazolinone and sulphonylurea herbicide  
 CC resistance, porphyrin herbicide resistance or triazine resistance),  
 CC disease resistance, modified oil production, modified starch production  
 CC (e.g. increased starch or production of waxy starch), altered floral  
 CC morphology (e.g. male-sterile plants) or modified fatty acid content  
 CC (e.g. reduced palmitate, increased stearate or reduced linolenic acid).  
 CC The oligonucleotides are also useful for producing albino mutants for the  
 CC analysis of photosynthetic processes. This sequence represents a genome  
 CC altering oligonucleotide of the invention

XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 938 TTGTTTATGAGTCA 952  
 DB 2 TTGTTTATGAGTCA 16

RESULT 585  
 ASK26751/c  
 ID ASK26751 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ASK26751;  
 DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Reduced palmitate production genome altering oligonucleotide #47.

XX Chromosomal genomic alteration; genome altering oligonucleotide; PCR; ss;  
 KW o-methyl modification; LNA modification; phosphorothioate linkage;  
 KW DNA repair; DNA alteration; environmental tolerance; hygromycin-B;  
 KW abiotic stress tolerance; improved nutritional value; hygromycin-B;  
 KW amino acid over production; herbicide resistance; glyphosate resistance;  
 KW imidazolinone herbicide resistance; sulphonylurea herbicide resistance;  
 KW porphyrin herbicide resistance; triazine resistance; disease resistance;  
 KW modified oil production; modified starch production; waxy starch;  
 KW altered floral morphology; male-sterile plant; albino mutant;  
 KW modified fatty acid content; reduced palmitate production; albino plant;  
 KW increased stearate production; reduced linolenic acid production;  
 KW photosynthetic process.

XX Gossypium hirsutum.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX WO200192512-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017672.  
 XX  
 XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.  
 PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.  
 PR 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-00818875.  
 XX  
 XX (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.  
 XX  
 XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC, Kim J;  
 XX WPI; 2002-106307/14.  
 DR  
 XX New oligonucleotides with modified nuclease-resistant termini, useful for  
 PT creating plants with desired phenotypes, e.g. stress tolerance, improved  
 PT nutritional value, herbicide or disease resistance, or modified oil  
 PT production.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 7; Page 170; 220pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide for targeted alteration of a  
 CC genetic sequence, which comprises a single-stranded oligonucleotide  
 CC having a DNA domain. The DNA domain has at least one mismatch with

PT New oligonucleotides with modified nuclease-resistant termini, useful for  
PT creating plants with desired phenotypes, e.g. stress tolerance, improved  
PT nutritional value, herbicide or disease resistance, or modified oil  
PT production.

XX Claim 7; Page 170; 220pp; English.

PS The invention relates to an oligonucleotide for targeted alteration of a  
CC genetic sequence, which comprises a single-stranded oligonucleotide  
CC having a DNA domain. The DNA domain has at least one mismatch with  
CC respect to the genetic sequence to be altered and further comprises  
CC chemical modifications of the oligonucleotide. The chemical modifications  
CC consist of o-methyl modification, an RNA modification, two or more  
CC phosphorothioate linkages on a terminus, or a combination of any two or  
CC more of these modifications. The oligonucleotides are useful for  
CC directing repair or alteration of plant genetic information. The  
CC oligonucleotides are particularly useful for creating plants with desired  
CC phenotypes, e.g. environmental or abiotic stress tolerance, improved  
CC nutritional value (e.g. altering amino acid content of plants or  
CC conferring amino acid over production), herbicide resistance (e.g.  
CC glyphosate resistance, imidazolinone and sulphonylurea herbicide  
CC resistance, porphyrin herbicide resistance or triazine resistance),  
CC disease resistance, modified oil production, modified starch production  
CC (e.g. increased starch or production of waxy starch), altered floral  
CC morphology (e.g. male-sterile plants) or modified fatty acid content  
CC (e.g. reduced palmitate, increased stearate or reduced linolenic acid).  
CC The oligonucleotides are also useful for producing albino mutants for the  
CC analysis of photosynthetic processes. This sequence represents a genome  
CC altering oligonucleotide of the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 938 TTGTTTATGAGTCA 952  
Db 16 TTGTTTACGAGTCA 2

RESULT 586  
ABK19436/C  
ID ABK19436 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC ABK19436;  
XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)  
XX Human ERG Amberzyme target sequence Seq ID NO 2083.

XX Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;  
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;  
KW vulnarary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;  
KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;  
KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;  
KW angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;  
KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;  
KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNAzyme; inozyme;  
KW amberzyme.

XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO200188124-A2.  
XX 22-NOV-2001.  
XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.  
XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA (GLAX ) GLAXO GROUP LTD.

XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;  
PI WPI; 2002-082995/11.  
XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,  
PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.

XX Claim 4; Page 129; 149pp; English.

PS The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates  
CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating  
CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,  
CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca  
CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge  
CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu  
CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for  
CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,  
CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for  
CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies  
CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour  
CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in  
CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or  
CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a  
CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of  
CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent  
CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and  
CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to  
CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect  
CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically  
CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.  
CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and  
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and  
CC related PCR primers of the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 881 TGAGTCCTGCATCT 895  
Db 15 TGAGTCCTGAATGT 1

RESULT 587  
ABK19435/C  
ID ABK19435 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC ABK19435;  
XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)  
XX Human ERG Amberzyme target sequence Seq ID NO 2082.

XX Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;  
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;  
KW vulnarary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;  
KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;  
KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;  
KW angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;  
KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;  
KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNAzyme; inozyme;  
KW amberzyme.

XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO200188124-A2.  
XX 22-NOV-2001.

XX PF 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.  
 XX PR 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.  
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX PA (GLAXO ) GLAXO GROUP LTD.  
 XX PI Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;  
 XX PR MPI; 2002-082995/11.  
 XX PT Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,  
 XX PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
 XX PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.  
 XX PS Claim 4; Page 129; 149pp; English.  
 XX CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates  
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating  
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,  
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca  
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge  
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu  
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for  
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,  
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for  
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies  
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour  
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in  
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or  
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a  
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of  
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent  
 CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and  
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to  
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect  
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically  
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.  
 CC ASK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and  
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and  
 CC related PCR primers of the invention  
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 881 TGAGGTCCTGCATGT 895  
 Db 16 TGAGGTCCTGCATGT 2  
 RESULT 588  
 ABK18426/c  
 ID ABK18426 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABK18426;  
 XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 1073.  
 XX Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;  
 XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;  
 XX vulnary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;  
 XX tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;  
 XX neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;  
 XX angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;  
 XX Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;  
 XX Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNAzyme; inozyme;

KW amberyzyme.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX FN WO200188124-A2.  
 XX PD 22-NOV-2001.  
 XX PF 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.  
 XX PR 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.  
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX PA (GLAXO ) GLAXO GROUP LTD.  
 XX PI Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;  
 XX PR MPI; 2002-082995/11.  
 XX PT Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,  
 XX PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
 XX PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.  
 XX PS Claim 4; Page 78; 149pp; English.  
 XX CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates  
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating  
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,  
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, verruca  
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, Sturge  
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge  
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu  
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for  
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,  
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for  
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies  
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour  
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in  
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or  
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a  
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of  
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent  
 CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and  
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to  
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect  
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically  
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.  
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and  
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and  
 CC related PCR primers of the invention  
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 2 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 881 TGAGGTCCTGCATGT 895  
 Db 17 TGAGGTCCTGCATGT 3  
 RESULT 589  
 ABT3925/c  
 ID ABT3925 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABT3925;  
 XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
 XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 4563.  
 XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;

KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;  
KW human fukutin; ds.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO2003025175-A2.  
XX  
XX 27-MAR-2003.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.  
XX  
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX  
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.  
XX  
XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
XX and transfected cells.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Page 567; 720pp; French.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,  
XX given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive  
XX nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal  
XX alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that  
XX hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement  
XX of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic  
XX acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,  
XX identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one  
XX component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for  
XX production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,  
XX polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the  
XX vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for  
XX preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral  
XX diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell  
XX degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and  
XX schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in  
XX patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these  
XX diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and  
XX both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein  
XX chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene  
XX therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression  
XX related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. NO. 4e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 557 CCAACAGCAGGGATC 571  
Db 15 CCAACAGAGGGATC 1  
RESULT 590  
ABT34751/c  
ID ABT34751 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX ABT34751;  
AC  
XX  
XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
DT  
DE  
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 388.  
XX  
XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;  
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;  
XX

KW human fukutin; ds.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO2003025175-A2.  
XX  
XX 27-MAR-2003.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.  
XX  
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX  
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.  
XX  
XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
XX and transfected cells.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Page 79; 720pp; French.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,  
XX given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive  
XX nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal  
XX alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that  
XX hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement  
XX of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic  
XX acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,  
XX identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one  
XX component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for  
XX production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,  
XX polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the  
XX vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for  
XX preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral  
XX diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell  
XX degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and  
XX schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in  
XX patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these  
XX diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and  
XX both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein  
XX chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene  
XX therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression  
XX related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. NO. 4e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 900 ACGTATTATTAAAGTGA 914  
Db 17 ACGTATTATTAAAGTGA 3  
RESULT 591  
ADB02158  
ID ADB02158 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX ADB02158;  
AC  
XX  
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
DT  
DE  
DE Human MD24 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3144.  
XX  
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;  
KW zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;  
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;  
KW developmental disorder; ss.  
XX

OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX EP1281758-A2.  
 XX 05-FEB-2003.  
 XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.  
 XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;  
 XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.  
 XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in  
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,  
 PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.  
 XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 3144; 103pp; English.  
 XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing  
 CC proteins and their coding sequences; MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is  
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,  
 CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome  
 CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,  
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,  
 CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic  
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease  
 CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic  
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross  
 CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are  
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The  
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as  
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 317 AGACTGCAGAGAGC 331  
 |||||  
 Db 3 AGACTGCAGAGATGC 17  
 RESULT 592  
 ADB02159  
 ID ADB02159 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX ADB02159;  
 XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
 XX Human MD24 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3145.  
 XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;  
 KW zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;  
 KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;  
 KW developmental disorder; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX EP1281758-A2.  
 XX 05-FEB-2003.  
 XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.

PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;  
 XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.  
 XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in  
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,  
 PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.  
 XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 3145; 103pp; English.  
 XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing  
 CC proteins and their coding sequences; MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is  
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,  
 CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome  
 CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,  
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder  
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,  
 CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic  
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease  
 CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic  
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross  
 CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are  
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The  
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as  
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 317 AGACTGCAGAGAGC 331  
 |||||  
 Db 2 AGACTGCAGAGATGC 16  
 RESULT 593  
 ABZ65372/C  
 ID ABZ65372 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX ABZ65372;  
 XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
 XX Human HER2 DNase substrate #829.  
 XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;  
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytosolic; anti-HIV;  
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200297114-A2.  
 XX 05-DEC-2002.  
 XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016940.  
 XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.  
 PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.  
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX Mcswiggen J;  
 XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.

XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for  
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding  
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.  
XX  
PS Claim 4; Page 149; 185pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic  
CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates  
CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,  
CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic  
CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-  
CC pneumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing  
CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are  
CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,  
CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences  
CC shown in AB259889 - AB262216, AB264544 - AB265531, AB266524, -  
CC AB266530 - AB266595 represent substrate/target sequences for the human  
CC ribozymes of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 142 TGGGGCTGAGCTC 156  
DB 15 TGGGGCTGAGCTC 1  
RESULT 594  
ACD62041  
ID ACD62041 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ACD62041;  
DT  
DT 23-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE HCV minus strand DNazyme substrate sequence #352.  
XX  
KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;  
KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;  
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;  
KW amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;  
KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;  
KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;  
KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;  
KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.  
XX  
OS Hepatitis C virus.  
XX  
PN WO200281494-A1.  
XX  
PD 17-OCT-2002.  
XX  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
PA (NACE/) MACEJAK D.  
PA (NCNW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
PA (NORR/) MORRISSEY D.  
PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.  
PA (LEEP/) LEE P.  
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.  
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.

XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;  
PI Draper K, Roberts E;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.  
XX  
XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,  
PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus  
PT infection.  
XX  
PS Claim 1; Page 281; 387pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate  
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or  
CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense  
CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,  
CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed  
CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse  
CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well  
CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the enhancer I region of HBV  
CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV  
CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening  
CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds  
CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and  
CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and  
CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene  
CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular  
CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV  
CC DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present  
CC invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 1 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 4e+02;  
Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 708 CCCATAGCCAAATTT 722  
DB 3 CCCAUACCAAUUU 17  
RESULT 595  
ACD60628/c  
ID ACD60628 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ACD60628;  
XX  
DT 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE HCV DNazyme substrate sequence #1926.  
XX  
KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;  
KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;  
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;  
KW amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;  
KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;  
KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;  
KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;  
KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.  
XX  
OS Hepatitis C virus.  
XX  
PN WO200281494-A1.  
XX  
PD 17-OCT-2002.  
XX  
XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.  
PF 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.  
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.  
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.  
PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.  
PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.

PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
 PA (WACE/) WACEJAK D.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.  
 PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.  
 PA (LEEP/) LEE P.  
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.  
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.  
 XX  
 PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;  
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.  
 XX  
 XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,  
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus  
 PT infection.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; Page 268; 387pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate  
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or  
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense  
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,  
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed  
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse  
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well  
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV  
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV  
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening  
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds  
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and  
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and  
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene  
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular  
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV  
 CC DNzyme or minus strand DNzyme sequences disclosed in the present  
 CC invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 6 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 708 CCCATAGCCCAATT 722  
 Db 16 CCCATAACCAATT 2  
 RESULT 596  
 ACC65896/c  
 ID ACC65896 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACC65896;  
 XX  
 DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 3143.  
 XX  
 CC Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; murine;  
 CC tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;  
 CC viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
 CC schizophrenia; ss.  
 XX  
 CS Mus musculus.  
 XX  
 PN WO2003025176-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 27-MAR-2003  
 XX  
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.  
 XX  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.  
 XX  
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX  
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 PI WPI; 2003-333167/31.  
 XX  
 DR New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
 PT and transfected cells.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 398; 738pp; French.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-  
 CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour  
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are  
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,  
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a  
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of  
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation  
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that  
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,  
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 674 GCTCACAGATGGATC 688  
 Db 15 GCTCACAGTTGGATC 1  
 RESULT 597  
 ACC68010  
 ID ACC68010 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACC68010;  
 XX  
 DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 5257.  
 XX  
 CC Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; murine;  
 CC tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;  
 CC viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
 CC schizophrenia; ss.  
 XX  
 CS Mus musculus.  
 XX  
 PN WO2003025176-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 27-MAR-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.  
 XX  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.  
 XX  
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX  
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 PI WPI; 2003-333167/31.  
 XX  
 DR New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
 PT and transfected cells  
 XX  
 PD 27-MAR-2003



XX PS Disclosure; Page 645; 738pp; French.

XX CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration, CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

QY 661 TCATGCAGCTGAGC 675  
 ||||| |||||  
 Db 3 TCATGCAGCAGAGC 17

RESULT 598

ADD81036

ID ADD81036 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ADD81036;

XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Rabbit beta-globin fragment derived oligonucleotide #70.

XX KW ss; oligonucleotide hybridisation potential; efficient hybridisation; large array; minimum oligonucleotide synthesis; rabbit; beta-globin.

XX OS Oryctolagus cuniculus.

XX PN US2003054346-A1.

XX PD 20-MAR-2003.

XX PF 15-FEB-2001; 2001US-00784674.

XX PR 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.

XX PA (SHAN/) SHANNON K W.

XX PA (WOLF/) WOLBER P K.

XX PA (DELE/) DELENSTARR G C.

XX PA (WEBB/) WEBB P G.

XX PA (KINC/) KINCAID R H.

XX PI Shannon KW, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;

XX DR WPI; 2003-743746/70.

XX PT Predicting potential of oligonucleotides to hybridize to target nucleotide sequence comprises determining and evaluating for each oligonucleotide a parameter predictive of the oligonucleotides ability to hybridize with target.

XX PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 109; 423pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a method of predicting the potential of oligonucleotides to hybridize to target nucleotide sequences. The method is useful for predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a target nucleotide sequence, e.g. RNA or DNA or a sequence that contains chemically modified nucleotides. The method is also useful for predicting the potential of the oligonucleotides to hybridize to a complementary target nucleotide sequence. The method is useful to predict efficient hybridisation oligonucleotides for each of multiple target

CC sequences therefore very large arrays may be constructed and tested with minimum synthesis of oligonucleotides. The present sequence represents a rabbit beta-globin derived oligonucleotide sequence.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

QY 133 TGTCTGTTTGGGGG 147  
 ||||| |||||  
 Db 3 TGTCTGTTTGGGGG 17

RESULT 599

ADD81037

ID ADD81037 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ADD81037;

XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Rabbit beta-globin fragment derived oligonucleotide #71.

XX KW ss; oligonucleotide hybridisation potential; efficient hybridisation; large array; minimum oligonucleotide synthesis; rabbit; beta-globin.

XX OS Oryctolagus cuniculus.

XX PN US2003054346-A1.

XX PD 20-MAR-2003.

XX PF 15-FEB-2001; 2001US-00784674.

XX PR 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.

XX PA (SHAN/) SHANNON K W.

XX PA (WOLF/) WOLBER P K.

XX PA (DELE/) DELENSTARR G C.

XX PA (WEBB/) WEBB P G.

XX PA (KINC/) KINCAID R H.

XX PI Shannon KW, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;

XX DR WPI; 2003-743746/70.

XX PT Predicting potential of oligonucleotides to hybridize to target nucleotide sequence comprises determining and evaluating for each oligonucleotide a parameter predictive of the oligonucleotides ability to hybridize with target.

XX PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 110; 423pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a method of predicting the potential of oligonucleotides to hybridize to target nucleotide sequences. The method is useful for predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a target nucleotide sequence, e.g. RNA or DNA or a sequence that contains chemically modified nucleotides. The method is also useful for predicting the potential of the oligonucleotides to hybridize to a complementary target nucleotide sequence. The method is useful to predict efficient hybridisation oligonucleotides for each of multiple target sequences therefore very large arrays may be constructed and tested with minimum synthesis of oligonucleotides. The present sequence represents a rabbit beta-globin derived oligonucleotide sequence.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

OY 133 TGTCTGTTGGGG 147  
 DB 2 TGTCTGTTGGGG 16

RESULT 600  
 AAT48840/c  
 ID AAT48840 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAT48840;  
 XX DT 16-SEP-1997 (first entry)  
 XX DE Rat PLA2s primer, ZW-1.

KW Polymerase chain reaction; PCR; amplify; primer; PLA2s; mutation; APC;  
 KW type II non-pancreatic phospholipase A2; microsatellite; colon cancer;  
 KW adenomatous polyposis coli; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.  
 XX PN WO9641003-A1.

XX PD 19-DEC-1996.

XX PF 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009009.

XX PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00484359.

XX PA (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.

XX PI Buchberg AM, Siracusa LD, Chepenik KP;

XX DR WPI; 1997-052369/05.

XX PT Identifying an individual at an elevated risk of colon cancer - by  
 PT detecting mutation(s) in PLA2s gene.

XX PS Example 2; Page 39; 78pp; English.

XX The sequences given in AAT48840-41 are primers which were used in the  
 CC amplification of the rat type II non-pancreatic phospholipase A2 (PLA2s)  
 CC gene. Mutations within this sequence may lead to an individual having an  
 CC increased risk of colon cancer. The method of the invention comprises:  
 CC (a) isolating genetic material from a tissue or body fluid sample from  
 CC the individual; and (b) detecting a PLA2s gene mutation which is  
 CC indicative of the individual is at an elevated risk of colon cancer; or  
 CC (b') detecting the absence of PLA2s protein or PLA2s enzyme activity in  
 CC an isolated protein sample which is indicative of the individual having  
 CC an elevated risk of colon cancer. The method allows individuals with the  
 CC APC (adenomatous polyposis coli) mutation to be identified. In the  
 CC treatment of colon cancer, the patient is administered a recombinant  
 CC vector incorporated within a non-toxic enteric microorganism which  
 CC expresses and secretes PLA2s

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 262 ACAGGAGCCTTCA 276  
 DB 16 ACAGGAGCCTTCA 2

RESULT 601  
 AA241080  
 ID AA241080 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AC AA241080;  
 XX DT 26-JAN-2000 (first entry)

XX DE  
 XX KW

Human ELK-1 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:232.

KW Identification; genetic target; gene modulation; human; probe;  
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; PCR primer;  
 KW nucleotide sequence-based technology; antisense drug discovery;  
 KW target validation; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO9953101-A1.

XX PD 21-OCT-1999.

XX PF 13-APR-1999; 99WO-US008268.

XX PR 13-APR-1998; 98US-0081483P.

XX PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-00067638.

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Cowsert LM, Baker BP, Mcneil J, Freier SM, Sasmor HM, Brooks DG;

XX PI Ohasi C, Wyatt JR, Borchers AH, Vickers TA;

XX DR WPI; 1999-620446/53.

XX PT Identifying compounds which modulate expression of nucleic acids, used to  
 PT provide compounds having defined physical, chemical or bioactive  
 PT properties, e.g. antisense activity.

XX PS Example 24; Page 105; 264pp; English.

XX A method has been developed of defining a set of compounds that modulate  
 CC the expression of a target nucleic acid (TNA) sequence via binding of the  
 CC compounds with the TNA sequence. The method comprises generating a  
 CC library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined criteria, and  
 CC evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual compounds with the TNA  
 CC according to defined criteria. Also described are: (1) a method of  
 CC defining a set of oligonucleotides (ONS) that modulate the expression of  
 CC a TNA sequence via binding of the ONS with the TNA sequence comprising  
 CC generating a library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined  
 CC criteria, and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual ONS with  
 CC the TNA according to defined criteria; and (2) a method of defining a set  
 CC of compounds that modulate the expression of a TNA sequence via binding  
 CC of the compounds with the TNA. The methods can be used for the generation  
 CC and identification of synthetic compounds having defined physical,  
 CC chemical or bioactive properties. Information gathered from assays of  
 CC such compounds is used to identify nucleic acid sequences that are  
 CC tractable to a variety of nucleotide sequence-based technologies, e.g.  
 CC antisense drug discovery and target validation. AA240852 to AA241220, and  
 CC AA252701 to AA252706, represent sequences used in the exemplification of  
 CC the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 323 CAGAGAGCTGTGGA 337  
 DB 4 CAGAGAGCTGTGGA 18

RESULT 602  
 AA206596  
 ID AA206596 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AC AA206596;  
 XX DT 23-NOV-1999 (first entry)

DE ELK-1 expression modulator #35.  
XX Human ELK-1; p62TCF; Ets domain transcription factor protein; apoptosis;  
XX expression inhibition; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;  
KW diagnosis; phosphorothioate; antisense compound; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
XX  
XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
XX modified\_base 1..18  
XX /tag= a  
XX /note= "Internucleoside phosphorothioate linkages"  
XX modified\_base 1..14  
XX /tag= b  
XX /note= "Optionally 2-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleosides  
XX except cytosine residues which are 5-methylcytosine"  
XX modified\_base 15..18  
XX /tag= c  
XX /note= "Optionally 2-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleosides  
XX except cytosine residues which are 5-methylcytosine"  
XX  
XX US5948680-A.  
XX  
XX 07-SEP-1999.  
XX  
XX 17-DEC-1998; 98US-00213767.  
XX  
XX 17-DEC-1998; 98US-00213767.  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Baker BF, Cowser LM;  
XX WPI; 1999-517959/43.  
XX  
XX Antisense compound useful for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of  
XX disease associated with ELK-1 expression.  
XX  
XX Claim 3; Col 39; 3lpp; English.  
XX  
XX Sequences AA206571-206607 are antisense polynucleotides targeted to a  
XX nucleic acid molecule encoding human ELK-1 (also known as p62TCF). ELK-1  
XX is a member of the ternary complex factor subfamily of Ets-domain  
XX transcription factor proteins. The polynucleotides inhibit the expression  
XX of human ELK-1, and this sequence targets the 3' untranslated region of  
XX the ELK-1 RNA. Sequences AA206571-206607 all cause at least 30%  
XX inhibition of ELK-1 expression. The antisense sequences can be used to  
XX inhibit the expression of human ELK-1 in human cells or tissues in vitro.  
XX ELK-1 uses a bipartite recognition mechanism mediated by both protein-DNA  
XX and protein-protein interactions to regulate genes by direct and indirect  
XX DNA binding and has been shown to control various signal transduction  
XX pathways and other cell functions including apoptosis. This means that  
XX antisense compounds inhibiting expression of ELK-1 can be used to treat  
XX diseases associated with its expression in animals, particularly humans  
XX and to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The  
XX compounds can also be used for diagnosis, as research reagents and in  
XX kits  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. NO. 4.4e+02;  
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX 323 CAGAGAGCTGTGGA 337  
XX |||||  
XX 4 CAGAGAGTGTGGA 18  
XX  
XX  
XX RESULT 603  
XX AAA64844/c  
XX ID AAA64844 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX

AC AAA64844;  
XX  
XX 10-NOV-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
XX S. typhimurium 23S rRNA gene probe # 4.  
XX  
XX 23S rRNA; food; personal care product; toothpaste; cosmetic; shampoo;  
XX pharmaceutical; probe; hybridisation; PCR; ss.  
XX  
XX Salmonella typhimurium.  
XX  
XX WO200036146-A1.  
XX  
XX 22-JUN-2000.  
XX  
XX 15-DEC-1999; 99WO-GB004271.  
XX  
XX 15-DEC-1998; 98GB-00027585.  
XX (CELS-) CELSIS INT PLC.  
XX  
XX Wicks B, Percy N, Owen RHG;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2000-442395/38.  
XX  
XX Specific detection of Salmonella in a sample e.g. food or water,  
XX comprising using a polynucleotide which hybridizes to a region of the 23S  
XX rRNA gene sequence from Salmonella typhimurium.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Page 14; 17pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to a method for detecting and identifying  
XX Salmonella in food, personal care products e.g. toothpaste cosmetics and  
XX shampoos, pharmaceutical products and/or water. The present sequence is  
XX a nucleic acid probe specific for S. typhimurium 23S rRNA gene. The probe  
XX may be used to identify and detect Salmonella with high specificity,  
XX using probe hybridisation and PCR  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. NO. 4.4e+02;  
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX 660 CTCATGCAGCTGAAG 674  
XX |||||  
XX 17 CTCATGCAGCTGAAG 3  
XX  
XX RESULT 604  
XX ID ABL88833  
XX ABL88833 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
XX ABL88833;  
XX  
XX 22-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX HIV-1 related binding molecule oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:55.  
XX  
XX Binding molecule; HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1;  
XX reverse transcriptase; binding group; ss.  
XX  
XX Human immunodeficiency virus 1.  
XX Synthetic.  
XX  
XX EP1174518-A1.  
XX  
XX 23-JAN-2002.  
XX  
XX 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.  
XX  
XX 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.  
XX

PA	(AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.	PF	28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044838.
XX		XX	
PI	Loukachov VV, Van Gemen B, Goudsmit J;	PR	28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00724389.
XX		XX	
XX	WPI; 2002-156696/21.	PA	(DNAS-) DNA SCI LAB INC.
XX		XX	
XX	Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples,	XX	Guida M, Hall J;
PT	especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially	XX	
PT	all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high	XX	WPI; 2002-698522/75.
PT	significance.	XX	
XX		XX	Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human genes
XX		XX	e.g. cytochrome p450 and cathepsin S useful as genetic linkage markers
XX		XX	for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes responsible for
XX		XX	disorder-related traits.
PS	Disclosure; Page 20; 166pp; English.	XX	Example 24; Page 151; 714pp; English.
XX		XX	This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid
CC	The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a	CC	molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known
CC	family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative	CC	human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP450A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP450A2),
CC	low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to	CC	cytochrome P450 02E1 (CYP45002E1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADBR1),
CC	identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family	CC	aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator (ARNT), cathepsin S (CTSS),
CC	of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of	CC	epoxide hydrolase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase activating
CC	binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample,	CC	protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GST12), histamine-N-methyl
CC	by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining	CC	transferase (HNMT), kallikrein 2 (KLK2), nicotinamide-N-methyl
CC	whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the	CC	transferase (HNMT), NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2 (NQO2),
CC	sample. This method is useful for determining whether the sample	CC	sulfoltransferase thermolabile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4
CC	comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance of	CC	(UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl
CC	a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for	CC	transferase (UGT2B15), urokinase receptor (UPA), multidrug resistance 1
CC	diagnosing the severity of a disease caused by a pathogen containing a	CC	(MDR1), lactotransferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated protein 3
CC	member of a family of nucleic acids. ABL88779 to ABL89321 represent	CC	(MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR112), or acetylcholine muscarinic
CC	oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present	CC	receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5) sequence.
CC	invention	CC	The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the invention are useful as
XX		CC	genetic linkage markers for locating and characterising the genes that
XX		CC	are responsible for specific traits within the genome and eventually
XX		CC	identifying the genes responsible for a variety of disorder-related
XX		CC	traits as a result of their e.g., overexpression, constitutive
XX		CC	expression, mutation or underexpression, which may be used in diagnosing
XX		CC	and/or treating the disorders. The nucleic acid molecules comprising the
XX		CC	polymorphic sequences contained in CYP450A1, CYP450A2, CYP45002E1, AHR,
XX		CC	MDR1, EPHX2, GST12, NNMT, NQO2, NR112, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR,
XX		CC	ARNT and/or MDR3 are useful for screening individuals for altered drug
XX		CC	metabolism. The polymorphic sequences contained in CYP450A1, CYP450A2,
XX		CC	AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may also be used to screen individuals for
XX		CC	susceptibility to cancer. Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are
XX		CC	used to screen for altered cardiovascular function. In COX2 for altered
XX		CC	susceptibility to colorectal tumours, in DB1 or CHMR1 for altered central
XX		CC	nervous system function, in FLAP and HNMT for altered pulmonary,
XX		CC	immunological or haematological function, in KLK2 for altered serine
XX		CC	protease activity in the prostate, in LTF for altered immunological or
XX		CC	haematological function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and
XX		CC	peripheral nervous system function. The present sequence represents a
XX		CC	sequencing primer used to sequence the polymorphic genes of the invention
XX		XX	
SQ	Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	SQ	Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;		Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
	Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;		Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
	Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;		Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	765 GCAGAACTGGAGAG 779	QY	410 CCACAGGCTCTCG 424
DB	3 GCAGAACTGGAGAG 17	DB	4 CCACAGGCTCTCG 18
RESULT 605		RESULT 606	
ABS98373		ABS97556	
ID	ABS98373 standard; DNA; 18 BP.	ID	ABS97556 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX		XX	
AC	ABS98373;	XX	ABZ97556;
XX		XX	
DT	23-DEC-2002 . (first entry)	DT	17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX			
XX	Human multidrug resistance associated protein 3 sequencing primer #13.		
XX			
KW	Human; ss; primer; cytochrome P450 A1; CYP450A1; UGT2B4; MDR1;		
KW	cytochrome P450 A2; CYP450A2; cytochrome P450 02E; CYP45002E1; LTF;		
KW	adrenergic receptor beta1; ADRB1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR112;		
KW	aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; cathepsin S; CTSS;		
KW	cytochrome P450 02E; CYP45002E1; adrenergic receptor beta1; ADRB1;		
KW	epoxide hydrolase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;		
KW	glutathione-S-transferase 12; GST12; histamine-N-methyl transferase;		
KW	HNMT; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NNMT;		
KW	NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfoltransferase thermolabile; STM;		
KW	UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;		
KW	UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;		
KW	multidrug resistance 1; lactotransferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;		
KW	multidrug resistance associated protein 3; cancer; prostate;		
KW	acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;		
KW	altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;		
KW	central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological; sequencing.		
XX		XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.	OS	
XX		XX	
PN	WO200257410-A2.	XX	
XX		XX	
PD	25-JUL-2002.	XX	

XX DE Human IL5-R oligonucleotide sequence.

XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;

XX KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;

XX KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;

XX KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;

XX KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; lung; adenosine sensitivity;

XX KW lung inflammation; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;

XX KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200285308-A2.

XX PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired

XX PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its

XX PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or

XX PT ubiquinone.

XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12798; 872pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

XX CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the

XX CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,

XX CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of

XX CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or

XX CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an

XX CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention

XX CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,

XX CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a

XX CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or

XX CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also

XX CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an

XX CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels

XX CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine

XX CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or

XX CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,

XX CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.

XX CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed

XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO

XX CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 477 CTTGGCATTCCTCAG 491

DB 1 CTTGGCATTCCTCAG 15

RESULT 607

ACA74429

ID ACA74429 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ACA74429;

XX AC 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)

DT

XX DE Generated 18 nucleotide region aaa.

XX KW N\_BstNBI; DNA purification; ds; site-specific nicking.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN US2003022317-A1.

XX PD 30-JAN-2003.

XX PF 15-DEC-2000; 2000US-00738444.

XX PR 15-DEC-2000; 2000US-00738444.

XX PA (NEW) NEW ENGLAND BIOLABS INC.

XX PI Jack WE, Schildkraut I, Menin JF;

XX DR WPI; 2003-416989/39.

XX PT Creating a target single-stranded region in double-stranded DNA for

XX PT creating expression vectors or attaching detection probes by subjecting

XX PT the nicked DNA to conditions where the target region is selectively

XX PT denatured.

XX PS Example 1; Page 6; 34pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a method of creating a target single-stranded

XX CC region in double-stranded DNA that comprises: (a) nicking at least one

XX CC site bordering the target region in double-stranded DNA with at least

XX CC one site-specific nicking endonuclease; and (b) subjecting the nicked DNA

XX CC to conditions where the target region is selectively denatured. The

XX CC method is useful for creating expression vectors, attaching detection

XX CC probes or purifying DNA molecules containing the single-stranded region.

XX CC The present sequence represents a generated DNA region of 18 or 12

XX CC nucleotides in length

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 439 GTCTAAGCCAGATG 453

DB 3 GTCTAAGCCAGATG 17

RESULT 608

AAT51286/c

ID AAT51286 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAT51286;

XX AC 11-NOV-1997 (first entry)

DT Human AD4 gene PCR primer INT1R.

DE Autosomal dominant early-onset Alzheimer's Disease; AD4; STM2;

XX neurodegeneration; senile dementia; human chromosome 1;

XX KW Volga German kindred; VG; yeast artificial chromosome library;

XX KW expressed sequence tag database; polymerase chain reaction; PCR primer;

XX KW Homo sapiens; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO9703192-A2.

XX PD 30-JAN-1997.

XX PF 05-JUL-1996; 96WO-US011386.

DT

```

PR 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000956P.
PR 28-JUL-1995; 95US-0001675P.
PR 11-AUG-1995; 95US-0002174P.
PR 14-AUG-1995; 95US-0002328P.
XX (DARW-) DARWIN MOLECULAR CORP.
PA (VAME-) VA MEDICAL CENT.
PA (GEOH) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
XX
PI Levy-Lahad E, Tanzi RE, Schellenberg GD, Masco W, Bird TD;
PI Mulligan J, Galas DJ;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-119048/11.
XX
XX New Alzheimer's disease related gene, AD4 - used to develop prods. for
PT detecting pre-disposition to or for diagnosis, prevention or treatment of
PT Alzheimer's disease.
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 11; 83pp; English.
XX
XX A genetically isolated group of families with autosomal dominant early-
CC onset Alzheimer's disease (AD) has been studied and initial mapping
CC analyses have predicted the AD4 locus (also known as STM2) resides on
CC chromosome 1. The present sequence corresponds to a PCR primer which was
CC used during the cloning procedure to isolate and sequence the AD4 gene.
CC The group of families has been designated the Volga German (VG) kindreds.
CC The entire gene has been amplified from VG individuals and unaffected
CC individuals (from VG and unrelated lineages). Sequence analysis has shown
CC that affected individuals have a nucleotide change at codon 141 resulting
CC in an amino acid alteration from Asn to Ile. Portions of a mutant AD4,
CC especially one in which Asn at position 141 has been replaced by Ile, can
CC be used in a peptide vaccine. Detection of mutant AD4, for example using
CC antibodies specific for the protein or using nucleic acid probes specific
CC for the mutant gene, provides a means of diagnosing Alzheimer's disease
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 418 CTCCTCGGCTGCCCC 432
Db 17 CTCCTCGCTGCCCC 3

RESULT 609
AAV29497
ID AAV29497 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAV29497;
XX
XX 05-AUG-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Serotonin 5HT7 receptor allelic variant amplifying ASA upper primer.
XX
XX Allelic variant; serotonin 5HT7 receptor; alcoholic offender; 5HT7leu;
KW neuropsychiatric drug; screening; allele specific amplification; ASA;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US5763183-A.
PN
XX
XX 09-JUN-1998.
PD
XX
XX 08-NOV-1996; 96US-00745269.
PF
XX
XX 09-NOV-1995; 95US-0006394P.
PR
XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
PA
XX
PI Virkkunen M, Goldman D, Pesonen U, Koulou M, Linnoila M;
XX WPI; 1998-347310/30.
XX
XX Allelic variant of serotonin 5HT7 receptor gene - is associated with
PT alcoholic offenders and is useful for screening neuropsychiatric drugs.
XX
XX Example 2; Col 7; 11pp; English.
XX
XX This PCR primer is used for allele specific amplification (ASA) of the
CC allelic variant of the serotonin 5HT7 receptor (5HT7leu). This is used
CC for screening large numbers of samples for 5HT7leu variant. The invention
CC provides a method for detecting DNA that codes for a 5HT7leu allelic
CC variant which comprises amplifying human DNA with primers capable of
CC amplifying a sequence encoding the third intracellular loop of the human
CC 5HT7 gene and determining if the amplified DNA comprises a sequence in
CC which a C-to-T alteration converts a Pro codon to a Leu codon. The
CC 5HT7leu variant and associated DNA and assays provide important
CC investigative tools for both behavioural research and the screening of
CC neuropsychiatric drug candidates
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 198 AGTTTCCTGGGTTCC 212
Db 4 AGTTTCCTGGGTTCC 18

RESULT 610
ACC78345/c
ID ACC78345 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ACC78345;
XX
XX 18-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX NOVX gene analysing primer-probe set Ag5950 reverse primer.
XX
XX Novel human protein; NOV1a; NOV1b; NOV1c; NOV1d; NOV1e; NOV2a; NOV2b;
KW NOV3a; NOV4a; NOV5a; NOV6a; NOV6b; NOV7a; NOV7b; NOV8a; NOV9a; NOV10a;
KW NOV11a; NOV11b; NOV11c; NOV11d; NOV11e; NOV11f; NOV11g; NOV11h; NOV11i; NOV11j; NOV11k; NOV11l; NOV11m; NOV11n; NOV11o; NOV11p; NOV11q; NOV11r; NOV11s; NOV11t; NOV11u; NOV11v; NOV11w; NOV11x; NOV11y; NOV11z; NOV11aa; NOV11ab; NOV11ac; NOV11ad; NOV11ae; NOV11af; NOV11ag; NOV11ah; NOV11ai; NOV11aj; NOV11ak; NOV11al; NOV11am; NOV11an; NOV11ao; NOV11ap; NOV11aq; NOV11ar; NOV11as; NOV11at; NOV11au; NOV11av; NOV11aw; NOV11ax; NOV11ay; NOV11az; NOV11ba; NOV11bb; NOV11bc; NOV11bd; NOV11be; NOV11bf; NOV11bg; NOV11bh; NOV11bi; NOV11bj; NOV11bk; NOV11bl; NOV11bm; NOV11bn; NOV11bo; NOV11bp; NOV11bq; NOV11br; NOV11bs; NOV11bt; NOV11bu; NOV11bv; NOV11bw; NOV11bx; NOV11by; NOV11bz; NOV11ca; NOV11cb; NOV11cc; NOV11cd; NOV11ce; NOV11cf; NOV11cg; NOV11ch; NOV11ci; NOV11cj; NOV11ck; NOV11cl; NOV11cm; NOV11cn; NOV11co; NOV11cp; NOV11cq; NOV11cr; NOV11cs; NOV11ct; NOV11cu; NOV11cv; NOV11cw; NOV11cx; NOV11cy; NOV11cz; NOV11da; NOV11db; NOV11dc; NOV11dd; NOV11de; NOV11df; NOV11dg; NOV11dh; NOV11di; NOV11dj; NOV11dk; NOV11dl; NOV11dm; NOV11dn; NOV11do; NOV11dp; NOV11dq; NOV11dr; NOV11ds; NOV11dt; NOV11du; NOV11dv; NOV11dw; NOV11dx; NOV11dy; NOV11dz; NOV11ea; NOV11eb; NOV11ec; NOV11ed; NOV11ee; NOV11ef; NOV11eg; NOV11eh; NOV11ei; NOV11ej; NOV11ek; NOV11el; NOV11em; NOV11en; NOV11eo; NOV11ep; NOV11eq; NOV11er; NOV11es; NOV11et; NOV11eu; NOV11ev; NOV11ew; NOV11ex; NOV11ey; NOV11ez; NOV11fa; NOV11fb; NOV11fc; NOV11fd; NOV11fe; NOV11ff; NOV11fg; NOV11fh; NOV11fi; NOV11fj; NOV11fk; NOV11fl; NOV11fm; NOV11fn; NOV11fo; NOV11fp; NOV11fq; NOV11fr; NOV11fs; NOV11ft; NOV11fu; NOV11fv; NOV11fw; NOV11fx; NOV11fy; NOV11fz; NOV11ga; NOV11gb; NOV11gc; NOV11gd; NOV11ge; NOV11gf; NOV11gg; NOV11gh; NOV11gi; NOV11gj; NOV11gk; NOV11gl; NOV11gm; NOV11gn; NOV11go; NOV11gp; NOV11gq; NOV11gr; NOV11gs; NOV11gt; NOV11gu; NOV11gv; NOV11gw; NOV11gx; NOV11gy; NOV11gz; NOV11ha; NOV11hb; NOV11hc; NOV11hd; NOV11he; NOV11hf; NOV11hg; NOV11hh; NOV11hi; NOV11hj; NOV11hk; NOV11hl; NOV11hm; NOV11hn; NOV11ho; NOV11hp; NOV11hq; NOV11hr; NOV11hs; NOV11ht; NOV11hu; NOV11hv; NOV11hw; NOV11hx; NOV11hy; NOV11hz; NOV11ia; NOV11ib; NOV11ic; NOV11id; NOV11ie; NOV11if; NOV11ig; NOV11ih; NOV11ii; NOV11ij; NOV11ik; NOV11il; NOV11im; NOV11in; NOV11io; NOV11ip; NOV11iq; NOV11ir; NOV11is; NOV11it; NOV11iu; NOV11iv; NOV11iw; NOV11ix; NOV11iy; NOV11iz; NOV11ja; NOV11jb; NOV11jc; NOV11jd; NOV11je; NOV11jf; NOV11jg; NOV11jh; NOV11ji; NOV11jj; NOV11jk; NOV11jl; NOV11jm; NOV11jn; NOV11jo; NOV11jp; NOV11jq; NOV11jr; NOV11js; NOV11jt; NOV11ju; NOV11jv; NOV11jw; NOV11jx; NOV11jy; NOV11jz; NOV11ka; NOV11kb; NOV11kc; NOV11kd; NOV11ke; NOV11kf; NOV11kg; NOV11kh; NOV11ki; NOV11kj; NOV11kk; NOV11kl; NOV11km; NOV11kn; NOV11ko; NOV11kp; NOV11kq; NOV11kr; NOV11ks; NOV11kt; NOV11ku; NOV11kv; NOV11kw; NOV11kx; NOV11ky; NOV11kz; NOV11la; NOV11lb; NOV11lc; NOV11ld; NOV11le; NOV11lf; NOV11lg; NOV11lh; NOV11li; NOV11lj; NOV11lk; NOV11ll; NOV11lm; NOV11ln; NOV11lo; NOV11lp; NOV11lq; NOV11lr; NOV11ls; NOV11lt; NOV11lu; NOV11lv; NOV11lw; NOV11lx; NOV11ly; NOV11lz; NOV11ma; NOV11mb; NOV11mc; NOV11md; NOV11me; NOV11mf; NOV11mg; NOV11mh; NOV11mi; NOV11mj; NOV11mk; NOV11ml; NOV11mm; NOV11mn; NOV11mo; NOV11mp; NOV11mq; NOV11mr; NOV11ms; NOV11mt; NOV11mu; NOV11mv; NOV11mw; NOV11mx; NOV11my; NOV11mz; NOV11na; NOV11nb; NOV11nc; NOV11nd; NOV11ne; NOV11nf; NOV11ng; NOV11nh; NOV11ni; NOV11nj; NOV11nk; NOV11nl; NOV11nm; NOV11nn; NOV11no; NOV11np; NOV11nq; NOV11nr; NOV11ns; NOV11nt; NOV11nu; NOV11nv; NOV11nw; NOV11nx; NOV11ny; NOV11nz; NOV11oa; NOV11ob; NOV11oc; NOV11od; NOV11oe; NOV11of; NOV11og; NOV11oh; NOV11oi; NOV11oj; NOV11ok; NOV11ol; NOV11om; NOV11on; NOV11oo; NOV11op; NOV11oq; NOV11or; NOV11os; NOV11ot; NOV11ou; NOV11ov; NOV11ow; NOV11ox; NOV11oy; NOV11oz; NOV11pa; NOV11pb; NOV11pc; NOV11pd; NOV11pe; NOV11pf; NOV11pg; NOV11ph; NOV11pi; NOV11pj; NOV11pk; NOV11pl; NOV11pm; NOV11pn; NOV11po; NOV11pp; NOV11pq; NOV11pr; NOV11ps; NOV11pt; NOV11pu; NOV11pv; NOV11pw; NOV11px; NOV11py; NOV11pz; NOV11qa; NOV11qb; NOV11qc; NOV11qd; NOV11qe; NOV11qf; NOV11qg; NOV11qh; NOV11qi; NOV11qj; NOV11qk; NOV11ql; NOV11qm; NOV11qn; NOV11qo; NOV11qp; NOV11qq; NOV11qr; NOV11qs; NOV11qt; NOV11qu; NOV11qv; NOV11qw; NOV11qx; NOV11qy; NOV11qz; NOV11ra; NOV11rb; NOV11rc; NOV11rd; NOV11re; NOV11rf; NOV11rg; NOV11rh; NOV11ri; NOV11rj; NOV11rk; NOV11rl; NOV11rm; NOV11rn; NOV11ro; NOV11rp; NOV11rq; NOV11rr; NOV11rs; NOV11rt; NOV11ru; NOV11rv; NOV11rw; NOV11rx; NOV11ry; NOV11rz; NOV11sa; NOV11sb; NOV11sc; NOV11sd; NOV11se; NOV11sf; NOV11sg; NOV11sh; NOV11si; NOV11sj; NOV11sk; NOV11sl; NOV11sm; NOV11sn; NOV11so; NOV11sp; NOV11sq; NOV11sr; NOV11ss; NOV11st; NOV11su; NOV11sv; NOV11sw; NOV11sx; NOV11sy; NOV11sz; NOV11ta; NOV11tb; NOV11tc; NOV11td; NOV11te; NOV11tf; NOV11tg; NOV11th; NOV11ti; NOV11tj; NOV11tk; NOV11tl; NOV11tm; NOV11tn; NOV11to; NOV11tp; NOV11tq; NOV11tr; NOV11ts; NOV11tt; NOV11tu; NOV11tv; NOV11tw; NOV11tx; NOV11ty; NOV11tz; NOV11ua; NOV11ub; NOV11uc; NOV11ud; NOV11ue; NOV11uf; NOV11ug; NOV11uh; NOV11ui; NOV11uj; NOV11uk; NOV11ul; NOV11um; NOV11un; NOV11uo; NOV11up; NOV11uq; NOV11ur; NOV11us; NOV11ut; NOV11uu; NOV11uv; NOV11uw; NOV11ux; NOV11uy; NOV11uz; NOV11va; NOV11vb; NOV11vc; NOV11vd; NOV11ve; NOV11vf; NOV11vg; NOV11vh; NOV11vi; NOV11vj; NOV11vk; NOV11vl; NOV11vm; NOV11vn; NOV11vo; NOV11vp; NOV11vq; NOV11vr; NOV11vs; NOV11vt; NOV11vu; NOV11vv; NOV11vw; NOV11vx; NOV11vy; NOV11vz; NOV11wa; NOV11wb; NOV11wc; NOV11wd; NOV11we; NOV11wf; NOV11wg; NOV11wh; NOV11wi; NOV11wj; NOV11wk; NOV11wl; NOV11wm; NOV11wn; NOV11wo; NOV11wp; NOV11wq; NOV11wr; NOV11ws; NOV11wt; NOV11wu; NOV11wv; NOV11ww; NOV11wx; NOV11wy; NOV11wz; NOV11xa; NOV11xb; NOV11xc; NOV11xd; NOV11xe; NOV11xf; NOV11xg; NOV11xh; NOV11xi; NOV11xj; NOV11xk; NOV11xl; NOV11xm; NOV11xn; NOV11xo; NOV11xp; NOV11xq; NOV11xr; NOV11xs; NOV11xt; NOV11xu; NOV11xv; NOV11xw; NOV11xx; NOV11xy; NOV11xz; NOV11ya; NOV11yb; NOV11yc; NOV11yd; NOV11ye; NOV11yf; NOV11yg; NOV11yh; NOV11yi; NOV11yj; NOV11yk; NOV11yl; NOV11ym; NOV11yn; NOV11yo; NOV11yp; NOV11yq; NOV11yr; NOV11ys; NOV11yt; NOV11yu; NOV11yv; NOV11yw; NOV11yx; NOV11yy; NOV11yz; NOV11za; NOV11zb; NOV11zc; NOV11zd; NOV11ze; NOV11zf; NOV11zg; NOV11zh; NOV11zi; NOV11zj; NOV11zk; NOV11zl; NOV11zm; NOV11zn; NOV11zo; NOV11zp; NOV11zq; NOV11zr; NOV11zs; NOV11zt; NOV11zu; NOV11zv; NOV11zw; NOV11zx; NOV11zy; NOV11zz.

```

PS Example B; Page 171; 184pp; English.

XX The invention relates to novel human proteins and encoding

CC polynucleotides. The novel polynucleotides and polypeptides are NOV1a,

CC NOV1b, NOV1c, NOV1d, NOV1e, NOV2a, NOV2b, NOV3a, NOV4a, NOV5a, NOV6a,

CC NOV6b, NOV7a, NOV7b, NOV8a, NOV9a, NOV10a, NOV11a, NOV11b, NOV11c and

CC NOV11d, and collectively referred to as NOVX. The NOVX polypeptide is

CC useful for preparing a composition for treating or preventing a pathology

CC associated with the polypeptide e.g., cancer, neurodegenerative disorders

CC such as Parkinson's disease, or metabolic disorders such as diabetes or

CC obesity, or for tissue typing. The present sequence represents a primer

CC part of a primer-probe set used for analysing the expression of a NOVX

CC gene

XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. NO. 4.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 878 CATTGAGGTCCTGCA 892

DB 15 CATTGAGTTCCTGCA 1

RESULT 611

ADE27581/c

ID ADE27581 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX

AC ADE27581;

XX

DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE Stearoyl-CoA desaturase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:525.

XX

KW short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition; SCD;

KW stearyl-CoA desaturase; RNA interference; anorectic; antidiabetic;

KW antiarteriosclerotic; cytosstatic; virucide; obesity; diabetes;

KW atherosclerosis; cancer; viral infection; drug screening;

KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN WO2003070885-A2.

XX

PD 28-AUG-2003.

XX

PF 13-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US0004317.

XX

PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

PR 20-SEP-2002; 2002US-0412304P.

PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX

PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Thompson J;

XX

XX WPI; 2003-721687/68.

XX

XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and

PT diagnosis of obesity or diabetes, downregulates expression of the

PT stearyl-CoA desaturase gene.

XX

XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 525; 139pp; English.

PS

XX The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)

CC that downregulates expression of the SCD (stearoyl-CoA desaturase) gene

CC by RNA interference. Also described: (1) modulating expression of SCD

CC genes in cells, tissue explants or organisms by introduction of siNA; (2)

CC kits for in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or

CC complexes of siNA; and (4) vectors that express siNA. SCD inhibiting

CC siNAs have anorectic, antidiabetic, antiarteriosclerotic, cytosstatic and

CC virucide activities. The siNAs can be used to modulate expression of SCD

CC genes, in cells, tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity;

CC diabetes (types I and II); atherosclerosis; cancer and viral infections.

CC They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target

CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;

CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide

CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents an SCD siNA, which is

CC used in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. NO. 4.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 136 CTGCTTTGGGGGCTG 150

DB 18 CTGCTTTGGGGGCTG 4

RESULT 612

ADE27291

ID ADE27291 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX

AC ADE27291;

XX

DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE Stearoyl-CoA desaturase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:235.

XX

KW short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition; SCD;

KW stearyl-CoA desaturase; RNA interference; anorectic; antidiabetic;

KW antiarteriosclerotic; cytosstatic; virucide; obesity; diabetes;

KW atherosclerosis; cancer; viral infection; drug screening;

KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN WO2003070885-A2.

XX

PD 28-AUG-2003.

XX

PF 13-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US0004317.

XX

PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

PR 20-SEP-2002; 2002US-0412304P.

PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX

PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Thompson J;

XX

XX WPI; 2003-721687/68.

XX

XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and

PT diagnosis of obesity or diabetes, downregulates expression of the

PT stearyl-CoA desaturase gene.

XX

XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 235; 139pp; English.

PS

XX The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)

CC that downregulates expression of the SCD (stearoyl-CoA desaturase) gene

CC by RNA interference. Also described: (1) modulating expression of SCD

CC genes in cells, tissue explants or organisms by introduction of siNA; (2)





CC this method, 370 STRs specific for human chromosome 11 were generated and  
 CC most of them were regionally mapped. This procedure illustrates a novel  
 CC method for sequencing complex genomes, designated "sequence sampled  
 CC mapping". The sequence sampled mapping method is useful for the  
 CC completion of high density sequence-based maps, and ultimately, for the  
 CC complete sequencing of genomic DNA directly from cosmid clones. See  
 CC AAQ84001-Q82706 for STR primers. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN  
 CC field.)

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 825 GGTGCTGAAGCTGGT 839  
 |||||  
 Db 2 GGTGCAGAGCTGGT 16

RESULT 615  
 AAT45325/c  
 ID AAT45325 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAT45325;

XX DT 26-AUG-1997 (first entry)

DE HIV-1 integrase gene target PCR primer.

KW Stem duplex; target complementary sequence; fluorescer; quencher; EDANS;  
 KW DABCYL; interactive label; HIV-1; integrase;  
 KW human immunodeficiency virus type 1; hybridisation probe; PCR;  
 KW polymerase chain reaction; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN EP745690-A2.

XX PD 04-DEC-1996.

XX PF 10-MAY-1996; 96BP-00303544.

XX PR 12-MAY-1995; 95US-00439819.

XX PA (PUBL-) PUBLIC HEALTH RES INST NEW YORK.

XX PI Tyagi S, Kramer FR, Lizardi PM;

XX DR WPI; 1997-013705/02.

XX Labelled probes for nucleic acid detection - have self-complementary stem  
 XX duplex region which is lost upon hybridisation to target sequence.

XX Example 7; Page 22; 41pp; English.

XX A new labelled unimolecular probe has a single stranded target complement  
 CC sequence (TCS) and a stem duplex consisting of a 5' arm sequence of 3-25  
 CC nucleotides adjacent to and covalently linked to the 5' terminus of TCS  
 CC and a 3' arm sequence of 3-25 nucleotides adjacent to and covalently  
 CC linked to the 3' terminus of TCS, the duplex having a melting temperature  
 CC (Tm) above the detection temperature under preselected assay conditions.  
 CC The probe also has at least one label pair, where one member of the pair  
 CC is conjugated to the probe in the vicinity of the 5' arm sequence, the  
 CC other is conjugated to the probe in the vicinity of the 3' arm sequence  
 CC and the members of the pair are near each other. Under the preselected  
 CC assay conditions in the absence of target sequence, the probe has a  
 CC characteristic signal whose level is a function of the degree of  
 CC interaction of the first and second labels, the signal having a first  
 CC level at 10 deg.C below the Tm, a second level at 10 deg.C above the Tm  
 CC and a third level at the detection temperature. Under the preselected  
 CC assay conditions at the detection temperature and in the presence of an  
 CC excess of target, hybridisation of the TCS to the target sequence alters

CC the level of the characteristic signal from the third level toward the  
 CC second level by an amount of at least 10% of the difference between the  
 CC first and second levels and where a duplex of the target and its TCS is  
 CC larger than the stem duplex. A specific example of such a probe was  
 CC designed to hybridise to a HIV-1 integrase gene target. The target  
 CC sequence was amplified using PCR primers having the sequences given in  
 CC AAT45324 and AAT45325

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 473 GGAATTCGCATTC 487  
 |||||  
 Db 20 GGAATTCGCATTC 6

RESULT 616  
 AAV52668/c  
 ID AAV52668 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAV52668;

XX DT 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)

DE Hepatocyte nuclear factor 4 alpha gene exon 1b reverse PCR primer.

KW Hepatocyte nuclear factor 4 alpha; HNF-4 alpha; MODY1; human;  
 KW transcription factor; maturity onset diabetes of the young; TCF14;  
 KW diabetes; NIDDM; diagnosis; therapy; PCR; primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO9811254-A1.

XX PD 19-MAR-1998.

XX PF 10-SEP-1997; 97WO-US016037.

XX PR 10-SEP-1996; 96US-0025719P.

XX PR 02-OCT-1996; 96US-0028056P.

XX PR 30-OCT-1996; 96US-0029679P.

XX PA (ARCH-) ARCH DEV CORP.

XX PI Bell GI, Yamagata K, Oda N, Kaisaki PJ, Furuta H, Menzel S;

XX PI Horikawa Y;

XX DR WPI; 1998-271667/24.

XX Isolated nucleic acid encoding hepatocyte nuclear factor 1-alpha and 1-  
 XX beta - useful for detecting susceptibility for non-insulin dependent  
 XX diabetes, especially maturity-onset diabetes of the young.

XX Example 3; Page 112; 363pp; English.

XX This is a reverse PCR primer designed for use with a forward primer (see  
 CC AAV52667) in the PCR amplification of exon 1b and the flanking introns  
 CC (see AAV52655) of the human hepatocyte nuclear factor-4 alpha (HNF-4  
 CC alpha) gene (see AAV52687). Mutations of the HNF-4 alpha gene have been  
 CC identified by amplifying (see AAV52655-86) and sequencing the appropriate  
 CC exon. The invention concerns the identification of genes responsible for  
 CC non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) for use in diagnostics  
 CC and therapeutics. It demonstrates that the MODY1 (maturity-onset diabetes  
 CC of the young) locus is the HNF-4 alpha gene. Analysis of mutations in the  
 CC HNF-4 alpha gene can be diagnostic for diabetes

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 144 GGGGCTGCAGCTCCA 158  
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
Db 16 GAGGCTGCAGCTCCA 2

RESULT 617  
AAV56661/c  
ID AAV56661 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
AC AAV56661;  
XX  
XX 02-DEC-1998 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human Stat-6 antisense oligonucleotide #5.  
DE  
XX  
XX Stat-6; signal transducers and activators of transcription; primer;  
XX  
KW antisense; inhibitor; therapy; allergy; asthma; treatment; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
OS  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX

Key Location/Qualifiers  
FH modified\_base 1..5  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /note= "Nucleotides are 2'-methoxyethoxy-modified 2'-  
FT deoxynucleotides or can be linked by phosphorothioate  
FT internucleoside linkages"  
FT misc\_feature 6..14  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /note= "nucleotides linked by phosphorothioate  
FT internucleoside linkages"  
FT modified\_base 15..20  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /note= "Nucleotides are 2'-methoxyethoxy-modified 2'-  
FT deoxynucleotides or can be linked by phosphorothioate  
FT internucleoside linkages"  
XX  
XX WO9840478-A2.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-1998.  
XX  
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98WO-EP001400.  
XX  
XX 13-MAR-1997; 97GB-00005212.  
XX  
XX (NOVS ) NOVARTIS AG.  
XX (NOVS ) NOVARTIS-ERFINDUNGEN VERW GES MBH.  
XX Nicklin PL, Hill SJ, Phillips JA, Herlaar HC, Graham B;  
XX WPI; 1998-520810/44.  
XX  
XX New antisense oligonucleotides - have sequence complementary to mRNA  
XX encoding human Stat-6 for inhibiting expression.  
XX  
XX Claim 26; Page 13; 21pp; English.

XX  
XX AAV56657-V56666 are oligonucleotides which are complementary to at least  
XX one part of mRNA encoding human Stat-6 and are capable of inhibiting  
XX expression of Stat-6. Such oligonucleotides can be used in therapeutics  
XX for the treatment of a disease modulated by Stat-6, particularly for  
XX inhibiting the induction and maintenance of allergic-asthmatic reaction,  
XX e.g. for treating asthma

XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 773 GGAGAAGAAGTGTGA 787  
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
Db 17 GGAGAAGATGTGTGA 3

RESULT 618  
AAZ03026/c  
ID AAZ03026 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AAZ03026;  
XX  
XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)  
XX  
XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.  
XX  
XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;  
XX paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;  
XX nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;  
XX bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
OS  
XX Chlamydia trachomatis.  
XX  
XX WO9928475-A2.  
XX  
XX 10-JUN-1999.  
XX  
XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.  
XX  
XX 28-NOV-1997; 97ER-00015041.  
XX 17-DEC-1997; 97ER-00016034.  
XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.  
XX  
XX (GEST ) GENSET.  
XX  
XX Griffais R;  
XX  
XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.  
XX  
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Page 1573; 1755pp; English.

XX  
XX PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames  
XX (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs  
XX encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines  
XX against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also  
XX be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is  
XX responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as  
XX conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion  
XX conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis;  
XX epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; perihepatitis; bartholinitis;  
XX pneumopathy in breast-feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.  
XX The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these  
XX diseases  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;  
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 463 AAGAGCTCCAGGAAC 477  
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
Db 18 AAGAGCTACAGGAAC 4

RESULT 619  
AAS08838/c  
ID AAS08838 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AAS08838;  
XX

DT 26-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX Human PD-ABC form 2 DNA exon 15 5' splice site.  
 DE  
 XX  
 XX PD-ATP-binding cassette; PD-ABC; chromosome 19p13.3; spleen; thymus; ds;  
 KW peripheral blood leukocyte; bone marrow; lymph node; dyslipidaemia;  
 KW cardiovascular disorder; inflammatory disorder; abnormal calcium flux;  
 KW epilepsy; coronary artery disease; Tangier's disease; atherosclerosis;  
 KW familial high-density lipoprotein deficiency; fatty liver disease;  
 KW atherosclerosis; diabetes; insulin resistance; obesity; drug screening;  
 KW alcoholism; retinal degeneration; hypertension; vascular disease.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200153490-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 26-JUL-2001.  
 PD  
 XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US002191.  
 PF  
 XX 24-JAN-2000; 2000US-0177889P.  
 FR  
 XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000US-0215405P.  
 PR  
 XX (WARN ) WARNER LAMBERT CO.  
 PA  
 XX Johns MA, Tafuri SR, Wang M;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2001-442259/47.  
 DR  
 XX New Human PD-ABC DNA molecules and proteins for diagnosis and treatment  
 CC of dyslipidaemia, epilepsy and diseases related to abnormal calcium flux.  
 CC Disclosure; Page 39; 77pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The sequence represents a splice site within a DNA molecule encoding  
 CC human PD-ATP-binding cassette (PD-ABC) protein. PD-ABC maps to chromosome  
 CC 19p13.3 and is expressed in various tissues including spleen, thymus,  
 CC peripheral blood leukocytes, bone marrow and lymph nodes. The PD-ABC DNA  
 CC molecules and proteins are used to diagnose and treat cardiovascular  
 CC disorders, inflammatory disorders, dyslipidaemia, epilepsy, diseases  
 CC related to abnormal calcium flux, coronary artery disease, Tangier's  
 CC disease, familial high-density lipoprotein deficiency, atherosclerosis,  
 CC diabetes, fatty liver disease, insulin resistance, obesity, alcoholism,  
 CC retinal degeneration, hypertension and vascular disease. The sequences  
 CC are also used in drug screening assays  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 411 CAGCAGGCTCTCGG 425  
 Db |||||  
 20 CAGCAGGCTCTCGG 6  
 RESULT 620  
 AAS08747/c  
 ID AAS08747 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAS08747;  
 DT 26-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human PD-ABC form 1 DNA exon 15 5' splice site.  
 DE  
 XX  
 XX PD-ATP-binding cassette; PD-ABC; chromosome 19p13.3; spleen; thymus; ds;  
 KW peripheral blood leukocyte; bone marrow; lymph node; dyslipidaemia;  
 KW cardiovascular disorder; inflammatory disorder; abnormal calcium flux;  
 KW epilepsy; coronary artery disease; Tangier's disease; atherosclerosis;  
 KW familial high-density lipoprotein deficiency; fatty liver disease;  
 KW atherosclerosis; diabetes; insulin resistance; obesity; drug screening;  
 KW alcoholism; retinal degeneration; hypertension; vascular disease.

KW alcoholism; retinal degeneration; hypertension; vascular disease.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200153490-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 26-JUL-2001.  
 PD  
 XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US002191.  
 PF  
 XX 24-JAN-2000; 2000US-0177889P.  
 FR  
 XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000US-0215405P.  
 PR  
 XX (WARN ) WARNER LAMBERT CO.  
 PA  
 XX Johns MA, Tafuri SR, Wang M;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2001-442259/47.  
 DR  
 XX New Human PD-ABC DNA molecules and proteins for diagnosis and treatment  
 CC of dyslipidaemia, epilepsy and diseases related to abnormal calcium flux.  
 CC Disclosure; Page 37; 77pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The sequence represents a splice site within a DNA molecule encoding  
 CC human PD-ATP-binding cassette (PD-ABC) protein. PD-ABC maps to chromosome  
 CC 19p13.3 and is expressed in various tissues including spleen, thymus,  
 CC peripheral blood leukocytes, bone marrow and lymph nodes. The PD-ABC DNA  
 CC molecules and proteins are used to diagnose and treat cardiovascular  
 CC disorders, inflammatory disorders, dyslipidaemia, epilepsy, diseases  
 CC related to abnormal calcium flux, coronary artery disease, Tangier's  
 CC disease, familial high-density lipoprotein deficiency, atherosclerosis,  
 CC diabetes, fatty liver disease, insulin resistance, obesity, alcoholism,  
 CC retinal degeneration, hypertension and vascular disease. The sequences  
 CC are also used in drug screening assays  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 411 CAGCAGGCTCTCGG 425  
 Db |||||  
 20 CAGCAGGCTCTCGG 6  
 RESULT 621  
 AAD21081/c  
 ID AAD21081 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAD21081;  
 DT 15-JAN-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Wnt4 RT-PCR primer #2 used in the method for modulating hair growth.  
 DE  
 XX  
 XX Signal transduction; Wnt protein; dermal papilla; DP; beta-catenin;  
 KW GSK3beta kinase; genetic pattern baldness; hormonal disorder;  
 KW chemotherapy; anagen phase; hair growth promoter; RT-PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Unidentified.  
 XX  
 XX WO200174164-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 11-OCT-2001.  
 PD  
 XX 30-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US010164.  
 PF  
 XX 31-MAR-2000; 2000US-0193771P.  
 FR  
 XX 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-0261690P.  
 PR  
 XX (GEHO ) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.  
 PA

XX Bennett CF, Ackermann EJ, Swayze EE, Cowsett LM;  
PI WPI; 2001-488963/53.  
XX  
XX Novel antisense compounds for modulating the expression of Survivin and  
PT treatment of cancer.  
XX  
XX Example 18; Page 60; 120pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic  
CC acid molecule encoding human Survivin, where the antisense  
CC oligonucleotide inhibits the expression of human Survivin. These  
CC antisense oligonucleotides are used in the treatment of an animal  
CC suffering from a disease or condition associated with Survivin, e.g. a  
CC hyperproliferative condition such as cancer, and comprises administering  
CC a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of the antisense  
CC oligonucleotide so that expression of Survivin is inhibited. The  
CC oligonucleotides can also be used to treat a human suffering from a  
CC disease or condition characterised by a reduction in apoptosis comprising  
CC administering the antisense oligonucleotide to a human. In addition, the  
CC antisense oligonucleotide and a cytotoxic chemotherapeutic agent e.g.  
CC taxol or cisplatin, can be used to modulate apoptosis, cytokinesis or the  
CC cell cycle, or inhibit the proliferation in a cancer cell by contacting  
CC the cell with the antisense oligonucleotide. AAS21521-AAS21768 represent  
CC Survivin nucleic acids, and antisense oligonucleotides targeted to  
CC Survivin, used in the method of the invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred.No. 5.1e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0  
QY 206 GGGTCCCGAGCCCTC 220  
DB 5 GGGTCCCGAGCTTC 19  
|||||  
RESULT 623  
AAS13500  
ID AAS13500 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AAS13500;  
XX  
XX 17-DEC-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
XX PCR primer mVMGLOW-1 used to clone the mouse VMGLOW cDNA.  
DE  
XX Mouse; VMGLOW; glomulin; venous malformation glomangiona; PCR primer; ss.  
KW  
XX Mus sp.  
OS  
XX WC200160856-A2.  
XX  
XX 23-AUG-2001.  
XX  
XX 16-FEB-2001; 2001WO-EP001760.  
XX  
XX 16-FEB-2000; 2000EP-00870022.  
PR 10-APR-2000; 2000US-0195777P.  
PR 22-DEC-2000; 2000EP-00870320.  
XX  
XX (UYLO-) UNIV CATHOLIQUE LOUVAIN.  
FA  
XX Vikkula M;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2001-557643/62.  
XX  
XX New VMGLOW genes and polypeptides, useful in gene therapy or for  
PT preventing, treating or alleviating disorders with vascular component,  
PT e.g. varicosities, cardiopathies, cerebral disorders or cancer.  
XX

PS Disclosure; Page 37; 157pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human and mouse  
 CC VMGLOM polypeptides (long form and short form), and the nucleic acid  
 CC molecules encoding them. VMGLOMs (also referred to as glomulins) are a  
 CC subtype of venous malformations (VMs) called glomangiomas. In humans,  
 CC VMGLOM has been mapped to chromosome 1p21-22. VMGLOMs and the nucleic  
 CC acids encoding for them are useful as a medicament or for incorporation  
 CC into a diagnostic kit. Such medicaments are useful for preventing,  
 CC treating or alleviating disorders with a vascular component, particularly  
 CC where alteration of vascular smooth muscle cell phenotype is needed, e.g.  
 CC varicosities, cardiopathies or cardiomyopathies, cerebral disorders and  
 CC cancer. The nucleic acids are also useful in gene therapy. The present  
 CC sequence for PCR primer mVMGLOM-1 is used with PCR primer mVMGLOM-5  
 CC (AAS13501) to clone the mouse VMGLOM cDNA in the methods of the present  
 CC invention

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred.No. 5.1e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 330 GCTGTGGAGCAACTT 344  
 |||||  
 Db 5 GCTGTGGAGCAACTT 19

RESULT 624  
 AAS13515  
 ID AAS13515 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC AAS13515;  
 DT 17-DEC-2001 (first entry)  
 XX Forward PCR primer used to amplify total mouse cDNA.  
 DE Mouse; VMGLOM; glomulin; venous malformation glomangioma; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX Mus sp.  
 XX WC200160856-A2.  
 XX 23-AUG-2001.  
 XX 16-FEB-2001; 2001WO-EP001760.  
 XX 16-FEB-2000; 2000EP-00870022.  
 PR 10-APR-2000; 2000US-0195777P.  
 PR 22-DEC-2000; 2000EP-00870320.  
 XX (UYLO-) UNIV CATHOLIQUE LOUVAIN.  
 PA Vikkula M;  
 PI WPI; 2001-557643/62.  
 DR New VMGLOM genes and polypeptides, useful in gene therapy or for  
 PT preventing, treating or alleviating disorders with vascular component,  
 PT e.g. varicosities, cardiopathies, cerebral disorders or cancer.  
 PS Disclosure; Page 40; 157pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human and mouse  
 CC VMGLOM polypeptides (long form and short form), and the nucleic acid  
 CC molecules encoding them. VMGLOMs (also referred to as glomulins) are a  
 CC subtype of venous malformations (VMs) called glomangiomas. In humans,  
 CC VMGLOM has been mapped to chromosome 1p21-22. VMGLOMs and the nucleic  
 CC acids encoding for them are useful as a medicament or for incorporation  
 CC into a diagnostic kit. Such medicaments are useful for preventing,  
 CC treating or alleviating disorders with a vascular component, particularly  
 CC where alteration of vascular smooth muscle cell phenotype is needed, e.g.

CC varicosities, cardiopathies or cardiomyopathies, cerebral disorders and  
 CC cancer. The nucleic acids are also useful in gene therapy. The present  
 CC sequence for forward PCR primer is used with the reverse PCR primer  
 CC (AAS13516) to amplify total mouse cDNA in the methods of the present  
 CC invention

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred.No. 5.1e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 330 GCTGTGGAGCAACTT 344  
 |||||  
 Db 5 GCTGTGGAGCAACTT 19

RESULT 625  
 ABL44019  
 ID ABL44019 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX ABL44019;  
 AC ABL44019;  
 DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1063.  
 DE Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;  
 KW PCR primer; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS JP2001321190-A.  
 PN 20-NOV-2001.  
 PD 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.  
 PF 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.  
 PR (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.  
 PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.  
 XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.  
 DR Arraying genome clones.  
 PT Claim 4; Page 26; 528pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The  
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in  
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the  
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker  
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;  
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant  
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell  
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order to  
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to  
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell  
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified  
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal  
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the  
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals  
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell  
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are  
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The  
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent  
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634  
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are  
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 797 GCAGGACTGACTGAA 811  
 ||||| |||||  
 Db 6 GCAGGCTGACTGAA 20

RESULT 626  
 AAD40946  
 ID AAD40946 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC AAD40946;  
 XX DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123727.  
 XX KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;  
 XX KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
 XX KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX OS Synthetic.

Key Location/Qualifiers  
 modified\_base 1..20  
 /tag= a  
 /mod\_base= OTHER  
 /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"  
 modified\_base 1..5  
 /tag= b  
 /mod\_base= OTHER  
 /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"  
 modified\_base 5  
 /tag= d  
 /mod\_base= m5c  
 modified\_base 9  
 /tag= e  
 /mod\_base= m5c  
 modified\_base 11  
 /tag= f  
 /mod\_base= m5c  
 modified\_base 16..20  
 /tag= c  
 /mod\_base= OTHER  
 /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"  
 modified\_base 16  
 /tag= g  
 /mod\_base= m5c

Homo sapiens.  
 WO200250244-A2.  
 27-JUN-2002.  
 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US04518.  
 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.  
 (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 Monia BP, Wyatt JR;  
 WPI; 2002-519880/55.  
 Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone  
 deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.  
 cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral  
 infection.  
 Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.

The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and  
 methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).  
 Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of  
 HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or  
 condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which  
 is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition  
 resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in  
 combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as  
 tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the  
 expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes  
 expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research  
 reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such  
 as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The  
 present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human  
 HDAl DNA

Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 471 CAGGAACTTGGCATT 485  
 ||||| |||||  
 Db 5 CAGGCACTTGGCATT 19

RESULT 627  
 ABL60593/c  
 ID ABL60593 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC ABL60593;  
 XX DT 27-AUG-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Rat derived nucleotide sequence P1.  
 XX KW Gene expression; biotinylation; DNA array; nucleic acid detection; rat;  
 XX OS ds.  
 XX OS Rattus norvegicus.  
 XX PN WO200236764-A1.  
 XX PD 10-MAY-2002.  
 XX PF 30-OCT-2001; 2001WO-JP009492.  
 XX PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000JP-00329998.  
 XX PA (NNSH) NIPPON SHINYAKU CO LTD.  
 XX PI Takagaki K, Kaminishi Y;  
 XX DR WPI; 2002-417277/44.  
 XX PT Construction of averaged DNA libraries with even appearance frequency of  
 PT each clone, applicable in producing DNA arrays for specific tissues,  
 PT organs or organisms in disease diagnosis, pathogen identification and  
 PT drug evaluation.  
 XX PS Example; Page 30; 36pp; Japanese.  
 XX CC The invention relates to averaging gene expression in cDNA libraries. The  
 CC method involves (a) conversion of a double-stranded (ds) cDNA library  
 CC prepared from an organism-originated mRNA into cyclic single-stranded  
 CC (ss) DNA library; (b) preparing a biotinylated ds DNA or complementary  
 CC biotinylated RNA from a ds library DNA; (c) hybridisation of the cyclic  
 CC ss DNA library with the biotinylated ds DNA or RNA; (d) recovering  
 CC unhybridised cyclic ss DNA from the biotinylated ds DNA or RNA and any of  
 CC their hybridised cyclic ss DNA; and (e) transforming a host cell with a  
 CC ds DNA after forming ds from the thus obtained cyclic ss DNA. The method  
 CC is for the construction of averaged DNA libraries for application in

CC producing DNA arrays for specific tissues, organs or organisms in disease  
CC diagnosis, pathogen identification and evaluating drugs and therapies.  
CC With the DNA arrays, the detection is sensitive and reliable to give fast  
CC feedback of test results. Sequences ABL60583-596 represent nucleotide  
CC sequences derived from various rat genes, used in the course of the  
CC invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 655 GTGTTCTCATGCAGC 669  
Db 19 GTCTTCTCATGCAGC 5  
RESULT 628  
ABK47115/c  
ID ABK47115 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC ABK47115;  
XX  
XX 05-JUN-2002 (first entry)  
XX Mouse R1-OS-B1-B2 forward PCR primer.  
XX  
XX PCR; primer: ss; nucleic acid library; immune response; asthma;  
XX airway hyperresponsiveness; bronchoalveolar manifestation;  
XX signature sequence; SS; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;  
XX allergic disease; rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; urticaria;  
XX autoimmune disease; multiple sclerosis; inflammatory bowel disease;  
XX allograft rejection; infectious disease.  
XX  
XX Mus sp.  
XX  
XX WO200214366-A2.  
XX  
XX 21-FEB-2002.  
XX  
XX 16-AUG-2001; 2001WO-NL000610.  
XX  
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000EP-00202867.  
XX  
XX (UYUT-) RIJKSUNIV UTRECHT.  
XX  
XX Groot PC, Van Berghenhenegouwen BJ, Van Oosterhout AJM;  
XX WPI; 2002-241889/29.  
XX  
XX Nucleic acid library comprising genes which are capable of initiation,  
XX progression and suppression of an immune response, especially an immune  
XX response observed with airway hyper-responsiveness of asthma.  
XX  
XX Example 8; Page 76; 120pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid library comprising genes or their  
XX fragments which are capable of modulating an immune response observed  
XX with airway hyperresponsiveness and/or bronchoalveolar manifestations of  
XX asthma. Also included are a method for modulating an immune response of  
XX an individual comprising modulating a gene comprising a nucleic acid at  
XX least functionally equivalent to a nucleic acid identifiable by a  
XX signature sequence (SS) given in the specification such as R1-SO-R1-A11,  
XX StO1-A10, SvO2-1-C11, StO1-A12, and R1-SO-R1-B7, a substance (for use as  
XX a medicament) capable of modulating a gene comprising a nucleic acid at  
XX least functionally equivalent to a nucleic acid identifiable by SS and  
XX the use of a proteinaceous substance derived from a nucleic acid at least  
XX functionally equivalent to a nucleic acid identifiable by SS for the  
XX production of an antagonist (for use as a medicament) against the  
XX substance. The antagonist and substance are useful for the treatment of  
XX an immune response observed with airway hyperresponsiveness and/or  
XX bronchoalveolar manifestations of asthma. The method is useful for

CC modulating the above immune response, where the gene encodes a gene  
CC product capable of modulating the immune response. The substance is  
CC useful for treating an immune response, particularly asthma, chronic  
CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), allergic diseases (rhinitis, atopic  
CC dermatitis, urticaria), autoimmune diseases (e.g. multiple sclerosis),  
CC inflammatory bowel disease, allograft rejection and infectious disease.  
CC The present sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify and/or characterise  
CC a mouse signature sequence of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 409 TCCAGCAGGCTCTCC 423  
Db 19 TCCAGCAGGCTCCCC 5  
RESULT 629  
ACC44272  
ID ACC44272 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC ACC44272;  
XX  
XX 07-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX 3' primer to amplify wingless-type gene for ligand support method.  
XX  
XX Primer; ss; support; ligand immobilization; activated polyanion;  
XX DNA chip; protein chip; sugar chip; biosensor.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
XX  
XX WO2003027674-A1.  
XX  
XX 03-APR-2003.  
XX  
XX 20-SEP-2002; 2002WO-JP009661.  
XX  
XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00288149.  
XX  
XX (TAKA-) TAKARA BIO INC.  
XX  
XX Asada K, Imose N, Takeda O, Rokushima M, Kato I;  
XX WPI; 2003-342750/32.  
XX  
XX Polyanion-coated ligand immobilization support for production of DNA  
XX chips, protein chips and biosensors.  
XX  
XX Example 2; Page 40; 51pp; Japanese.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a novel support for ligand immobilization, which  
XX is coated with a polyanion which has previously been activated. The  
XX support is useful for the production of DNA chips, protein chips, sugar  
XX chips and biosensors for investigative and diagnostic uses. Ligands which  
XX can be immobilized to the support include agonists, antagonists, toxins,  
XX venoms, virus epitopes, hormones, lectins, hormone receptors, peptides,  
XX nucleic acids, drugs, sugars, oligonucleotides, proteins, antigens,  
XX monoclonal antibodies, cells, viruses, and avidins. In an example of the  
XX invention, the ligand bound to the support is a PCR primer targeted to a  
XX number of genes and used to diagnose the presence and potentially the  
XX transcription of the genes. This sequence represents a 3' primer targeted  
XX to the wingless-type MMTV integration site family member 5a gene  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 716 CAATTCAGGAGCT 730  
 DB 1 CAATTCAGGAGCT 15

RESULT 630  
 ID AAL53519 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC AAL53519;  
 XX 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)  
 DT 5-HT receptor PCR primer SEQ ID NO 23.  
 DE Immunomodulator; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; immunosuppressive;  
 XX haemostatic; antiinflammatory; antiulcer; neuroprotective; antithyroid;  
 KW anti-diabetic; dermatological; antipsoriatic; gynaecological; vasotropic;  
 KW anti-HIV; immune response; inhibitor; serotonin; serotonin receptor;  
 KW CD-4; CD-8; T cell; B cell; autoimmune disease; fulminant AIDS;  
 KW 5-HT receptor; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX Unidentified.  
 OS WO200278643-A2.  
 XX 10-OCT-2002.  
 XX 29-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009993.  
 XX 30-MAR-2001; 2001US-0280296P.  
 PR 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-0345295P.  
 PR 31-JAN-2002; 2002US-0353883P.  
 XX (PHIL-) PHILADELPHIA HEALTH & EDUCATION CORP.  
 PA Jameson BA, Tretiakova AS, Albert R, Davidson HC;  
 PI WPI; 2003-040619/03.  
 DR Modulating immune response in mammal in treatment of e.g. multiple  
 XX sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, chronic neutropenia, Crohn's disease,  
 PT endometriosis, involves administering inhibitor of interaction of  
 PT serotonin with serotonin receptor.  
 XX Example 1; Page 74; 172pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a discovery that modulating an immune response  
 CC in a mammal involves administering an inhibitor of the interaction of  
 CC serotonin with a serotonin receptor. The invention is useful for  
 CC modulating (e.g. inhibiting) an immune response (such as CD-4 or CD-8  
 CC dependent immune response); for inhibiting an immune reaction or response  
 CC mediated by activation of serotonin receptor on an immune cell (such as T  
 CC cell and B cell) due to the activation of the serotonin receptor on the  
 CC cell; for modulating an immune response of an autoimmune disease (such as  
 CC myasthenia gravis, idiopathic inflammatory myopathy, chronic neutropenia,  
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, idiopathic thrombocytopenia purpura, autoimmune  
 CC haemolytic syndromes, antiphospholipid antibody syndromes, inflammatory  
 CC bowel disease, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, myocarditis, Guillain  
 CC (Barre's syndrome), vasculitis, multiple sclerosis, neuromyelitis optica  
 CC (Devic's syndrome), lymphocytic hypophysitis, Grave's disease, Addison's  
 CC disease, hypoparathyroidism, type I diabetes, systemic lupus erythematosus,  
 CC pemphigus vulgaris, bullous pemphigoid, psoriasis, psoriatic arthritis,  
 CC endometriosis, autoimmune orchitis, autoimmune erectile dysfunction,  
 CC sarcoidosis, Wegener's granulomatosis, autoimmune deafness, Sjogren's  
 CC disease, autoimmune uveoretinitis, interstitial cystitis, Goodpasture's  
 CC syndrome, and fibromyalgia); for inhibiting a secondary immune response,  
 CC in a mammal (preferably a human); and for inducing apoptosis or death in  
 CC a cell or affecting a cell cycle process in a cell expressing a serotonin  
 CC receptor by inhibiting transmission of a serotonin signal via a serotonin  
 CC receptor. The invention is also useful for treating fulminant AIDS. This  
 CC polynucleotide sequence represents a 5-HT (5-hydroxytryptamine) receptor  
 CC amplifying PCR primer relating to the invention

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 481 GCATTCCTCAGGATC 495  
 DB 20 GCATTCCTCAGGATC 6

RESULT 631  
 ID ADA20937 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX ADA20937;  
 XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
 DE Mouse BAX chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:110.  
 XX BCL2-associated X; BAX; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;  
 KW anticonvulsant; ophthalmological; antidiabetic; virucide;  
 KW antisense therapy; BAX antagonist; BAX inhibitor;  
 KW familial amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW Parkinson's disease; Hodgkin's disease; cartilage-hair hyperplasia;  
 KW diabetes-associated ocular disorder; scrapie infection;  
 KW aberrant apoptosis; mouse; phosphorothioate; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Mus musculus.  
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FH modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /\*tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages, and all cytidine  
 FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
 FT modified\_base 1..5  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
 FT modified\_base 16..20  
 FT /\*tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
 XX WO2003008543-A2.  
 XX 30-JAN-2003.  
 XX 13-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022417.  
 XX 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00908147.  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX Zhang H, Watt AT;  
 XX WPI; 2003-239321/23.  
 XX New antisense compounds, useful for modulating the expression of BCL2-  
 XX associated X (BAX) protein or for treating a disease or condition  
 XX associated with BAX protein, e.g. Parkinson's disease, Hodgkin's disease  
 XX or Alzheimer's disease.  
 XX Claim 3; Page 93; 139pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length  
 CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding BCL2-associated X (BAX)  
 CC protein, where the compound specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid  
 CC molecule encoding BAX protein and inhibits the expression of BAX protein.



CC The compound specifically hybridises with at least 8-nucleobase portion  
 CC of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding BAX protein. Also  
 CC described: (1) a composition comprising (1) and a pharmaceutical carrier  
 CC or diluent; (2) inhibiting the expression of BAX protein in cells or  
 CC tissues comprising contacting the cells or tissues with (1); and (3)  
 CC treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with BAX  
 CC protein comprising administering to the animal (1) so that expression of  
 CC BAX protein is inhibited. (1) has neurotropic, neuroprotective,  
 CC antiparkinsonian, anticonvulsant, ophthalmological, antidiabetic and  
 CC virucide activities, and can be used in antisense therapy, and as a BAX  
 CC antagonist. The antisense compounds (1) are useful for modulating the  
 CC expression of BAX protein, and for treating a disease or condition  
 CC associated with BAX protein, e.g. familial amyotrophic lateral  
 CC sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Hodgkin's disease,  
 CC cartilage-hair hyperplasia, diabetes-associated ocular disorders or  
 CC scrapie infection, or a condition that arises from aberrant apoptosis.  
 CC The compounds are useful as research reagents and in diagnostics. The  
 CC present sequence represents a mouse BAX chimeric phosphorothioate  
 CC oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 148 CTCGAGCTCCACT 162  
 Db 1 CTCGAGCTCCATATT 15

RESULT 632  
 AAD61388  
 ID AAD61388 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAD61388;  
 AC  
 DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Primer #15 used to sequence BS136 specific EST clone.

XX Therapy; breast cancer; cytostatic; tumour; metastasis; BS136; EST;  
 KW expressed sequence tag; primer; ss.  
 XX Unidentified.

OS  
 XX US2003104364-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 05-JUN-2003.  
 PD  
 XX 25-JUN-1998; 98US-00104750.  
 PF  
 XX 25-JUN-1997; 97US-00882369.

XX (BILL/) BILLINGEL P A.  
 PA (COHE/) COHEN M.  
 PA (COLP/) COLPITTS T L.  
 PA (FRIE/) FRIEDMAN P N.  
 PA (GRAN/) GRANADOS E N.  
 PA (KLAS/) KLAS M R.  
 PA (RUSS/) RUSSELL J C.  
 PA (STRO/) STROUPE S D.  
 XX  
 XX Billangel PA, Cohen M, Colpitts TL, Friedman PN, Granados EN;  
 PI Klass MR, Russell JC, Stroupe SD;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-801225/75.  
 DR  
 XX Novel BS136 polypeptide useful for detecting, diagnosing, staging,  
 PT monitoring, prognosticating, preventing or treating breast diseases such  
 PT as breast cancer.  
 XX  
 PS Example 2; Page 47; Opp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a novel BS136 polypeptide useful for  
 CC detecting, diagnosing, preventing and treating breast diseases such as  
 CC breast cancer. The invention is useful for preventing action of the  
 CC tissue-specific BS136 polypeptide and for the therapeutic treatment of  
 CC tumours and metastases. The present sequence is a primer used to sequence  
 CC BS136 specific EST clone  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 208 GTTCCAGCCCTCTC 222  
 Db 1 GTTCCAGCCCTGTC 15

RESULT 633  
 ADE36276  
 ID ADE36276 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADE36276;  
 AC  
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE RT-PCR primer NS1-14F used to amplify the human APC DNA.

XX primer; ss; PCR; human; screening method; hMYH; base excision repair;  
 KW BER; APC; familial adenomatous polyposis; FAP;  
 KW multiple colorectal adenoma; carcinoma; bowel cancer.  
 XX Homo sapiens.

OS  
 XX WO2003014390-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 20-FEB-2003.  
 PD  
 XX 02-AUG-2002; 2002WO-GB003591.  
 PF  
 XX 03-AUG-2001; 2001GB-00018995.  
 PR  
 XX (UYWA-) UNIV WALES COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.  
 PA  
 XX Sampson JR, Cheadle JP;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-256601/25.

XX Screening, diagnostic and therapeutic methods in individuals with  
 PT predisposition towards having a cancer, such as colon cancer, using base  
 PT excision repair pathway or hMYH genes.  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; Page 17; 6pp; English.

XX This invention relates to a novel screening method for identifying an  
 CC individual having a predisposition towards a cancer. Specifically, it  
 CC refers to obtaining a test sample, preferably comprising the hMYH gene  
 CC that occurs in the base excision repair (BER) pathway, and comparing this  
 CC nucleic acid molecule to the corresponding region of the wild type  
 CC sequence. This BER pathway gene, hMYH, acts to protect against G:C to T:A  
 CC transverse mutations in a cancer marker gene such as APC that is seen in  
 CC familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP). As such, mutations identified in  
 CC hMYH are associated with the onset multiple colorectal adenomas and  
 CC carcinoma. The present invention describes a screening method for  
 CC individuals that works to identify differences comprising any one of  
 CC G382D, Y165C, E466X or Y90X variations in hMYH, this signifies a cancer  
 CC predisposition, particularly for bowel cancer. This oligonucleotide  
 CC sequence is an RT-PCR primer used to amplify human APC in an  
 CC exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 146 GGCTGCAGCTCCATA 160  
 |||||  
 Db 3 GGCTGCAGCTTCATA 17

## RESULT 634

AAQ10847  
 ID AAN90456 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAN90456;  
 XX DT 24-OCT-2003 (revised)  
 XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 XX DT 03-NOV-1989 (first entry)  
 XX Oligonucleotide probe specific for Bacteroides gingivalis.  
 XX Bacteroides gingivalis; oligonucleotide probe; periodontal disease;  
 KW mouth diseases; rRNA; species-specific.  
 XX OS Porphyromonas gingivalis.

XX WO8906704-A.  
 XX 27-JUL-1989.  
 XX 09-JAN-1989; 89WO-US000072.  
 XX 11-JAN-1988; 88US-00142106.  
 XX (MICR-) MICROPROBE CORP.  
 XX Schwartz DE, Kanemoto RH, Watanabe SM, Dix K;  
 XX WPI; 1989-233857/32.

XX Oligo-nucleotide probes for detection of periodontal pathogens -  
 PT comprising a segment of nucleic acid capable of hybridising to bacterial  
 PT ribosomal RNA.  
 XX Claim 7; Page 43; 53pp; English.  
 XX Oligonucleotide probe (Bg-1B) below, specific for Bacteroides gingivalis,  
 CC was derived by primer UP4B/1B. It is a species-specific probe that  
 CC hybridises to the rRNA of B. gingivalis. It is highly sensitive and  
 CC highly specific for detecting oral pathogens. AAN90419-87 can also  
 CC distinguish between bacterial species, types and subtypes. (Updated on 25  
 CC -MAR-2003 to correct PI field.) (Updated on 24-OCT-2003 to standardise OS  
 CC field)

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 216 CCTCTCCAGAGTGACG 233  
 |||||  
 Db 1 CCTTCTCCGAGGTACG 18

## RESULT 635

AAQ10847  
 ID AAQ10847 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAQ10847;  
 XX DT 08-MAY-1991 (first entry)

DE Probe to N-terminal region of MAB T84.66 gamma heavy chain.  
 XX MAB T84.66; gamma heavy chain; carcinoembryonic antigen; CEA;  
 KW human adenocarcinoma; mouse-human chimaeric antibody; ss.

XX OS Mus musculus.

XX WO9101990-A.  
 XX 21-FEB-1991.  
 XX 26-JUL-1989; 89US-00385102.  
 XX 26-JUL-1989; 89US-00385102.

XX (CITY) CITY OF HOPE.  
 XX Shively JB, Riggs AD, Neumaier M;  
 XX WPI; 1991-073486/10.  
 XX Novel anti-CEA antibody - comparable to ATCC Accession No. BH 8747,  
 PT produced by recombinant DNA, used in diagnosis of tumours.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 6; 24pp; English.

XX The heavy chain variable region of murine MAB 84.66 was cloned as  
 CC follows: Hybridoma DNA was extracted, completely restricted with EcoRI  
 CC and run on a gel. Fragments were extracted and ligated in the EcoRI site  
 CC of Lambda-ZAP. Phage were packaged and plated. Plaque screening was with a  
 CC 991bp XbaI fragment from the mouse enhancer region, a 1.5kb cDNA fragment  
 CC from the heavy chain constant region gene of hybridoma CEA.66-E3 and a  
 CC 5.4kb EcoRI fragment containing an aberrantly rearranged heavy chain from  
 CC Sp2/0. Positive clones were further characterised by hybridisation to J-  
 CC region oligonucleotides and a probe specific to the N-terminal region.  
 CC This probe was used to allow upstream characterisation of the promoter  
 CC region. See also AAQ10834-Q10846, AAQ10848 and AAQ11098

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 660 CTCATGCAGCTGAAGCTC 677  
 |||||  
 Db 1 CTGCTGCAGCTGAACCTC 18

## RESULT 636

AAQ29050  
 ID AAQ29050 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAQ29050;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 XX 26-FEB-1993 (first entry)

XX Unique 5' PCR primer #7 for kappa light chain variable region.

XX Dicistronic expression vector; fusion PCR; antibody; cDNA library; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9215678-A1.

XX 17-SEP-1992.

XX 27-FEB-1992; 92WO-US001475.

XX 01-MAR-1991; 91US-00663442.

XX (STRA-) STRATAGENE.

XX Sorge JA;  
 XX WPI; 1992-331724/40.  
 XX Prodn. of dicistronic DNA library used to make antibodies, etc. -  
 PT includes forming 1st and 2nd PCR admixtures, subjecting them to PCR  
 PT thermo-cycles, sepp. double stranded DNA, hybridising, etc.  
 XX Claim 14; Page 38; 143pp; English.  
 XX This inside PCR primer is used in fusion PCR, working in combination with  
 CC an outside PCR primer to amplify a target nucleic acid sequence in this  
 CC case the kappa light chain variable region. The fusion PCR reaction is  
 CC used to produce two fragments with cohesive termini, which when mixed  
 CC hybridise to form an overlapping DNA duplex that is internally primed.  
 CC Subsequent PCR extends the non-overlapping region to form a hybrid DNA  
 CC mol. that is dicistronic contg. a first polypeptide coding sequence and a  
 CC second polypeptide coding sequence linked by a dicistronic bridge. This  
 CC method thus allows fusion of heavy and light chains prior to vector  
 CC ligation, avoiding the cumbersome separate cloning of fragments. (Updated  
 CC on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 862 GTGATGAGCCCACTCCA 879  
 Db 1 GTGATGCCAGACTCCA 18  
 RESULT 637  
 AAQ79940/c  
 ID AAQ79940 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AAQ79940;  
 AC AAQ79940;  
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 06-SEP-1995 (first entry)  
 XX Murine Kin17 oligo E.  
 DE chromosomal rearrangement; kin17 protein; SOS DNA repair system; RecA;  
 KW genotoxic agent; zinc finger; DNA binding protein; PCR primer;  
 KW hybridisation probe; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS FR2706487-A1.  
 PN 23-DEC-1994.  
 PD 15-JUN-1993; 93FR-00007171.  
 XX 15-JUN-1993; 93FR-00007171.  
 XX (COMS ) COMMISSARIAT ENERGIE ATOMIQUE.  
 PA Angulo-Mora JF, Tissier A, Frelat G, Mauffrey P, Guilly M;  
 PI WPI; 1995-039031/06.  
 XX Purified murine kin17 protein prepn. for detecting chromosomal  
 PT rearrangements - also related antibodies, human and murine DNA, primers,  
 PT probes and vectors, used to assess damage caused by genotoxic agents.  
 XX Claim 14; Page 34; 54pp; French.  
 XX The murine Kin17 protein includes a zinc finger domain (see AAR65766),  
 CC recognises single- and double-stranded DNA (partic. regions of secondary

CC structure), has apparent mol. wt. 43 kD and is recognised by both anti-  
 CC kin17 antibodies and antibodies against the RecA protein of E.coli. The  
 CC Kin17 protein is involved in DNA repair; it can be used to monitor  
 CC chromosomal rearrangements following exposure to genotoxic agents.  
 CC Specific oligonucleotides (AAQ79937-079947) derived from the kin17  
 CC genomic DNA sequence, are claimed and can be used as hybridisation probes  
 CC or as amplification primers. Oligos E and F are pref. used together in a  
 CC primer pair. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 468 CTCAGGAACTTGCATT 485  
 Db 18 CTCATGAACCTGGCAGT 1  
 RESULT 638  
 AAX71707/c  
 ID AAX71707 standard; RNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AAX71707;  
 AC AAX71707;  
 XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
 DT Human KDR VEGF receptor hairpin ribozyme substrate #5.  
 XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flk-1;  
 KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;  
 KW tumor angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;  
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;  
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO9715662-A2.  
 PN 01-MAY-1997.  
 PD 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.  
 XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.  
 PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.  
 XX Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;  
 PI WPI; 1997-259017/23.  
 DR Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA  
 PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumor angiogenesis, psoriasis,  
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.  
 XX Claim 4; Page 118; 218pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the  
 CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more  
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient of the  
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the  
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing  
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumor  
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be  
 CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression  
 CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples  
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ

```

Query Match          1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 187 GTGGCCGGTCAGTTTC 204
Db 18 GAGGCAAGTCAGTTTC 1

RESULT 639
AAT88311
ID AAT88311 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC
XX AC
XX AAT88311;
XX 23-JAN-1998 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer O_K3L_5.
XX KW Oligonucleotide primer; preparation; library; CDR3;
XX KW complementarity determining region; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX FN W09708320-A1.
XX XX
XX FD 06-MAR-1997.
XX XX
XX PF 19-AUG-1996; 96WO-EP003647.
XX XX
XX PR 18-AUG-1995; 95EP-00113021.
XX XX
XX PA (MORP-) MORPHOSYS GES PROTEINOPTIMIERUNG MEH.
XX XX
XX PI Knappik A, Pack P, Ilag V, Ge L, Moroney S, Plueckthun A;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 1997-179277/16.
XX XX
XX PT Preparation of human derived antibody gene library - using synthetic
XX PT consensus sequences, and signal consensus antibody gene as universal
XX PT framework for highly diverse antibody libraries.
XX XX
XX PS Example 5; Fig 37; 436pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The present sequence is an oligonucleotide primer used in the preparation
XX CC of complementarity determining region 3 (CDR3) libraries
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 303 GCCCTGCATCGGAAGAC 320
Db 1 GCCCTGCATCGGAAGAC 18

RESULT 640
AAT99177/c
ID AAT99177 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.
XX AC
XX AC
XX AAT99177;
XX XX
XX DT 27-MAR-1998 (first entry)
XX DE Primer used in the invention.
XX XX
XX KW Anti-dorsalising morphogenetic protein; ADMP-1; Xenopus; neuroblastoma;
XX KW human bone morphogenic protein 3; BMP-3; therapy; diagnosis; neuroma;
XX KW tissue proliferation; neurofibromatosis; probe; PCR primer; amplify; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Synthetic.

```

```

Xenopus sp.
US5693779-A.
02-DEC-1997.
08-NOV-1994; 94US-00335583.
08-NOV-1994; 94US-00335583.
(USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
Moos M, Krinks M, Wang S;
WPI; 1998-031819/03.
Polynucleotide encoding Xenopus anti-dorsalising morphogenetic protein -
useful to treat and diagnose conditions involving inappropriate tissue
proliferation.
Example 3; Col 11; 47pp; English.
AAT99157-T99188 represent amplification primers used in the invention.
These sequences were used to amplify developmental sequences, to
determine the expression of the protein of the invention in various
stages of embryo development. The protein of the invention is the anti-
dorsalising morphogenetic protein (ADMP-1) of Xenopus. ADMP-1 is closely
related to the human bone morphogenic protein 3 (BMP-3). The ADMP-1 can
be used to treat and diagnose conditions involving inappropriate tissue
proliferation, e.g. neuroblastoma, neuroma and neurofibromatosis. The
polynucleotide can be used to probe mammalian DNA libraries for mammalian
equivalents of ADMP-1
Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 660 CTCATGCAGCTGAAGCTC 677
Db 18 CTCATCAAGCTGCAGCTC 1

RESULT 641
AAT40986
ID AAT40986 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC
XX AC
XX AAT40986;
XX XX
XX DT 26-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Human RhoC phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:138.
XX XX
XX KW Identification; genetic target; gene modulation; human; probe;
XX KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; PCR primer;
XX KW nucleotide sequence-based technology; antisense drug discovery;
XX KW target validation; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX FN W09953101-A1.
XX XX
XX PD 21-OCT-1999.
XX XX
XX PF 13-APR-1999; 99WO-US008268.
XX XX
XX PR 13-APR-1998; 98US-0081483P.
XX PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-00067638.
XX XX
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX XX

```

```
PI Cowsert LM, Baker BF, Mcneil J, Freier SM, Sasnor HM, Brooks DG;
PI Ohasi C, Wyatt JR, Borchers AH, Vickers TA;
XX WPI; 1999-620446/53.
XX
XX
XX Identifying compounds which modulate expression of nucleic acids, used to
PT provide compounds having defined physical, chemical or bioactive
PT properties, e.g. antisense activity.
XX
XX Example 18; Page 97; 264pp; English.
XX
XX A method has been developed of defining a set of compounds that modulate
CC the expression of a target nucleic acid (tNA) sequence via binding of the
CC compounds with the tNA sequence. The method comprises generating a
CC library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined criteria, and
CC evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual compounds with the tNA
CC according to defined criteria. Also described are: (1) a method of
CC defining a set of oligonucleotides (ONs) that modulate the expression of
CC a tNA sequence via binding of the ONs with the tNA sequence comprising
CC generating a library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined
CC criteria, and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual ONs with
CC the tNA according to defined criteria; and (2) a method of defining a set
CC of compounds that modulate the expression of a tNA sequence via binding
CC of the compounds with the tNA. The methods can be used for the generation
CC and identification of synthetic compounds having defined physical,
CC chemical or bioactive properties. Information gathered from assays of
CC such compounds is used to identify nucleic acid sequences that are
CC tractable to a variety of nucleotide sequence-based technologies, e.g.
CC antisense drug discovery and target validation. AAZ40852 to AAZ41220, and
CC AA52701 to AA52706, represent sequences used in the exemplification of
CC the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 614 GGCCATCTCAACCGCGC 631
DB 1 GGCCATCTCAACACCTC 18
RESULT 642
AAZ41175/C
ID AAZ41175 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAZ41175;
XX
XX 26-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human G-alpha-11 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide #79.
XX
XX Identification; genetic target; gene modulation; human; probe;
XX antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; PCR primer;
XX nucleotide sequence-based technology; antisense drug discovery;
XX target validation; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9953101-A1.
XX
XX 21-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 13-APR-1999; 99WO-US008268.
XX
XX 13-APR-1998; 98US-0081483P.
XX 28-APR-1998; 98US-00067638.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Cowsert LM, Baker BF, Mcneil J, Freier SM, Sasnor HM, Brooks DG;
PI
```

```
PI Ohasi C, Wyatt JR, Borchers AH, Vickers TA;
XX WPI; 1999-620446/53.
XX
XX Identifying compounds which modulate expression of nucleic acids, used to
PT provide compounds having defined physical, chemical or bioactive
PT properties, e.g. antisense activity.
XX
XX Example 27; Page 109; 264pp; English.
XX
XX A method has been developed of defining a set of compounds that modulate
CC the expression of a target nucleic acid (tNA) sequence via binding of the
CC compounds with the tNA sequence. The method comprises generating a
CC library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined criteria, and
CC evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual compounds with the tNA
CC according to defined criteria. Also described are: (1) a method of
CC defining a set of oligonucleotides (ONs) that modulate the expression of
CC a tNA sequence via binding of the ONs with the tNA sequence comprising
CC generating a library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined
CC criteria, and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual ONs with
CC the tNA according to defined criteria; and (2) a method of defining a set
CC of compounds that modulate the expression of a tNA sequence via binding
CC of the compounds with the tNA. The methods can be used for the generation
CC and identification of synthetic compounds having defined physical,
CC chemical or bioactive properties. Information gathered from assays of
CC such compounds is used to identify nucleic acid sequences that are
CC tractable to a variety of nucleotide sequence-based technologies, e.g.
CC antisense drug discovery and target validation. AAZ40852 to AAZ41220, and
CC AA52701 to AA52706, represent sequences used in the exemplification of
CC the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 661 TCATGCAGCTGAAGCTCA 678
DB 18 TCCTGCAGCTGAACCTGA 1
RESULT 643
AAZ84480
ID AAZ84480 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAZ84480;
XX
XX 10-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer for Human EDIRF II coding sequence.
XX
XX Embryo derived interleukin related factor; diagnosis; detection; therapy;
XX EDIRF-related disease; immune disorder; haematopoietic disorder;
XX developmental disorder; inflammatory disease; arthritis; psoriasis;
XX EDIRF II; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9932632-A1.
XX
XX 01-JUL-1999.
XX
XX 18-DEC-1998; 98WO-US027068.
XX
XX 19-DEC-1997; 97US-00994890.
XX
XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM BIOTHERAPEUTICS INC.
XX
XX Holtzman DA;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-418929/35.
XX
```

XX PT Nucleic acid encoding embryo-derived interleukin-related factors.

XX PS Example 2; Page 75; 116pp; English.

XX CC This sequence is a PCR primer for DNA encoding the embryo-derived

CC interleukin-related factor (EDIRF) of the invention, designated human

CC EDIRF II. The EDIRF DNA and protein sequences (and their homologues),

CC antibodies (Ab) specific for EDIRF, and other modulators are used: (i) in

CC screening and detection assays, e.g. for chromosome mapping, tissue

CC typing or forensic studies; (ii) in diagnosis, prognosis or monitoring

CC diseases (especially immune, haematopoietic, differentiative,

CC developmental or inflammatory disease, including arthritis and psoriasis.

CC The EDIRF coding sequence, or its fragments, are also useful as probes

CC and primers (for detecting related sequences and disease-associated

CC mutations, also for mutagenesis), for expressing recombinant EDIRF and as

CC source of antisense, ribozyme and peptide nucleic acids for inhibiting

CC translation of EDIRF-derived mRNA. EDIRF is used to raise Ab (useful for

CC detecting EDIRF, including forms with aberrant post-translational

CC modification, for affinity purification and therapeutically) and to

CC screen for specific modulators (e.g. peptides or peptidomimetics)

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 664 TGCAGCTGAGCTCACAG 681

DB 1 TGCAGGTGACCCACAG 18

RESULT 644

AAZ19546/C

ID AAZ19546 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAZ19546;

XX 15-NOV-1999 (first entry)

XX Human G-alpha-11 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:86.

XX Human; G-alpha-11; antisense oligonucleotide; inhibition; expression;

XX phosphorothioate; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US5951455-A.

XX 14-SEP-1999.

XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-00205922.

XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-00205922.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Cowsert LM;

XX WPI; 1999-539140/45.

XX Inhibitory antisense compounds useful for the treatment of diseases

XX associated with G-alpha-11.

XX Example 15; Col 41; 38pp; English.

XX The present invention describes inhibitory antisense compounds of 8-30

CC nucleotides, targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human G-alpha-

CC 11. AAZ19468 to AAZ19547 represent human G-alpha-11 phosphorothioate

CC antisense oligonucleotides given in the present invention. The

CC oligonucleotides may be useful for the treatment of diseases associated

CC with G-alpha-11

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 661 TCATCCAGCTGAAGCTCA 678

DB 18 TCCAGCTGAAGCTCA 1

RESULT 645

AAA10825/C

ID AAA10825 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAA10825;

AC AAA10825;

XX 14-JUL-2000 (first entry)

XX G-alpha-11 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 25743.

XX G-alpha-11; G protein; adenylyl cyclase hormonal inhibition; tumour;

KW plasma membrane regulation; antisense composition; treatment; prevent;

KW delay; infection; inflammation; tumour formation; research; diagnose; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX US6046321-A.

XX 04-APR-2000.

XX 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289377.

XX 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289377.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Cowsert LM;

XX WPI; 2000-292434/25.

XX New antisense compounds targeting nucleic acids encoding human G-alpha-11

XX useful for modulating G-alpha-11 expression and for treating diseases

XX associated with G-alpha-11 expression.

XX Claim 3; Col 38; 31pp; English.

XX Human G-alpha-11 is a member of the Gi subfamily of G proteins which is

XX involved in hormonal inhibition of adenylyl cyclase and in the regulation

XX of plasma membrane enzymes. The expression of G-alpha-11 is altered in

XX some tumours. The present sequence is a G-alpha-11 antisense

XX oligonucleotide, which can be used to inhibit the expression of human G-

XX alpha-11. The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides represented

XX in AAZ10814-A10853, which can be used in the treatment of diseases or

XX condition associated with the expression of G-alpha-11 by modulating the

XX expression of G-alpha-11 in cells or tissues. The antisense compositions

XX may also be used prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or delay infection,

XX inflammation, or tumour formation. Furthermore, the antisense

XX oligonucleotides may also be useful in research and diagnostics, e.g. in

XX detecting nucleic acids encoding G-alpha-11 by conjugation of an enzyme

XX to the oligonucleotide, or radiolabelling the oligonucleotide. Kits using

XX such detection means for detecting the level of G-alpha-11 in the sample

XX may also be prepared. Antisense oligonucleotides, which are able to

XX inhibit specific gene expression, are often used to elucidate the

XX function of particular genes. These antisense compounds are also used to

XX distinguish between functions of various members of a biological pathway

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

```
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 250 TGAAGGACTTAGACAGGA 267
DB 18 TGAATGACTTGGACAGAA 1

RESULT 646
AAAS2856
ID AAAS2856 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAAS2856;
XX
XX 15-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CD44 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 18745.
DE
KW Human; CD44; cell surface adhesion receptor; cytostatic; antirheumatic;
KW antinflammatory; antiarthritic; CD44 antisense inhibition;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; inflammatory disorder;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200035935-A1.
XX
PD 22-JUN-2000.
XX
XX 14-DEC-1999; 99WO-US029576.
XX
PR 17-DEC-1998; 98US-00213719.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Cowsett LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-431564/37.
XX
XX New antisense compound, that inhibits the expression of human cell
XX surface adhesion receptor CD44, for treating hyperproliferative disorders
XX and inflammatory conditions, such as cancer and rheumatoid arthritis.
XX
PS Example 15; Page 77; 105pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is one of a large number of antisense
XX oligonucleotides designed to target different regions of the human CD44
XX mRNA. CD44 is a multifunctional human cell surface adhesion receptor. The
XX oligonucleotides were analysed for effect on CD44 mRNA levels by
XX quantitative real-time PCR analysis. Antisense oligonucleotides that
XX inhibit CD44 expression can be used to treat CD44-associated conditions
XX including hyperproliferative disorders, such as cancer, and inflammatory
XX conditions, such as rheumatoid arthritis. The antisense compounds
XX hybridise to CD44 nucleic acids, thus allowing sandwich and other assays
XX to be easily constructed. Note: The sequence has a phosphorothioate
XX backbone and may be either an oligodeoxynucleotide or a chimeric
XX oligonucleotide containing 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a deoxy
XX gap. The ISIS number given above corresponds to the oligodeoxynucleotide
XX sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 510 GCCAGTTTGGCATTGGG 527
DB 1 GCCATTCTGGAATTGGG 18

RESULT 647
AAZ95030
```

```
ID
XX AAZ95030 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ95030;
XX
XX 15-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Prostate cancer diagnostic marker Pro114 forward PCR primer.
XX
XX
KW Prostate cancer; cancer specific gene; CSG; expressed sequence tag; EST;
KW diagnosis; monitoring; staging; imaging; therapy; metastasis; marker;
KW human; Pro114; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2000023111-A1.
XX
XX 27-APR-2000.
XX
XX 19-OCT-1999; 99WO-US024331.
XX
XX 19-OCT-1998; 98US-0104737P.
XX
XX (DIAD-) DIADEXUS LLC.
XX
XX Salceda S, Recipon H, Cafferkey R;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-339531/29.
XX
XX Diagnosing, staging and monitoring the presence and metastases of
XX prostate cancer especially useful for treating prostate cancer comprises
XX measuring changes in cancer specific gene levels.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 40; 74pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is that of the forward primer used in the real-time
XX quantitative PCR amplification of cancer specific gene Pro114 (see
XX AAZ95010 and AAZ95011). Pro114 mRNA expression is higher in prostate than
XX any other healthy tissues examined, indicative of it being a diagnostic
XX marker for diseases of the prostate, especially cancer. The invention
XX provides ESTs and full-length contigs for CSGs (see AAZ94998-295017). The
XX CSGs, polypeptides encoded by them, and antibodies that specifically bind
XX CSG are used in claimed methods for detecting, diagnosing, monitoring,
XX staging, imaging and treating prostate cancer
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 516 TTGGCATTGGGACTCAA 533
DB 1 TGGGCATCTGGGTGTCAA 18

RESULT 648
AAZ89730/c
ID AAZ89730 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAZ89730;
XX
XX 05-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human RIP-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 23893.
XX
XX RIP-1; RalBP; RLP; antisense inhibitor; anti-inflammatory; cytostatic;
XX anti-infective; diagnose; prevent; treatment; tumour formation; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6020198-A.
XX
XX 01-FEB-2000.
XX
PD
```

XX PF 25-SEP-1998; 98US-00161443.  
 XX PR 25-SEP-1998; 98US-00161443.  
 XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX PI Bennett CF, Cowsett LM;  
 XX DR WPI; 2000-146889/13.  
 XX PT Antisense inhibition of human RIP-1 expression, useful for diagnosing,  
 XX PT preventing and treating conditions such as inflammation.  
 XX PS Claim 3; Col 27; 26pp; English.  
 XX CC This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide which binds to the  
 CC coding region of human RIP-1. RIP-1 (also known as RalBP1 and R1P1) is a  
 CC GTPase activating protein (GAP) thought to be a downstream target of Ral.  
 CC The invention relates to antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotides with  
 CC anti-infective, anti-inflammatory and cytostatic activity. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are RIP-1 antisense inhibitors and are used in the  
 CC diagnosis, prevention and treatment of conditions associated with RIP-1  
 CC expression. Conditions associated with RIP-1 expression include various  
 CC infections, inflammation and tumour formation  
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 760 AGATGCAGAACTGGAGA 777  
 Db 18 AGATGCAGAACTGGAGA 1  
 RESULT 649  
 AAZ70705/c  
 ID AAZ70705 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC AAZ70705;  
 XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 DT Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:5061.  
 DE Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
 KW diagnosis; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO9954500-A2.  
 XX 28-OCT-1999.  
 PD 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.  
 XX 21-APR-1999; 98US-0082614P.  
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.  
 XX (GEST ) GENSET.  
 PA Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
 XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
 XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
 XX map of the human genome.  
 PT

PS Claim 8; Page 1310; 2745pp; English.  
 XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification  
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention  
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the  
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.  
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the  
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from  
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and  
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
 CC present invention  
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 446 GCCAGATGCCTTCCAGGA 463  
 Db 18 GTCAGATCCCTCCAGGA 1  
 RESULT 650  
 AAZ93459/c  
 ID AAZ93459 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC AAZ93459;  
 XX 24-JUL-2000 (first entry)  
 DT TRADD antisense oligonucleotide.  
 DE TRADD; TNF; tumour necrosis factor; NF-kappa-B; apoptosis;  
 KW programmed cell death; antisense; inhibition; treatment; therapy;  
 KW septic shock; inflammation; cancer; antiinflammatory; human; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FH misc\_binding complement(1..18)  
 FT /tag= a  
 FT /note= "Complementary to bases 389-372 of the human TRADD  
 XX sequence described in GENESEQ record AAZ93431"  
 XX WO200012527-A1.  
 XX 09-MAR-2000.  
 PD 25-AUG-1999; 99WO-US019614.  
 XX 28-AUG-1998; 98US-00143212.  
 PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX Monia BP, Cowsett LM;  
 XX WPI; 2000-237846/20.  
 XX New antisense compounds that limit the expression of human TRADD protein,  
 PT useful in the treatment and diagnosis of cancer, inflammation and septic  
 PT shock.  
 XX Claim 3; Page 51; 85pp; English.  
 XX The intracellular protein TRADD has been identified as a critical link  
 CC between tumour necrosis factor (TNF) receptor binding and downstream



activation of NF-kappa-B. Overexpression of native TRADD activates NF-kappa-B in the absence of TNF and dominant negative mutants of TRADD block TNF-induced NF-kappa-B activation. A second effect of TNF in many cell types is the induction of apoptosis (programmed cell death). TRADD overexpression has been shown to mimic TNF induction of apoptosis as well. Data indicates that TRADD and other downstream effector proteins are the rate limiting step of TNF action and would therefore serve as the most efficient targets for inhibition of TNF-induced events. Antisense oligonucleotides capable of inhibiting TRADD function may therefore be useful in a number of therapeutic, diagnostic and research applications. Inhibiting expression of TRADD by contacting human cells or tissues with the antisense compound may be used to treat a disease or condition associated with TRADD expression, for example, septic shock, inflammation, or cancer. TRADD antisense oligonucleotides of varying inhibitory capabilities are listed in GENESSEQ records AAZ93438-Z93517. The antisense oligonucleotides exhibit enhanced inhibitory capabilities when they have 2'-MOE wings and a deoxy gap

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 625 CCAGCGCTCAGTCCGCT 642  
||||| ||||| |||||  
DB 18 CCAGCACTCGGTCCGCT 1

# RESULT 651

AAA63616  
ID AAA63616 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAA63616;

DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)

XX Fragment of the 16S ribosomal RNA gene of *Legionella* species.

DE Nucleic acid reference material; polymerase chain reaction; PCR;

XX Nucleic acid amplification; 16S ribosomal RNA gene; ss.

KW *Legionella* hackeliae.

XX WO200046401-A1.

PN 10-AUG-2000.

PD 02-FEB-2000; 2000WO-GB000305.

PF 03-FEB-1999; 99GB-00002422.

PR (LGCT-) LGC TEDDINGTON LTD.

XX McDowell DG;

PI WPI; 2000-514968/46.

DR New nucleic acid reference material comprising two reference sequences for use in the polymerase chain reaction and for verifying nucleic acid amplification reactions by acting as a control.

XX Example 1; Fig 1B; 54pp; English.

CC The specification describes a nucleic acid reference material, which comprises two reference sequences, each with a pair of primer binding sites which are the same except for the substitution of one or a few nucleotide bases. The reference material is used in the polymerase chain reaction (PCR). The reference material is used as a control for verifying nucleic acid amplification reactions. The reference material is designed to be used in isolation in PCR systems or simultaneously within PCR assays, to control for and allow the measurement of PCR specificity and sensitivity. Amplification reactions that can be verified include ligase

CC chain reaction, gapped ligase chain reaction, strand displacement amplification, nucleic acid sequence based amplification and self-sustained sequence replication. The reference material is particularly useful where detection of target sequences in medical or environmental samples is desired. AAA63609-21 represent internal fragments of the 16S ribosomal RNA gene. A fragment of the 16S ribosomal RNA gene of *L. pneumophila* was used to produce a reference material of the invention

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 322 GCAGAGAGCTGTGGAC 339

||||| ||||| |||||  
DB 1 GGAGAGAGCTGGGACC 18

# RESULT 652

AAA63619

ID AAA63619 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAA63619;

DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)

XX Fragment of the 16S ribosomal RNA gene of *Legionella* species.

XX Nucleic acid reference material; polymerase chain reaction; PCR;

KW Nucleic acid amplification; 16S ribosomal RNA gene; ss.

XX *Legionella* spiritensis.

OS WO200046401-A1.

PN 10-AUG-2000.

PD 02-FEB-2000; 2000WO-GB000305.

PF 03-FEB-1999; 99GB-00002422.

PR (LGCT-) LGC TEDDINGTON LTD.

XX McDowell DG;

PI WPI; 2000-514968/46.

DR New nucleic acid reference material comprising two reference sequences for use in the polymerase chain reaction and for verifying nucleic acid amplification reactions by acting as a control.

XX Example 1; Fig 1B; 54pp; English.

CC The specification describes a nucleic acid reference material, which comprises two reference sequences, each with a pair of primer binding sites which are the same except for the substitution of one or a few nucleotide bases. The reference material is used in the polymerase chain reaction (PCR). The reference material is used as a control for verifying nucleic acid amplification reactions. The reference material is designed to be used in isolation in PCR systems or simultaneously within PCR assays, to control for and allow the measurement of PCR specificity and sensitivity. Amplification reactions that can be verified include ligase chain reaction, gapped ligase chain reaction, strand displacement amplification, nucleic acid sequence based amplification and self-sustained sequence replication. The reference material is particularly useful where detection of target sequences in medical or environmental samples is desired. AAA63609-21 represent internal fragments of the 16S ribosomal RNA gene. A fragment of the 16S ribosomal RNA gene of *L. pneumophila* was used to produce a reference material of the invention

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 322 GCAGAGAACTGTGGAGC 339  
 Db 1 GGAGAGAACTGGGGACC 18

## RESULT 653

AAF61167/c  
 ID AAF61167 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAF61167;

DT 18-MAY-2001 (first entry)

DE Human betal-adrenoreceptor primer #2.

KW Betal-adrenoreceptor; human; mutation; disease predisposition;  
 KW cardiomyopathy; dilative; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200111039-A2.

PD 15-FEB-2001.

PF 04-AUG-2000; 2000WO-DE002648.

PR 05-AUG-1999; 99DE-01038390.

PA (DELB-) DELBRUECK CENT MOLEKULARE MEDIZIN MAX.

PI Wallukat G, Podlowski S, Wenzel K, Mueller J;

DR WPI; 2001-202770/20.

PT New mutated gene for human betal-adrenoreceptor, useful for drug  
 PT development and in genotyping for predisposition to cardiomyopathy.

PS Disclosure; Page 6; 23pp; German.

CC This invention describes a novel human betal-adrenoreceptor gene (I) that  
 CC comprises 1-7 or more mutations, excluding the sequence with the  
 CC mutations Ala145Gly or Gly1165Cys. The invention also describes (I) a  
 CC method for determining predisposition to disease by genotyping DNA of (I)  
 CC at one or more exchanged position and comparison with a reference  
 CC sequence; and (2) a new variant of the betal-adrenoreceptor (II) which  
 CC include at least one of the amino acid changes Ser49Gly, Ala59Ser,  
 CC Gly389Arg, Arg399Cys, His402Arg, Thr404Ala and/or Pro418Ala, but  
 CC excluding the sequence with a single amino acid exchange at positions 49  
 CC or 389. Genotyping of (I) is used to determine predisposition to  
 CC cardiomyopathy, specifically the dilative form, also for prognosis and  
 CC assessing severity of this condition. Gene (I) can be used for the  
 CC following: (i) development of therapeutic agents, especially a new class  
 CC of betal-adrenoreceptor (ant)agonists; (ii) construction of genes or  
 CC vectors, especially for pharmaceutical development; and (iii) develop  
 CC diagnostic kits, particularly for determining predisposition and  
 CC individual responses to different betal-adrenoreceptor (ant)agonists,  
 CC including predisposition to develop side effects and habituation

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 605 GGTGACGTGGCCATCTC 622

Db 18 GGTGATCGTGGCCATCGC 1

## RESULT 654

AAF94707  
 ID AAF94707 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAF94707;

DT 23-MAY-2001 (first entry)

DE Rho C antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID 131.

KW Rho; GTP binding protein; phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide;  
 KW RhoA; RhoB; RhoC; RhoG; Rac 1; cdc42; hyperproliferative condition;  
 KW cancer; wound healing; clotting; ischaemia; reperfusion; reoxygenation;  
 KW ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200115739-A1.

PD 08-MAR-2001.

PF 18-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022808.

PR 31-AUG-1999; 99US-00387341.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Roberts ML, Cowser LM;

XX WPI; 2001-191677/19.

PT An antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a  
 PT member of the human Rho family of small GTP binding proteins useful for  
 PT treating e.g. cancer and ischemia.

PS Example 16; Page 73; 156pp; English.

CC This invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a nucleic  
 CC acid molecule encoding a member of the human Rho family of small GTP  
 CC binding proteins, where the antisense compound inhibits the expression of  
 CC the member of the human Rho family. The invention includes antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides AAF94580 - AAF94637 which target a RhoA nucleotide  
 CC sequence, AAF94645 - AAF94684 which target a RhoB nucleotide sequence,  
 CC AAF94686 - AAF94725 which target a RhoC nucleotide sequence, AAF94727 -  
 CC AAF94766 which target RhoG nucleotide sequence, AAF94769 - AAF94790 which  
 CC target a Rac 1 nucleotide sequence and AAF94795 - AAF94809 which target  
 CC cdc42 nucleotide sequence. The antisense compound is useful for treating  
 CC hyperproliferative conditions, especially cancer, abnormal wound healing  
 CC or clotting conditions and ischaemia/reperfusion or reoxygenation injury.  
 CC The compound may also be used to diagnose the above conditions

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 614 GGCCATCTCAACACGCGC 631

Db 1 GGCCATCTCAACACCTC 18

## RESULT 655

AAS01725/c  
 ID AAS01725 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAS01725;

DT 12-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE Glucanase genomic DNA sequencing primer 1018.

XX Glucanase; endochitinase; exochitinase; cell-wall degradation; fungus;

KW transgenic plant; plant pathogen; bacteria; seafood waste; shell; ss;  
KW chitin; chemical modification; glucan; sequencing primer.  
XX  
XX Fusarium sporotrichioides.  
OS  
PN WO200116353-A1.  
XX  
XX 08-MAR-2001.  
PD  
XX  
XX 30-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023802.  
PF  
XX  
XX 30-AUG-1999; 99US-0151582P.  
PR  
XX 11-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224946P.  
PR  
XX 28-AUG-2000; 2000US-00649747.  
XX  
XX (NOVO ) NOVO NORDISK BIOTECH INC.  
PA (USDA ) US SEC OF AGRIC.  
PA  
XX Okubara PA, Blechl AE, Hohn TM, Berka RM;  
XX WPI; 2001-218524/22.  
XX  
XX Fusarium nucleic acids encoding polypeptides having glucanase,  
PT endochitinase or exochitinase activity; useful for producing transgenic  
PT plants which are resistant to plant pathogens, particularly Fusarium  
PT species.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Page 78; 215pp; English.  
PS  
XX The sequence represents a sequencing primer for DNA encoding the Fusarium  
CC fungal enzyme, glucanase. Glucanase, endochitinase and exochitinase are  
CC polypeptides with cell-wall degrading activity, derived from Fusarium  
CC fungal genes. The associated nucleic acids can be used to produce  
CC transgenic plants which are resistant to plant pathogens, particularly  
CC Fusarium species. They can also be used to isolate homologous genes from  
CC fungi to obtain genes which protect host cells, including fungi, bacteria  
CC and plants against related fungal pathogens. The polypeptides, especially  
CC chitinases and glucanases, are useful for degrading seafood waste, such  
CC as shells that contain chitin, or for chemical modification of chitin or  
CC glucan  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
Qy 817 GTACTGTGGTGCTGAAG 834  
Db 18 GTGCTGAGAGTCTGAAG 1  
  
RESULT 656  
AAF89357  
ID AAF89357 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC AAF89357;  
XX  
DT 10-DEC-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Sample member clustering method related human DNA PCR primer #94.  
XX  
KW Cluster; hierarchical clustering algorithm; population based study;  
KW clinical trial; DNA fingerprint; genetic profile analysis; PCR primer;  
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200129257-A2.  
XX  
PD 26-APR-2001.  
XX  
XX 20-OCT-2000; 2000WO-IB001632.  
PF

XX 22-OCT-1999; 99US-0161231P.  
PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000US-0216897P.  
XX  
XX (GEST ) GENSET.  
PA  
XX Schork N, Skierczynski B;  
XX WPI; 2001-316248/33.  
XX  
XX Genetic clustering by distributing members into optimal numbers of  
PT clusters determined by a hierarchical clustering algorithm or by paired-  
PT pair analysis of homozygous pairs in clusters got from non-hierarchical  
PT clustering.  
XX  
XX Claim 61; Page 93; 100pp; English.  
PS  
XX The present invention describes methods of clustering members of a  
CC sample, involving applying a hierarchical clustering algorithm to the  
CC sample members, determining the optimal number of clusters based on this  
CC and distributing the sample members into clusters using non-hierarchical  
CC clustering. The methods are useful in population based studies such as  
CC clinical trials, DNA fingerprinting and genetic profile analyses. The  
CC present sequence was used to demonstrate the method of the invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
Qy 865 ATGAGCCCACTCCATTG 882  
Db 1 ATGAGCCCACTCCATTG 18  
  
RESULT 657  
ABL45137  
ID ABL45137 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC ABL45137;  
XX  
XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:2181.  
DE  
XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;  
XX PCR primer; ss.  
KW  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX JP2001321190-A.  
PN  
XX 20-NOV-2001.  
PD  
XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.  
XX  
XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.  
PR  
XX (RIKA ) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.  
PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.  
DR  
XX Arraying genome clones.  
PT  
XX Claim 4; Page 47; 528pp; Japanese.  
PS  
XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The  
CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in  
CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the  
CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker  
CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;  
CC

CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant  
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell  
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order  
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to  
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell  
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified  
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal  
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the  
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals  
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell  
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are  
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The  
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent  
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634  
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are  
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 396 ACACACACCCCTGCTCCAG 413  
 Db 1 AGACACCCCTCTCCAG 18

## RESULT 658

ABX96552  
 ID ABX96552 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ABX96552;

XX 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)

DE Human genomic DNA p53 codon 72 SNP primer #3.

XX Human; allele-specific base detection; primer extension reaction;  
 KW base-specific detection primer; allele-specific primer extension assay;  
 KW AS; high throughput; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP analysis;  
 KW mutation detection; genetic variation; allele-specific extension; primer;  
 KW ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200268684-A2.

XX 06-SEP-2002.

XX 22-FEB-2002; 2002WO-GB000794.

XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001GB-00004560.

XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-00791190.

XX 07-FEB-2002; 2002US-00071926.

XX (PYRO-) PYROSEQUENCING AB.

XX (DZIE/) DZIEGLEWSKA H.

XX Lundeberg J, Ahmadian A, Nyren P;

XX WPI; 2002-707012/76.

XX Detecting a base at a pre-determined position in a nucleic acid molecule,  
 PT comprises performing primer extension reactions using base-specific  
 PT detection primers in the presence of a nucleotide-degrading enzyme.

XX Example 1; Page 26; 59pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for detecting a base at a pre-  
 CC determined position in a nucleic acid molecule. The method comprises  
 CC performing primer extension reactions using base-specific detection  
 CC primers, each being specific for a particular base at the predetermined

CC position. The allele-specific (AS) primer extension assay method of the  
 CC invention is useful for detecting an allele-specific base at a pre-  
 CC determined position in a nucleic acid molecule, for high throughput  
 CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) analysis, and for detecting  
 CC mutations and genetic variations. The new method solves the deficiencies  
 CC of previous methods by providing a method of allele-specific extension  
 CC that allows accurate discrimination between matched and mismatched  
 CC configurations, as well as reducing or eliminating false positive results  
 CC observed in prior art. The use of two allele-specific primers increases  
 CC the sensitivity by a factor of two because signals of two extensions are  
 CC obtained. The present sequence represents a primer used in the examples  
 CC of the present invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 664 TGCAGCTGAGCTCACAG 681  
 Db 1 TCCAGATGAAGTCCCG 18

## RESULT 659

AAL55132  
 ID AAL55132 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAL55132;

XX 16-APR-2003 (first entry)

DE Nucleic acid synthesising method related PCR primer, SEQ ID No 13.

XX Synthesising; target base sequence; annealing; genetic disease; SNP;  
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; cancer; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO200290538-A1.

XX 14-NOV-2002.

XX 08-MAY-2002; 2002WO-JP004479.

XX 08-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00137060.

XX 18-JUN-2001; 2001JP-00184131.

XX (EIKE ) EIKEN KAGAKU KK.

XX Nagamine K;

XX WPI; 2003-120547/11.

XX Synthesizing target base sequence-containing nucleic acids constituting  
 PT complementary base sequences against template by the LAMP method,  
 PT applicable in identifying genetic diseases, cancerization and  
 PT microorganisms.

XX Example 3; Page 66; 107pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to a novel method for synthesising a target base  
 CC sequence-containing nucleic acids. The method comprises the formation of  
 CC single-stranded nucleic acids; synthesis of complementary strand by  
 CC annealing; and producing single-stranded nucleic acid from a target base  
 CC sequence by the synthesis of a complementary strand by annealing of a  
 CC complementary base sequence. The method is useful for synthesising a  
 CC target base sequence-containing nucleic acids, which is applicable in  
 CC detecting SNP (single nucleotide polymorphism) in genes, identifying  
 CC genetic diseases, cancer and microorganisms. Such a method can be easily,  
 CC rapidly and freely carried out without being influenced by contamination  
 CC or complicated temperature control, but with improved reaction  
 CC specificity, high accuracy and efficiency, operable at low cost. This

CC polynucleotide sequence represents a PCR primer used in the synthesising  
CC method of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 603 CGGTGGACGTGGCCATC 620  
DB 1 CGTGTGGATGAGGCATC 18

RESULT 660  
ADBS4056/c  
ID ADBS4056 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC ADBS4056;  
XX  
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Oligonucleotide 48 used to analyse CpG positions within genomic DNA.  
XX  
KW colon cell proliferative disorder; non methylated CpG dinucleotide;  
KW cytosinatic; cancer; adenoma; carcinoma; cytosine methylation state; ss.  
XX  
OS Unidentified.  
PN WO2003072821-A2.  
XX  
PD 04-SEP-2003.  
XX  
PF 27-FEB-2003; 2003WO-EP002035.  
XX  
PR 27-FEB-2002; 2002EP-00004551.  
XX  
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
PI Adorjan P, Burger M, Maier S, Nimrich I, Becker E, Lesche R;  
PI Rujan T, Schmitt A;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-731620/69.  
XX  
XX  
PT Detecting and differentiating between colon cell proliferative disorders  
PT associated with a gene or its regulatory regions comprises contacting a  
PT target nucleic acid in a biological sample obtained from the subject with  
PT a reagent.  
XX  
PS Claim 41; SEQ ID NO 112; 74pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a novel method for detecting and differentiating  
CC between colon cell proliferative disorders associated with at least one  
CC gene or its regulatory regions. The method comprises contacting a target  
CC nucleic acid in a biological sample obtained from the subject with at  
CC least one reagent or a series of reagents, where the reagent or series of  
CC reagents, distinguishes between methylated and non methylated CpG  
CC dinucleotides within the target nucleic acid. The molecules of the  
CC invention demonstrate cytosinatic activity whilst the method may useful  
CC for detecting and differentiating between colon cell proliferative  
CC disorders, including cancers such as colon adenoma and colon carcinoma.  
CC The PNA (peptide nucleic acid)-oligomers are useful as probes for  
CC determining cytosine methylation state or single nucleotide  
CC polymorphisms. The current sequence is that of the oligonucleotide of the  
CC invention which was used to analyse the CpG positions within the genomic  
CC DNA regions. This sequence is not shown within the specification but is  
CC taken from Wipoweb.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 326 AGAAGCTGTGGAGCAACT 343  
DB 18 AGTATCTGGGAGCAACT 1

RESULT 661  
ADC70336  
ID ADC70336 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC ADC70336;  
XX  
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Primer oligo used for analysing CpG islands in genomic DNA (SeqID 826).  
XX  
KW PCR; primer; ss; lung cell proliferative disorder; CpG dinucleotide;  
KW adenocarcinoma; squamous cell carcinoma; cytosinatic; probe; PNA-oligomer;  
KW cytosine methylation state.  
XX  
OS Unidentified.  
PN WO2003052135-A2.  
XX  
PD 26-JUN-2003.  
XX  
PF 10-DEC-2002; 2002WO-EP014026.  
XX  
PR 14-DEC-2001; 2001DE-01061625.  
XX  
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
PI Burger M, Field JK, Genc B, Liloglou T, Lipscher E, Maier S;  
PI Nimrich I;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-533029/50.  
XX  
XX  
PT Detecting and differentiating cytosine methylation state of genomic DNA,  
PT useful for diagnosing, treating prognosticating and/or monitoring lung  
PT cell proliferative disorders e.g. adenocarcinoma and squamous cell  
PT carcinoma.  
XX  
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 826; 58pp; English.  
XX  
CC This invention relates to a novel method for detecting and  
CC differentiating between lung cell proliferative disorders associated with  
CC at least one gene and/or their regulatory regions. Specifically, it  
CC refers to a method comprising contacting a target nucleic acid in a  
CC biological sample with at least one reagent, wherein the reagent is able  
CC to distinguish between methylated and non-methylated CpG dinucleotides  
CC present in the target DNA. As such, it is possible to further  
CC differentiate and diagnose medical conditions including adenocarcinoma  
CC and squamous cell carcinoma, and their respective adjacent lung tissue.  
CC The present invention describes cytosinatic oligomers and PNA-oligomers  
CC that are useful as probes for determining the cytosine methylation state  
CC or single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) of the target sequence. This  
CC oligonucleotide sequence is a primer oligomer used for the analysis of  
CC CpG positions within genomic DNA, used in an exemplification of the  
CC invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 931 TCAGGTTTCTTTTATGA 948  
DB 1 TGAGGTTTCTTTTATGA 18

RESULT 662  
ADD19972

ID ADD19972 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC ADD19972;  
 XX  
 DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oreochromis niloticus microsatellite primer SEQ ID NO:607.  
 XX  
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; fish; Salmo salar;  
 KW Oreochromis niloticus; Atlantic halibut; microsatellite; cod;  
 KW polymorphic site; seabass; salmonidae; Tilapia; rainbow trout; halibut;  
 KW detection; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Oreochromis niloticus.  
 XX  
 PN WO2003060160-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 24-JUL-2003.  
 XX  
 XX 17-JAN-2003; 2003WO-IB000112.  
 XX  
 XX 18-JAN-2002; 2002US-0349950P.  
 PR  
 PR 16-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404200P.  
 XX  
 XX (GENO-) GENOMAR ASA.  
 PA  
 XX  
 XX Lie O, Slettan A, Hoyum M, Lingaas F;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-627388/59.  
 DR  
 XX  
 PT Novel isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising single nucleotide  
 PT polymorphism associated with fish, useful for forming PCR primers which  
 PT are used for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms in fish nucleic  
 PT acids.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 18; SEQ ID NO 607; 233pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (I) comprising a  
 CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) chosen from: (i) a nucleic acid of  
 CC Salmo salar SNPs, Oreochromis niloticus SNPs or Atlantic halibut SNPs;  
 CC and (ii) a nucleic acid having nucleotide sequence that hybridises to  
 CC (i), or its complement under highly stringent hybridisation conditions.  
 CC Also described: (1) an isolated oligonucleotide (II) comprising at least  
 CC 17 contiguous nucleotides of a nucleotide sequence of S. salar SNPs, O.  
 CC niloticus SNPs, O. niloticus microsatellites, Atlantic halibut SNPs, cod  
 CC polymorphic sites and seabass polymorphic sites, or their complement; (2)  
 CC a primer pair (III) suitable for use in PCR, comprising two (II) capable  
 CC of amplifying a nucleotide sequence chosen from S. salar SNPs and, O.  
 CC niloticus SNPs, O. niloticus microsatellites, Atlantic halibut SNPs, cod  
 CC polymorphic sites and seabass polymorphic sites; and determining (M1) the  
 CC origin of fish sample comprising providing a parentage genotype database  
 CC comprising a collection of candidate parent genotypes, where each of the  
 CC candidate parent genotype represents a distinct origin, and comparing a  
 CC sample genotype to the parentage genotype database, where a match between  
 CC the sample genotype and one of the candidate parent genotype identifies  
 CC to the origin of the sample. (M1) is useful for determining the origin of  
 CC a fish sample such as family salmonidae, S. salar, Tilapia, O. niloticus,  
 CC rainbow trout, halibut, seabass and Atlantic cod. (II) is useful for  
 CC detecting nucleic acid molecule comprising SNP in a sample, which  
 CC involves contacting the sample containing nucleic acids with one or more  
 CC (II) derived from nucleotide sequence of S. salar SNPs and O. niloticus  
 CC SNPs, and identifying nucleic acid that hybridises to (II). (II) is  
 CC useful for detecting nucleic acid molecule comprising a polymorphic  
 CC sequence in a sample, comprising contacting the sample containing nucleic  
 CC acids with one or more (II) which is derived from O. niloticus  
 CC microsatellite, O. niloticus SNPs, Atlantic halibut SNPs, cod polymorphic  
 CC sites or seabass polymorphic sites, and identifying a nucleic acid that  
 CC hybridises to (II). (III) is useful for detecting nucleic acid molecule  
 CC comprising a microsatellite sequence in sample. The present sequence is  
 CC used in the exemplification of the present invention.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 18 BP: 6 A: 7 C: 2 G: 3 T: 0 U: 0 Other.

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 169 ATCCCGCTGACAGTCACA 186  
 DB 1 ATCCCGCTAAGAGACTCA 18  
 RESULT 663  
 AAT40397/C  
 ID AAT40397 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT40397;  
 XX  
 DT 18-NOV-1996 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Corynebacterium sp. J1. 16S rRNA gene derived probe/primer.  
 XX  
 KW rRNA; ribosomal RNA; primer; probe; detection; metabolism; aromatic; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS JP08070896-A.  
 PN  
 XX 19-MAR-1996.  
 PD  
 XX  
 PF 05-SEP-1994; 94JP-00210979.  
 PR  
 PR 05-SEP-1994; 94JP-00210979.  
 XX  
 XX (CANO) CANON KK.  
 PA  
 XX WPI; 1996-203171/21.  
 DR  
 XX  
 PT Corynebacterium sp. J1 16S rRNA gene and specific fragments - useful as  
 PT primers and probes for detection of Corynebacterium sp. J1.  
 PS  
 XX Claim 6; Page 3; 19pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC AAT40351-T40695 are probes/primers used for the detection of the 16S rRNA  
 CC gene of Corynebacterium sp. J1. Corynebacterium J1 has the ability to  
 CC metabolise various organic compounds, esp. aromatic compounds and is  
 CC therefore useful in certain chemical manufacturing processes  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 739 GTGTAGCCCTGGTCCCTTA 756  
 DB 18 GTGTAGCCCTGGTCCGTA 1  
 RESULT 664  
 AAT47274/C  
 ID AAT47274 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT47274;  
 XX  
 DT 28-AUG-1997 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Capped RNA based on 5' end of alpha-globin mRNA.  
 XX  
 KW Capped RNA molecule; mRNA maturation; translation initiation; influenza;  
 KW endonuclease aptamer; RNase; therapy; inhibitor; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX  
 XX Location/Qualifiers

FT modified\_base 1 /tag= a  
FT modified\_base 2 /mod\_base= triphosphorylated  
FT modified\_base 1 /tag= b  
FT modified\_base 2 /mod\_base= 2'-O-methylcytidine  
PN WO9640159-A1.  
XX 19-DEC-1996.  
XX 03-JUN-1996; 96WO-US008394.  
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00480068.  
XX (MERI ) MERCK & CO INC.  
XX Benseler F, Cole JL, Kuo LC, Olsen DB;  
XX WPI; 1997-051869/05.  
XX Production of capped RNA or analogues - useful as substrates for  
XX influenza virus associated virally encoded endonuclease.  
XX Claim 18; Page 14; 39pp; English.  
XX AAT7264-T47280 represent capped RNA molecules produced by the method of  
XX the invention. The method of the invention is for producing capped RNA or  
XX RNA analogues. The method comprises reacting a RNA or analogue  
XX oligonucleotide with a phosphate addition agent to form a RNA or analogue  
XX mono-, di- or triphosphate which is then capped. The presence of the cap  
XX is important for mRNA maturation, initiation of translation, and protects  
XX the mRNA against various RNases present in the cell. The capped RNA or  
XX analogue is an influenza endonuclease aptamer, useful for treating or  
XX preventing an influenza infection in an animal. The synthetic capped RNA  
XX are substrates for virally encoded endonuclease associated with influenza  
XX virus. The short non-extensible (due to their length or because of the  
XX modification of the 3' end of the oligo) RNA molecules are potent  
XX inhibitors of the cleavage of capped RNA by influenza endonuclease. They  
XX can be used to investigate viral and cellular mechanisms of  
XX transcription/translation, or mRNA maturation  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 768 GAACCTGGAGAGAGAGTGT 785  
Db 18 GGACTGGACCAAGAGTGT 1  
RESULT 665  
AAV39569/c  
ID AAV39569 standard; cDNA; 19 BP.  
XX AAV39569;  
XX 28-SEP-1998 (first entry)  
DE Mass spectrometric analysis primer SEQ ID NO:102.  
XX Mass spectrometry; diagnosis; detection; biological sample; infection;  
XX genetic disease; chromosomal abnormality; identification; heredity;  
XX pathogenic organism; telomerase activity; oncogene mutation;  
XX cancer-specific sequence; primer; ss.  
XX Synthetic.  
XX WO9820166-A2.  
XX 14-MAY-1998.

XX 06-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020444.  
XX 06-NOV-1996; 96US-00744481.  
XX 06-NOV-1996; 96US-00744590.  
XX 06-NOV-1996; 96US-00745036.  
XX 06-NOV-1996; 96US-00746055.  
XX 23-JAN-1997; 97US-00786988.  
XX 23-JAN-1997; 97US-00787639.  
XX 19-SEP-1997; 97US-00933792.  
XX 08-OCT-1997; 97US-00947801.  
XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.  
XX Koster H, Tang K, Fu D, Siegert CW, Little DP, Higgins GS;  
XX Braun A, Damhoffer-Demar B, Jurinke C, Van Den Boom D, Xiang G;  
XX Lough DM;  
XX WPI; 1998-286975/25.  
XX Sequencing nucleic acid by mass spectrometric analysis - for detecting  
XX nucleic acids, telomerase activity, oncogene mutations, or cancer-  
XX specific sequences, for diagnosis of disease.  
XX Claim 48; Page 271; 478pp; English.  
XX A process has been developed for determining the sequence of a target  
XX nucleic acid. The process comprises: (i) generating at least two  
XX fragments (F) from the target nucleic acid; and (ii) analysing F by mass  
XX spectrometry (MS). The sequences in AAV39483 to AAV39592 are specifically  
XX claimed primers for use in the mass spectrometric analysis of the above  
XX process. The process is used to detect genetic diseases (e.g.  
XX hemophilia, thalassemia, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, Alzheimer's  
XX disease, cystic fibrosis and many others) or chromosomal abnormalities  
XX (or predisposition); infections and cancers; also for establishing  
XX identity and heredity. Particular applications are diagnosis of  
XX neuroblastoma, detecting telomerase, determining family relationships and  
XX HLA compatibility, and in genetic fingerprinting. Compared with known  
XX methods using MS, this process requires fewer specific reagents and is  
XX better suited to automation. Extended primers are shorter; primer  
XX annealing is more efficient and the process allows detection of many  
XX sequences simultaneously  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 204 CTGGGTTCACGCCCTCT 221  
Db 19 CAGGCTCCCGAGGCTCT 2  
RESULT 666  
AAV52863  
ID AAV52863 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AAV52863;  
XX 30-JUN-1999 (first entry)  
DE Human genome biallelic marker primer 220.  
XX Biallelic marker; human; high density disequilibrium map; disease; trait;  
XX identification; Alzheimer's disease; drug response; drug efficacy;  
XX drug toxicity; primer; ss.  
XX Synthetic.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO9904038-A2.

PD 28-JAN-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 17-JUL-1998; 98WO-1B001193.  
 XX  
 PR 18-JUL-1997; 97EP-00401740.  
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.  
 XX  
 PA (GEST ) GENSET.  
 XX  
 PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Tchoumakov I;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 1999-132278/11.  
 DR  
 XX Production of biallelic markers - by obtaining a genomic DNA library,  
 PT determining the order and sequence of DNA fragments and identifying  
 PT nucleotides which vary between individuals.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 137; Page 286; 289pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes a novel method for obtaining a set of biallelic  
 CC markers represented in AAX52533-X52632 and AAX52833-X52843 for use in  
 CC constructing a high density equilibrium map of the human genome. The  
 CC method involves (a) obtaining a nucleic acid library comprising genomic  
 CC DNA fragments comprising the full genome or a portion (b) determining the  
 CC order of genomic DNA fragments in the genome, (c) determining the  
 CC sequence of selected regions of the genomic DNA fragments and (d)  
 CC identifying nucleotides in the genomic DNA fragments which vary between  
 CC individuals, thereby defining a set of biallelic markers. The methods can  
 CC be used for identifying traits such as disease (e.g. Alzheimer's  
 CC disease), drug response, drug efficacy and drug toxicity. They can be  
 CC used for selecting an individual for inclusion in a clinical trial. The  
 CC method is used to map the position of genes in a genome (preferably the  
 CC human genome). The sequences described in AAX52633-X52832 and AAX52844-  
 CC X52868 represent primers used in the method of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 253 AGGACTTACAGGAGCA 270  
 |||||  
 DB 2 AGGCTCAGAGGAGCA 19

RESULT 667  
 AAA84296/c  
 ID AAA84296 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAA84296;  
 XX  
 DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Cyclin D1 ribozyme binding site #63.  
 XX  
 KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Mammalia.  
 XX  
 PN WO200032765-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 08-JUN-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.  
 XX  
 PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.  
 XX  
 PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
 XX  
 PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2000-412314/35

XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves  
 PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,  
 PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 74; 109pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
 CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The  
 CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in  
 CC restenosis treatment  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 771 CTGGAGAGGAAGTGTGAG 788  
 |||||  
 DB 18 CTGGAGAGGAAGTGTG 1

RESULT 668  
 AAA84295/c  
 ID AAA84295 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAA84295;  
 XX  
 DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Cyclin D1 ribozyme binding site #62.  
 XX  
 KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Mammalia.  
 XX  
 PN WO200032765-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 08-JUN-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.  
 XX  
 PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.  
 XX  
 PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
 XX  
 PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.  
 XX  
 PT New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves  
 PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,  
 PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 74; 109pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
 CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The  
 CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in  
 CC restenosis treatment  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;



RESULT	670
AAA84761	
ID	AAA84761 standard; DNA, 19 BP.
XX	
AC	AAA84761;
XX	
DT	04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Cyclin F ribozyme binding site #29.
XX	
KW	Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.

KW	Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
XX	
OS	Mammalia.
XX	
XX	WC200032765-A2.
PN	
XX	
XX	08-JUN-2000.
PD	
XX	
XX	06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
PF	
XX	
FR	04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
FR	
XX	
PA	(IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX	
XX	
PI	Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2000-412314/35.

New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves  
PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,  
PT

PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
 PS Disclosure; Page 82; 109pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
 CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The  
 CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in  
 CC restenosis treatment  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 466 AGCTCCAGGAAGTGGCA 483  
 DB 18 AGCTCTGGAAGTGGCA 1  
 RESULT 672  
 ID AAA86132/c  
 XX AAA86132 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 AC AAA86132;  
 XX  
 DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
 DE Cdc 25 hs ribozyme binding site #240.  
 KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.  
 OS Mammalia.  
 XX  
 PN WO200032765-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 08-JUN-2000.  
 PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.  
 PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.  
 XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
 XX  
 PI Tritz R, Welch PU, Barber JR, Robbins JM;  
 DR WPI; 2000-412314/35.  
 XX  
 CC New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves  
 CC RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,  
 CC PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
 PT  
 PS Disclosure; Page 103; 109pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
 CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The  
 CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in  
 CC restenosis treatment  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 272 CTTGAGAAAGTTGTTGAA 289  
 DB 19 CTTGAGAAAGTTGTTGAA 2  
 RESULT 673  
 ID AAZ73164/c  
 XX AAZ73164 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 AC AAZ73164;  
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:7520.  
 KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
 KW amplification; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
 diagnosis; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO9954500-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 28-OCT-1999.  
 PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.  
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.  
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.  
 XX (GEST ) GENSET.  
 XX  
 PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
 DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
 XX  
 PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
 PT map of the human genome.  
 PS Claim 9; Page 1834; 2745pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification  
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention  
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the  
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.  
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the  
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from  
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and  
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
 CC present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 756 AAGGAGATGGCAGACTG 773  
 DB 18 AAGTAAGTGGCAGACTG 1  
 RESULT 674  
 ID AAC65072/c  
 AAC65072 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAC65072;  
 AC  
 XX  
 DT 12-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human bcl genes antisense sequence #16.  
 XX  
 XX Antisense oligonucleotide; RNA molecule cleavage; immune activation; bcl;  
 KW protein kinase C; PKC; PCR primer; ss.  
 KW  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200061810-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 19-OCT-2000.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009293.  
 PF  
 XX 08-APR-1999; 99US-0128377P.  
 PR  
 XX (OASI-) OASIS BIOSCIENCES INC.  
 PA  
 XX Brown BD, Riley TA;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2000-679502/66.  
 DR  
 XX Antisense oligonucleotides containing degenerate and/or universal bases,  
 PT and modified backbone linkages is useful to target therapeutic genes,  
 PT preferably anti-apoptosis or chemoresistance genes.  
 XX  
 XX Example 7; Fig 3; 32pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention is concerned with antisense oligonucleotides  
 CC containing a number of degenerate bases and with a modified backbone  
 CC which can be used to direct cleavage of target RNA molecules. The use of  
 CC degenerate bases reduces the risk of immune activation following  
 CC injection into animals, which causes deleterious side effects associated  
 CC with many therapeutic antisense oligonucleotides. Sequences AAC65029-  
 CC C65077 are antisense oligonucleotides and PCR primers used in assays to  
 CC demonstrate the effects of the sequences of the invention  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 2 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;  
 Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 XX  
 QY 420 CTCGGCTGCCCC 433  
 DB 14 CYCCGGCTGCCYCC 1  
 XX  
 RESULT 675  
 AAS05037/C  
 ID AAS05037 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAS05037;  
 AC  
 XX 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Neurofibromatosis (NF1) genomic DNA sequencing primer #89.  
 DE  
 XX Neurofibromatosis type 1; NF1; peripheral blood lymphocyte; PBL; EBV; ss;  
 KW Epstein-Barr virus; B-lymphoblastoid cell; phytohaemagglutinin; PHA;  
 KW frame shift mutation; mis-sense mutation; silent mutation; PCR primer;  
 KW sequencing primer.  
 KW  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200129251-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 26-APR-2001.  
 PD  
 XX

PF 18-OCT-2000; 2000WO-EP010255.  
 XX  
 XX 18-OCT-1999; 99EP-00870216.  
 PR  
 XX 05-JUN-2000; 2000EP-00870122.  
 XX  
 PA (UYGE-) UNIV GENT.  
 XX  
 XX Messiaen L, Callens T;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2001-300341/31.  
 DR  
 XX Mutation analysis of NF1 gene by treating EBV transformed lymphoblastoid  
 PT cell lines formed with lymphocytes of patient with protein synthesis  
 PT inhibitor, and obtaining peptides by translating amplified RNA from cell  
 PT line.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 9; Page 64; 102pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The sequences represent neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF1) cDNA fragments and  
 CC PCR primers and sequencing primers for use in mutation analysis of NF1. A  
 CC method for mutation analysis of the NF1 gene involves isolating  
 CC peripheral blood lymphocytes (PBL) of a patient, establishing Epstein-  
 CC Barr virus (EBV) transformed B-lymphoblastoid cell line with isolated  
 CC PBL, or short-term culturing of PBL by phytohaemagglutinin (PHA)  
 CC stimulation, treating the cell line or short-term culture with protein  
 CC synthesis inhibitor and immediately extracting RNA from the cultures. The  
 CC RNA is then amplified and peptide fragments are obtained by in vitro  
 CC transcription/translation of amplified fragments. Mutation analysis of  
 CC NF1 is used for detection of frame shift, mis-sense and silent mutations  
 CC in various exons of the gene. This is useful in screening for NF1  
 CC mutations in young children who are often oligosymptomatic. Efficacy of a  
 CC drug or agent can be identified by a screening process in which the  
 CC modulation is monitored in vitro using cell systems in which the  
 CC defective NF1 gene is expressed. The sequences can be used to design  
 CC drugs which modulate NF1 activity, by using knowledge of the structure of  
 CC the NF1 protein and of specific defects of the various NF1 mutant  
 CC proteins. The method allows for reliable analysis of mutations that are  
 CC difficult to detect due to unstable or wrong-spliced transcripts  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 XX  
 QY 764 GGCAGAACTCGAGAGAA 781  
 DB 19 GGGTGAAGTCGAGAGAA 2  
 XX  
 RESULT 676  
 AAH59457/C  
 ID AAH59457 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAH59457;  
 AC  
 XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Cyclin D1 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:1881.  
 DE  
 XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery;  
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
 KW antiproliferative; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
 KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrhic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.

XX WO200130362-A2.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PD 03-MAY-2001.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;  
 XX  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes  
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix  
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; Page 208; 408pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,  
 CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin  
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can  
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retnopathy of  
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 771 CTGGAGAGAGAGTGTGAG 788  
 |||||  
 DB 19 CTGGAGAGAGAGCGTGTG 2  
 |||||  
 RESULT 677  
 AAH59923  
 ID AAH59923 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAH59923;  
 XX  
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Cyclin F ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:2347.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;  
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
 KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
 KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO200130362-A2.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PD 03-MAY-2001.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;  
 XX  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes  
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix  
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; Page 242; 408pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,  
 CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin  
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can  
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of  
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 G; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 714 GCCAATTCAGGAGCTG 731  
 |||||  
 DB 2 GCCAGCTTCAGGAGCTG 19  
 |||||  
 RESULT 678  
 AAH59923/c  
 ID AAH59923 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAH59923;  
 XX  
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Cyclin F ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:2347.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;  
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
 KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
 KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;

```

KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200130362-A2.
XX
PD 03-MAY-2001.
XX
XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
XX
XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
XX
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX
XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 242; 408pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,
CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 466 AGCTCCAGGAAGCTGGCA 483
DB 18 AGCTCTGGAGAGCTGGCA 1
||||| ||||| |||||
466 AGCTCCAGGAAGCTGGCA 483
18 AGCTCTGGAGAGCTGGCA 2
||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 679
AAH59922/c
ID AAH59922 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAH59922;
AC
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Cyclin F ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:2346.
DE
XX
XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
KW

```

```

KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
XX sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200130362-A2.
XX
XX 03-MAY-2001.
XX
XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
XX
XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
XX
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX
XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 242; 408pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,
CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 466 AGCTCCAGGAAGCTGGCA 483
DB 19 AGCTCTGGAGAGCTGGCA 2
||||| ||||| |||||
466 AGCTCCAGGAAGCTGGCA 483
19 AGCTCTGGAGAGCTGGCA 2
||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 680
AAH61294/c
ID AAH61294 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAH61294;
AC
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Cdc25 hs ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:3718.
DE
XX
XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
KW

```

antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
 antiskinning; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
 atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
 basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
 sickle cell retinopathy; ss.  
 Homo sapiens.  
 Synthetic.  
 WO200130362-A2.  
 03-MAY-2001.  
 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.  
 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.  
 (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
 Robbins JM, Tritz R;  
 WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
 Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes  
 that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix  
 metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.  
 Example 1; Page 342; 408pp; English.  
 The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
 skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
 ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
 inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
 dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
 nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
 nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,  
 dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiskinning,  
 ophthalmological, vulnerary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
 cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
 in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin  
 diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
 squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can  
 also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
 retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retnopathy of  
 prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
 scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
 scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
 exemplification of the present invention  
 Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 272 CTTCAAGAGTGTGAA 289  
 Db 19 CTTCAAGAGAGTTAAA 2  
 |||||  
 RESULT 681  
 AAH59458/c  
 ID AAH59458 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 AC AAH59458;  
 XX  
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Cyclin D1 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:1882.  
 XX  
 DE Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnerary;  
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
 KW

cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
 matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
 antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
 antiskinning; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
 atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
 basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
 sickle cell retinopathy; ss.  
 Homo sapiens.  
 Synthetic.  
 WO200130362-A2.  
 03-MAY-2001.  
 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.  
 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.  
 (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
 Robbins JM, Tritz R;  
 WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
 Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes  
 that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix  
 metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.  
 Example 1; Page 208; 408pp; English.  
 The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
 skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
 ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
 inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
 dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
 nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
 nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,  
 dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiskinning,  
 ophthalmological, vulnerary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
 cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
 in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin  
 diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
 squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can  
 also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
 retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retnopathy of  
 prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
 scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
 scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
 exemplification of the present invention  
 Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 771 CTGGAGAGAGTGTGAG 788  
 Db 18 CTGGAGAGAGAGCGTGTG 1  
 |||||  
 RESULT 682  
 ABL88912  
 ID ABL88912 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABL88912;  
 XX  
 DT 22-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE HIV-1 related binding molecule oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:134.  
 KW Binding molecule; HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1;

KW reverse transcriptase; binding group; ss.  
XX Human immunodeficiency virus 1.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX EP1174518-A1.  
XX 23-JAN-2002.  
PD 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.  
XX 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.  
XX (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.  
XX Loukachov VV, Van Gemen B, Goudsmit J;  
PI WPI; 2002-156696/21.  
DR  
XX Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples,  
XX especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially  
PT all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high  
PT significance.  
XX Disclosure; Page 39; 16pp; English.  
PS  
XX The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a  
CC family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative  
CC low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to  
CC identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family  
CC of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of  
CC binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample,  
CC by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining  
CC whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the  
CC sample. This method is useful for determining whether the sample  
CC comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance of  
CC a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for  
CC diagnosing the severity of a disease caused by a pathogen containing a  
CC member of a family of nucleic acids. AB188779 to AB189321 represent  
CC oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present  
CC invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 11 A; 2 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 905 TTTTAAAGTGAAGACAG 922  
DB 2 TATTAGAAAGACAG 19  
RESULT 683  
AAS18479/c  
ID AAS18479 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AAS18479;  
XX  
XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
DE  
DE PCR primer VHP3 used for preparation of angiogenin constructs.  
XX Immunoglobulin variable domain; complementarity determining region; CDR;  
KW receptor-binding portion of angiogenin; angiogenesis; solid tumour;  
KW anti-idiotypic response; cancer; hyperproliferative disease; cytostatic;  
KW PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
OS  
XX WO200181579-A1.  
PN  
XX

PD 01-NOV-2001.  
XX  
XX 28-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US010115.  
XX  
XX 05-APR-2000; 2000US-0194729P.  
XX  
XX (EURO-) EUROCELTIQUE SA.  
XX  
XX Burch RM, Soltis DA, Zhang ZJ;  
PI WPI; 2002-055356/07.  
DR  
XX New variant of immunoglobulin variable domain for treating cancer,  
XX comprises complementary determining region added or substituted with  
PT heterologous receptor-binding portion of angiogenin, and framework  
PT regions flanking CDR.  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 55; 86pp; English.  
PS  
XX The present invention relates to variants of an immunoglobulin variable  
CC domain, where the immunoglobulin variable domain comprises at least one  
CC complementarity determining region (CDR), and framework regions flanking  
CC the CDR. The CDR is added or substituted with at least one binding  
CC sequence, which is a receptor-binding portion of angiogenin heterologous  
CC to CDR and is a binding sequence from a binding site of a binding pair.  
CC The variants of the invention are useful as an antibody-based approach to  
CC inhibiting angiogenin activity or angiogenesis. Vaccines comprising an  
CC effective amount of the variants can be used to induce an anti-idiotypic  
CC response. The variants, a pharmaceutical composition containing the  
CC variants, and nucleic acids encoding the variants are useful in the  
CC treatment or prevention of cancers (e.g. solid tumours) and other  
CC hyperproliferative diseases. The nucleic acids encoding the variants are  
CC also useful in gene therapy. AAS18461-AAS18482 represent PCR primers used  
CC for preparation of angiogenin constructs in the methods of the present  
CC invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 446 GCCAGATGCTTCCAGGA 463  
DB 19 GCCAGAGGCTTGCAAGA 2  
RESULT 684  
ABS64456  
ID ABS64456 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX ABS64456;  
AC  
XX  
XX 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)  
DT  
XX Human TGF-beta binding PCR primer SR3.  
DE  
DE Human; NOVX; neurodegenerative disease; Alzheimer's disease; anxiety;  
KW Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; neurological disorder;  
KW schizophrenia; manic depression; mental retardation; angina pectoris;  
KW cardiovascular disease; acute heart failure; myocardial infarction;  
KW muscular disease; muscular disorder; retinal disease; photoreception;  
KW deafness; keratinisation disorder; cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;  
KW immunological disorder; inflammatory disease; immune disease; diabetes;  
KW bacterial infection; fungal infection; protozoal infection; obesity;  
KW viral infection; reproductive system disorder; metabolic disturbance;  
KW anorexia; wasting disorder; chronic disease; infectious disease;  
KW dyslipidaemia; TGF-beta binding; cloning; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX WO200264791-A2.  
PN  
XX

PD 22-AUG-2002.  
XX  
XX  
XX 10-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048369.  
XX  
XX 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254329P.  
PR 14-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255648P.  
PR 15-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291037P.  
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0297173P.  
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0309258P.  
PR 29-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315639P.  
PR 01-OCT-2001; 2001US-0326393P.  
XX  
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.  
XX  
XX Alsbrook JP, Anderson DW, Burgess CE, Boldog FL, Caeman SJ;  
PI Colman SD, Edinger SR, Ellerman K, Gerlach V, Gorman L, Grosse WM;  
PI Guo X, Herrmann JL, Kekuda R, Lepley DM, Li L, Macdougall JR;  
PI Millet I, Pena CE, Peyman JA, Rastelli L, Rieger DK, Shimkets RA;  
PI Smithson G, Spytek KA, Stone DJ, Tchernev VT, Vernet CAM, Voss EZ;  
PI Zerhusen BD, Zhong H, Zhong M;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-643486/69.  
XX  
XX New NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides useful for treating or  
PT preventing e.g. neurodegenerative diseases, neurological disorders,  
PT cardiovascular diseases, muscular diseases and disorders, or  
PT immunological diseases.  
XX  
XX Example 3; Page 286; 299pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to new NOVX polypeptides. The polypeptides,  
CC polynucleotides and antibodies are useful in the manufacture of a  
CC medicament for treating or preventing neurodegenerative diseases (e.g.  
CC Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, or Huntington's disease),  
CC neurological disorders (e.g. anxiety, schizophrenia, manic depression or  
CC mental retardation), cardiovascular disease (e.g. acute heart failure,  
CC angina pectoris or myocardial infarction), muscular diseases and  
CC disorders, retinal diseases (including those involving photoreception,  
CC deafness and keratinisation disorders), cancer (e.g. ovarian cancer or  
CC melanoma), immunological disorders, inflammatory and immune diseases,  
CC bacterial, fungal, protozoal and viral infections, and reproductive  
CC system disorders. The proteins of the invention may be used to screen  
CC drugs or compounds that modulate the NOVX protein activity or expression,  
CC as well as to treat disorders characterised by insufficient or excessive  
CC production of NOVX protein or protein forms that have decreased or  
CC aberrant activity compared to NOVX wild type protein, such as diabetes,  
CC obesity, metabolic disturbances associated with obesity, anorexia and  
CC wasting disorders associated with chronic diseases and various cancers,  
CC infectious diseases and various dyslipidaemias. The nucleic acid  
CC sequences of the invention may be used in chromosome mapping, identifying  
CC an individual from minute biological samples (tissue typing), and in  
CC forensic identification of a biological sample. The present nucleic acid  
CC sequence represents a cloning PCR primer that was used in the methods of  
CC the invention for amplification of the NOVX TGF-beta binding gene  
XX  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 302 GGCCTGCTGCTGGAAGA 319  
DB 2 GGCCTGCTGCTGGAAGA 19  
RESULT 685  
ABZ97569/c  
ID ABZ97569 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX ABZ97569;  
AC  
XX  
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX Human ILS-R oligonucleotide sequence.  
DE  
XX  
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX WO200285308-A2.  
EN  
XX 31-OCT-2002.  
PD  
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
PF  
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
PR  
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
PA  
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
DR  
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12811; 872pp; English.  
PS  
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 407 GCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCCG 424  
DB 19 GCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCTG 2  
RESULT 686  
ACD28194/c  
ID ACD28194 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX ACD28194;  
AC  
XX  
DT 08-OCT-2003 (first entry)



XX Human repair gene DNA polymerase beta related oligonucleotide #5.  
DE Human; repair gene; DNA polymerase beta; oesophagus cancer;  
XX DNA repair activity; gene therapy; ss.  
KW Unidentified.  
OS CN1366047-A.  
PN 28-AUG-2002.  
XX 24-AUG-2001; 2001CN-00128374.  
XX 24-AUG-2001; 2001CN-00128374.  
XX (UYZH-) UNIV ZHENGZHOU.  
PA Dong Z, Zhao G, Zhao Q;  
XX WPI; 2003-240398/24.  
XX Human DNA polymerase beta mutant gene and its corresponding protein.  
PT Example 2; Page 9 (disclosure); ilpp; Chinese.  
PS The present invention discloses a cDNA sequence of human repair gene DNA  
CC polymerase beta, which is a specific representation of DNA polymerase  
CC beta in oesophagus cancer. The protein coded by it has fully lost the DNA  
CC repair activity of DNA polymerase beta. It can be used for early  
CC diagnosis and gene therapy of oesophagus cancer. This sequence represents  
CC a human DNA polymerase beta associated oligonucleotide  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 830 TGAAGCTGGTACCAGAAC 847  
DB 18 TGAAGGAGGTACCAGGAC 1  
RESULT 687  
ABX72318/c  
ID ABX72318 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
AC ABX72318;  
XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
DT Human NOVX DNA PCR primer #29.  
DE Human; NOVX; PCR; ss; metabolic disorder; cardiomyopathy; diabetes; ASD;  
XX hypertension; congenital heart defect; aortic stenosis; valve disease;  
KW atrial septal defect; arioventricular canal defect; ductus arteriosus;  
KW pulmonary stenosis; subaortic stenosis; ventricular septal defect; VSD;  
KW tuberosus sclerosis; scleroderma; atherosclerosis; infectious disease;  
KW obesity; anorexia; neurodegenerative disorder; Alzheimer's disease;  
KW Parkinson's disease; immune disorder; haematopoietic disorder; primer;  
KW haemophilia; hypercoagulation; Crohn's disease; cancer.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS WO200281498-A2.  
XX 17-OCT-2002.  
XX 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010780.  
PF 03-APR-2001; 2001US-0281086P.  
XX 03-APR-2001; 2001US-0281136P.

PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-0281863P.  
PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-0281906P.  
PR 06-APR-2001; 2001US-0282020P.  
PR 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0282930P.  
PR 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0282934P.  
PR 12-APR-2001; 2001US-0283512P.  
PR 13-APR-2001; 2001US-0283710P.  
PR 17-APR-2001; 2001US-0284234P.  
PR 19-APR-2001; 2001US-0285325P.  
PR 20-APR-2001; 2001US-0285381P.  
PR 20-APR-2001; 2001US-0285809P.  
PR 23-APR-2001; 2001US-0285748P.  
PR 23-APR-2001; 2001US-0285890P.  
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286068P.  
PR 25-APR-2001; 2001US-0286292P.  
PR 27-APR-2001; 2001US-0287213P.  
PR 02-MAY-2001; 2001US-0288257P.  
PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294164P.  
PR 30-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294484P.  
PR 18-JUN-2001; 2001US-0298952P.  
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299237P.  
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299276P.  
PR 13-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318750P.  
PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324800P.  
PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324802P.  
PR 27-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325684P.  
PR 17-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330143P.  
PR 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332131P.  
PR 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332240P.  
PR 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332779P.  
PR 21-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332115P.  
PR 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337621P.  
PR 03-JAN-2002; 2002US-0345783P.  
PR 16-JAN-2002; 2002US-0350251P.  
PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-00114270.  
(CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.  
GUO X, Kekuda R, Miller CE, Malyankar UM, Spytek KA;  
PI Patturajan M, Liu X, Gusev VY, Li L, Vernet CAM, Zerhusen BD;  
PI Gorman L, Shency SG, Pera CEA, Smithson G, Burgess CE, Gerlach V;  
PI Padigaru M, Shimkets RA, Gangolli EA, Taupier RJ, Casman SJ, Ji W;  
PI Anderson DW, Leite MW, Rastelli L, Edinger SR, Stone DJ;  
PI Macdougall JR, Rothenberg ME, Mazur A, Millet I, Peyman JA;  
PI Ellerman K;  
XX WPI; 2003-046858/04.  
XX New isolated NOVX polypeptide useful for treating atherosclerosis,  
XX metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious disease, anorexia,  
XX neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease and cancer.  
XX Example 83; Page 396; 666pp; English.  
XX The invention relates to human polypeptides, termed NOVX, and the  
XX polynucleotides encoding them. The polypeptides and polynucleotides are  
XX useful for diagnosing disease, and screening for potential therapeutic  
XX agents. The sequences are useful for treating metabolic disorders,  
XX cardiomyopathy, diabetes, hypertension, congenital heart defects, aortic  
XX stenosis, atrial septal defect (ASD), atriocentricular canal defect,  
XX ductus arteriosus, pulmonary stenosis, subaortic stenosis, scleroderma,  
XX septal defect (VSD), valve diseases, tuberosus sclerosis, scleroderma,  
XX atherosclerosis, obesity, infectious disease, anorexia, neurodegenerative  
XX disorders, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, immune disorders,  
XX haematopoietic disorders, haemophilia, hypercoagulation, Crohn's disease  
XX and cancer. This sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify a human  
XX NOVX polynucleotide of the invention  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 917 AGACAGCGGACTTTCAG 934  
 DB 19 AGAGAGCTGGAGCTTCAG 2

RESULT 688  
 ABZ22630  
 ID ABZ22630 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABZ22630;  
 XX  
 DT 31-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Mouse Unc-51-like kinase 1 (ULK-1) reverse PCR primer SEQ ID NO:13.  
 XX  
 KW Uncoupling protein; UCP; UNC-51-like kinase; ULK-1; ULK-2; ROMAL;  
 KW regulator of mitochondrial activity; mitochondrial 2TM; mitochondrial;  
 KW organelle metabolism; anorectic; immunomodulator; antidepressant;  
 KW antidiabetic; metabolic disorder; mitochondrial disorder; obesity;  
 KW adipositas; eating disorder; body weight disorder; bulimia nervosa;  
 KW anorexia nervosa; cachexia; wasting; pancreatic dysfunction; diabetes;  
 KW gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Mus sp.  
 XX  
 PN WO200279478-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 10-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 27-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EF003465.  
 XX  
 PR 30-MAR-2001; 2001EP-00108215.  
 PR 16-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117228.  
 PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117870.  
 XX  
 XX (DEVE-) DEVELOPENTWICKLUNGSBIOLOGISCHE FORSCH.  
 PA  
 PI Steuernagel A, Broenner G, Ciossek T;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2003-103276/09.  
 XX  
 XX New Unc-51, regulator of mitochondrial activity 1 and/or mitochondrial  
 PT 2TM nucleic acids or polypeptides, useful for diagnosing, treating or  
 PT preventing a metabolic or a mitochondrial disorder, e.g. obesity, bulimia  
 PT or cachexia.  
 XX  
 XX Example 6; Page 74; 102pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention describes a pharmaceutical composition comprising  
 CC carriers, diluents and/or adjuvants, together with any of the following:  
 CC a nucleic acid molecule of the Unc-51; regulator of mitochondrial  
 CC activity 1 (ROMAL); and/or mitochondrial 2TM gene family (particularly  
 CC Unc-51-like kinase), a polypeptide encoded by it, a fragment or variant  
 CC of them, or an antibody, an aptamer or another receptor recognising them.  
 CC Unc-51, ROMAL and 2TM proteins have anorectic, immunomodulator,  
 CC antidepressant and antidiabetic activities, and can be used in gene  
 CC therapy. The composition is useful for manufacturing an agent for  
 CC detecting and/or verifying, diagnosing, treating, alleviating or  
 CC preventing a metabolic disorder or a mitochondrial disorder, e.g.  
 CC obesity, adipositas, eating/body weight disorders (e.g. bulimia nervosa  
 CC or anorexia nervosa), cachexia (wasting), pancreatic dysfunction (e.g.  
 CC diabetes) or disorders related to ROS production and others in cells,  
 CC cell masses, organs and/or subjects. Unc-51-like kinase, ROMAL and/or 2TM  
 CC proteins affect the activity of uncoupling proteins, which lead to an  
 CC altered mitochondrial activity and so contribute to membrane stability  
 CC and/or the function of organelles (preferably mitochondria). The present  
 CC sequence represents a PCR primer for mouse Unc-51-like kinase 1 (ULK-1),  
 CC which is used in an example from the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 205 TGGGTTCCAGCCCTCTC 222  
 DB 1 TCGGTACACAGCCCTCTC 18

RESULT 689  
 ABS56367/C  
 ID ABS56367 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABS56367;  
 XX  
 DT 20-JAN-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE PCR primer, VHP3, used to construct an MPL binding sequence of TPO.  
 XX  
 KW Agonist; immunoglobulin; Ig; variable domain; heavy chain; light chain;  
 KW complementarity determining region; CDR; antigenic; thrombopoietin; TPO;  
 KW thrombopoietin receptor; MPL; cytotoxic T-lymphocyte; CTL; epitope;  
 KW T-helper cell; B-helper cell; synthebody; pharmaceutical; vaccine;  
 KW proliferation; growth; differentiation; haematopoietic cell; antibody;  
 KW platelet progenitor cell; immune disorder; thrombocytopenia; primer;  
 KW disseminated intravascular coagulation; stem cell; transplantation;  
 KW gene therapy; diagnostic; haemostatic; immunomodulator; anticoagulant;  
 KW consensus variable heavy chain domain; CONVH; PCR; ss; PCR knitting.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO200278612-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 10-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 02-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010301.  
 XX  
 XX 02-APR-2001; 2001US-0281183P.  
 PR  
 XX (PURD ) PURDUE PHARMA LP.  
 XX  
 XX Soltis DA, Burch RM, Ogert RA;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2003-040615/03.  
 DR  
 XX New thrombopoietin synthebodies, useful for stimulating proliferation,  
 PT growth, or differentiation of hematopoietic cells, for treating or  
 PT preventing hematopoietic or immune disorders, e.g. thrombocytopenia.  
 PT  
 XX Example 1; Page 73; 97pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention discloses a variant of an immunoglobulin (Ig) variable  
 CC heavy or light chain domain that comprises at least one complementarity  
 CC determining region (CDR) and framework regions flanking the CDR. The CDR  
 CC also has added or substituted to it, at least one binding sequence which  
 CC is heterologous to the CDR and is an antigenic, agonistic sequence from a  
 CC thrombopoietin (TPO) receptor (MPL) binding sequence. The antigenic  
 CC sequence can be a binding sequence heterologous to the CDR, a cytotoxic T  
 CC -lymphocyte (CTL)-epitope sequence, a T-helper cell sequence, a B-helper  
 CC cell sequence or a combination of each. The variant or thrombopoietin  
 CC synthebody, pharmaceutical and vaccine compositions are useful for  
 CC stimulating proliferation, growth or differentiation of haematopoietic  
 CC cells, particularly platelet progenitor cells. The variants are also  
 CC useful for treating or preventing haematopoietic or immune disorders  
 CC resulting from chemotherapy, radiation therapy, or bone marrow  
 CC transfusions (e.g. thrombocytopenia or disseminated intravascular  
 CC coagulation). Compositions comprising the synthebodies can be used for  
 CC the mobilisation, amplification and ex vivo expansion of stem cells and  
 CC committed precursor cells for autologous and allogeneic transplantation  
 CC as well as for the expansion of stem cells for gene therapy. They are  
 CC also useful as diagnostic or analytical reagents for studying the  
 CC function of thrombopoietin and its receptor in vivo or in vitro. The  
 CC sequence presented is the PCR primer, VHP3, which was used to construct a  
 CC variable heavy chain region gene containing the MPL binding sequence of

CC TPO using the PCR knitting technique

XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. NO. 5.2e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 446 GCCAGATCCCTTCACGA 463

DB 19 GCCAGAGCCTTGCAGA 2

RESULT 690

ADD20699/c

ID ADD20699 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC ADD20699;

XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Oreochromis niloticus microsatellite primer SEQ ID NO:1334.

XX KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; fish; Salmo salar;

XX KW Oreochromis niloticus; Atlantic halibut; microsatellite; cod;

XX KW polymorphic site; seabass; salmonidae; tilapia; rainbow trout; halibut;

XX KW detection; primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Oreochromis niloticus.

XX PN WO2003060160-A2.

XX PD 24-JUL-2003.

XX PF 17-JAN-2003; 2003WO-IB000112.

XX PR 18-JAN-2002; 2002US-0349950P.

XX PR 16-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404200P.

XX PA (GENO-) GENOMAR ASA.

XX PI Lie O, Slettan A, Hoyum M, Lingaas F;

XX DR WPI; 2003-627388/59.

XX PT Novel isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising single nucleotide

XX PT polymorphism associated with fish, useful for forming PCR primers which

XX PT are used for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms in fish nucleic

XX PT acids.

XX PS Claim 18; SEQ ID NO 1334; 233pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (I) comprising a

XX CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) chosen from: (i) a nucleic acid of

XX CC Salmo salar SNPs, Oreochromis niloticus SNPs or Atlantic halibut SNPs;

XX CC and (ii) a nucleic acid having nucleotide sequence that hybridises to

XX CC (i), or its complement under highly stringent hybridisation conditions.

XX CC Also described: (1) an isolated oligonucleotide (II) comprising at least

XX CC 17 contiguous nucleotides of a nucleotide sequence of S. salar SNPs, O.

XX CC niloticus SNPs, O. niloticus microsatellites, Atlantic halibut SNPs, cod

XX CC polymorphic sites and seabass polymorphic sites, or their complement; (2)

XX CC a primer pair (III) suitable for use in PCR, comprising two (II) capable

XX CC of amplifying a nucleotide sequence chosen from S. salar SNPs and, O.

XX CC niloticus SNPs, O. niloticus microsatellites, Atlantic halibut SNPs, cod

XX CC polymorphic sites and seabass polymorphic sites; and determining (M1) the

XX CC origin of fish sample comprising providing a parentage genotype database

XX CC comprising a collection of candidate parent genotypes, where each of the

XX CC candidate parent genotype represents a distinct origin, and comparing a

XX CC sample genotype to the parentage genotype database, where a match between

XX CC the sample genotype and one of the candidate parent genotype identifies

XX CC to the origin of the sample. (M1) is useful for determining the origin of

XX CC a fish sample such as family salmonidae, S. salar, Tilapia, O. niloticus,

CC rainbow trout, halibut, seabass and Atlantic cod. (II) is useful for

CC detecting nucleic acid molecule comprising SNP in a sample, which

CC involves contacting the sample containing nucleic acids with one or more

CC (II) derived from nucleotide sequence of S. salar SNPs and O. niloticus

CC SNPs, and identifying nucleic acid that hybridises to (II). (II) is

CC useful for detecting nucleic acid molecule comprising a polymorphic

CC sequence in a sample, comprising contacting the sample containing nucleic

CC acids with one or more (II) which is derived from O. niloticus

CC microsatellite, O. niloticus SNPs, Atlantic halibut SNPs, cod polymorphic

CC sites or seabass polymorphic sites, and identifying a nucleic acid that

CC hybridises to (II). (III) is useful for detecting nucleic acid molecule

CC comprising a microsatellite sequence in sample. The present sequence is

CC used in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. NO. 5.2e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 501 GGAGATTGGCCAGTTTG 518

DB 19 GGTCATTGGTCAGTTTG 2

RESULT 691

ADE27470

ID ADE27470 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX AC ADE27470;

XX XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Stearoyl-CoA desaturase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:414.

XX KW short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition; SCD;

XX KW stearyl-CoA desaturase; RNA interference; anorectic; antidiabetic;

XX KW antiarteriosclerotic; cytostatic; virucide; obesity; diabetes;

XX KW atherosclerosis; cancer; viral infection; drug screening;

XX KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX XX WO2003070885-A2.

XX XX 28-AUG-2003.

XX PF 13-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004317.

XX PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

XX PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

XX PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

XX PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

XX PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

XX PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

XX PR 20-SEP-2002; 2002US-0412304P.

XX PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Thompson J;

XX XX WPI; 2003-721687/68.

XX PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and

XX PT diagnosis of obesity or diabetes, downregulates expression of the

XX PT stearyl-CoA desaturase gene.

XX PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 414; 139pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)

XX CC that downregulates expression of the SCD (stearoyl-CoA desaturase) gene

XX CC by RNA interference. Also described: (1) modulating expression of SCD

CC genes in cells, tissue explants or organisms by introduction of siNA; (2)  
 CC kits for in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or  
 CC complexes of siNA; and (4) vectors that express siNA. SCD inhibiting  
 CC siNAs have anorectic, antidiabetic, antiarteriosclerotic, cytostatic and  
 CC virucide activities. The siNAs can be used to modulate expression of SCD  
 CC genes, in cells, tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity;  
 CC diabetes (types I and II); atherosclerosis; cancer and viral infections.  
 CC They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target  
 CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;  
 CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide  
 CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents an SCD siNA, which is  
 CC used in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;  
 Matches 12; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 715 CCAAAATTCAGGAGCTGC 732  
 Db 1 CAAAUUCCAUGAGCTGC 18

RESULT 692  
 ADE27180/c  
 ID ADE27180 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AC ADE27180;  
 XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX DE Stearoyl-CoA desaturase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:124.  
 XX KW short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition; SCD;  
 KW stearyl-CoA desaturase; RNA interference; anorectic; antidiabetic;  
 KW antiarteriosclerotic; cytostatic; virucide; obesity; diabetes;  
 KW atherosclerosis; cancer; viral infection; drug screening;  
 KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.  
 XX OS Synthetic.  
 XX WO2003070885-A2.  
 XX PN 28-AUG-2003.  
 XX PD 13-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004317.  
 XX PF 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
 XX PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
 PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.  
 PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
 PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
 PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
 PR 20-SEP-2002; 2002US-0412304P.  
 PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.  
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Thompson J;  
 XX WPI; 2003-721687/68.  
 XX DR New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and  
 PT diagnosis of obesity or diabetes, downregulates expression of the  
 PT stearyl-CoA desaturase gene.  
 XX PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 124; 139pp; English.  
 XX CC The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)  
 CC that downregulates expression of the SCD (stearoyl-CoA desaturase) gene  
 CC by RNA interference. Also described: (1) modulating expression of SCD  
 CC genes in cells, tissue explants or organisms by introduction of siNA; (2)

CC kits for in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or  
 CC complexes of siNA; and (4) vectors that express siNA. SCD inhibiting  
 CC siNAs have anorectic, antidiabetic, antiarteriosclerotic, cytostatic and  
 CC virucide activities. The siNAs can be used to modulate expression of SCD  
 CC genes, in cells, tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity;  
 CC diabetes (types I and II); atherosclerosis; cancer and viral infections.  
 CC They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target  
 CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;  
 CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide  
 CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents an SCD siNA, which is  
 CC used in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 715 CCAAAATTCAGGAGCTGC 732  
 Db 19 CAAATTCATGAGCTGC 2

RESULT 693  
 ADE29746  
 ID ADE29746 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AC ADE29746;  
 XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX DE Mitogen activated protein kinase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:368.  
 XX KW short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition;  
 KW mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAP kinase; MAPK; RNA interference;  
 KW cytosolic; anorectic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 KW immunosuppressive; antibacterial; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;  
 KW antiproliferative; gastrointestinal; obesity; diabetes; tumour;  
 KW inflammatory disease; asthma; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KW psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; drug screening;  
 KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.  
 XX OS Synthetic.  
 XX WO2003072590-A1.  
 XX PN 04-SEP-2003.  
 XX PD 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US002510.  
 XX PF 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
 XX PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
 PR 08-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.  
 PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
 PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
 PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
 PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.  
 XX PA (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.  
 XX PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Usman N, Haerberli P, Chowrira B;  
 XX WPI; 2003-689980/65.  
 XX DR New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and  
 PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of mitogen-activated  
 PT protein kinase genes.  
 XX PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 368; 164pp; English.  
 XX CC The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)  
 CC that downregulates expression of a mitogen-activated protein kinase  
 CC (MAPK) genes by RNA interference. Also described: (1) a method for

CC modulating expression of MAPK genes in cells, tissue explants or  
 CC organisms by introduction of siNA; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo  
 CC delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4)  
 CC vectors that express siNA and cells containing these vectors. MAPK siNAs  
 CC have cytostatic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antiinflammatory,  
 CC antiasthmatic, immunosuppressive, antibacterial, antirheumatic,  
 CC antiarthritic, antipsoriatic and gastrointestinal activities. The MAPK  
 CC siNAs can be used to modulate the expression of MAPK genes, in cells,  
 CC tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I  
 CC and II; a wide range of tumours, and inflammatory diseases (asthma,  
 CC septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel  
 CC disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target  
 CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;  
 CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide  
 CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used  
 CC in the exemplification of the present invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 55.6%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 5; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 135 TCTGCTTTGGGGCTGCA 152  
 Db 2 UCUGGUCUGGGCTGCA 19

RESULT 694  
 ADE29851/c  
 ID ADE29851 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADE29851;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 DE Mitogen activated protein kinase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:473.  
 XX  
 KW short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition;  
 KW mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAP kinase; RNA interference;  
 KW cytostatic; anorectic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 KW immunosuppressive; antibacterial; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;  
 KW antipsoriatic; gastrointestinal; obesity; diabetes; tumour;  
 KW inflammatory disease; asthma; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KW psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; drug screening;  
 KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.

OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO2003072590-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 04-SEP-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US002510.  
 XX  
 PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
 PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
 PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.  
 PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
 PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
 PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
 PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.  
 XX  
 PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Usman N, Haerberli P, Chowrira B;  
 XX WPI; 2003-689980/65.  
 XX

PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and  
 PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of mitogen-activated  
 PT protein kinase genes.  
 XX

PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 473; 164pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)  
 CC that downregulates expression of a mitogen-activated protein kinase  
 CC (MAPK) genes by RNA interference. Also described: (1) a method for  
 CC modulating expression of MAPK genes in cells, tissue explants or  
 CC organisms by introduction of siNA; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo  
 CC delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4)  
 CC vectors that express siNA and cells containing these vectors. MAPK siNAs  
 CC have cytostatic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antiinflammatory,  
 CC antiasthmatic, immunosuppressive, antibacterial, antirheumatic,  
 CC antiarthritic, antipsoriatic and gastrointestinal activities. The MAPK  
 CC siNAs can be used to modulate the expression of MAPK genes, in cells,  
 CC tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I  
 CC and II; a wide range of tumours, and inflammatory diseases (asthma,  
 CC septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel  
 CC disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target  
 CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;  
 CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide  
 CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used  
 CC in the exemplification of the present invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 135 TCTGCTTTGGGGCTGCA 152  
 Db 18 TCTGGTCTGGGGCTGCA 1

RESULT 695  
 AAV52668  
 ID AAV52668 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAV52668;  
 XX  
 DT 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)  
 DE Hepatocyte nuclear factor 4 alpha gene exon 1b reverse PCR primer.  
 XX  
 KW Hepatocyte nuclear factor 4 alpha; HNF-4 alpha; MODY1; human;  
 KW transcription factor; maturity onset diabetes of the young; TCF14;  
 KW diabetes; NIDDM; diagnosis; therapy; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO9811254-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 19-MAR-1998.  
 XX  
 PF 10-SEP-1997; 97WO-US016037.  
 XX  
 PR 10-SEP-1996; 96US-0025719P.  
 PR 02-OCT-1996; 96US-0028056P.  
 PR 30-OCT-1996; 96US-0029679P.  
 XX  
 PA (ARCH-) ARCH DEV CORP.  
 XX  
 PI Bell GI, Yamagata K, Oda N, Kaisaki PJ, Furuta H, Menzel S;  
 PI Horikawa Y;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1998-271667/24.  
 XX

PT Isolated nucleic acid encoding hepatocyte nuclear factor 1-alpha and 1-  
 PT beta - useful for detecting susceptibility for non-insulin dependent  
 PT diabetes, especially maturity-onset diabetes of the young.  
 XX

PS Example 3; Page 112; 363pp; English.

CC This is a reverse PCR primer designed for use with a forward primer (see  
 CC AAV52667) in the PCR amplification of exon 1b and the flanking introns  
 CC (see AAV52655) of the human hepatocyte nuclear factor-4 alpha (HNF-4  
 CC alpha) gene (see AAV52687). Mutations of the HNF-4 alpha gene have been  
 CC identified by amplifying (see AAV52655-86) and sequencing the appropriate  
 CC exon. The invention concerns the identification of genes responsible for  
 CC non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) for use in diagnostics  
 CC and therapeutics. It demonstrates that the MODY1 (maturity-onset diabetes  
 CC of the young) locus is the HNF-4 alpha gene. Analysis of mutations in the  
 CC HNF-4 alpha gene can be diagnostic for diabetes

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 144 GGGCTGGAGCTCCATAC 161  
 || ||||| |||||  
 Db 3 GGAGCTGCAGCTCATAC 20

## RESULT 696

AAQ32807/c

ID AAQ32807 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAQ32807;

XX

DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

XX

DT 05-MAY-1993 (first entry)

XX

DE Microsatellite repeat polymorphic DNA marker PCR primer.

XX

KW PIC; high polymorphism information content; forensic; screening;  
 KW polymerase chain reaction; genetic mapping; paternity; prenatal.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN WO9221693-AL.

XX

XX 10-DEC-1992.

XX

XX 27-MAY-1992; 92WO-US0004195.

XX

XX 29-MAY-1991; 91US-00707501.

XX

XX 27-NOV-1991; 91US-00799828.

XX

PA (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH &amp; HUMAN SERVICE.

XX

PI Polymeropoulos MH, Merrill CR;

XX

XX WPI; 1992-433606/52.

XX

XX Oligo-nucleotide primers for polymerase chain reaction amplification -  
 XX which detect DNA polymorphisms and are useful for prenatal and paternity  
 XX screening, and genetic mapping.

XX

PS Disclosure; Fig 27; 44pp; English.

XX

CC This is a PCR primer which is used (with AAQ32806) to characterise a  
 CC unique microsatellite repeat polymorphic DNA marker which has a high  
 CC polymorphism information content. The marker is useful for human  
 CC individualisation, in forensic screening, in paternity and prenatal  
 CC screening as well as in genetic mapping. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to  
 CC correct PN field.)

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match

Best Local Similarity 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy

820 CTGTGGTCTCTGAAGCTG 837

Db

20 CTGTGACTTCTGAAGCTG 3

## RESULT 697

AAQ57830/c

ID AAQ57830 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAQ57830;

XX

DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

XX

DT 21-AUG-1994 (first entry)

XX

XX Primer pair 9A ANKYRIN detection primer #2.

XX

KW Primer; assay; subtle difference; dinucleotide; tetranucleotide; repeat;  
 KW polymorphism; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; amplify; PAGE;  
 KW autoradiography; migration pattern; length variation; genetic mapping;  
 KW forensic screening; paternity; prenatal; screening; microsatellite;  
 KW human; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN WO9403640-AL.

XX

XX 17-FEB-1994.

XX

XX 30-JUL-1993; 93WO-US007183.

XX

XX 31-JUL-1992; 92US-00922723.

XX

XX 28-SEP-1992; 92US-00952277.

XX

XX (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH &amp; HUMAN SERVICES.

XX

XX Polymeropoulos MH, Merrill CR;

XX

XX WPI; 1994-065727/08.

XX

XX New polynucleotide sequences - derived from polymorphic microsatellite  
 XX repeats, used for characterising human individuals for forensic,  
 XX paternity and prenatal screening and genetic mapping.

XX

XX Disclosure; Page 38; 72pp; English.

XX

XX The sequences given in AAQ57782-866 are primers which were used in an  
 XX assay for measuring the subtle differences in genetic material regarding  
 XX an added or omitted set of dinucleotide or tetranucleotide repeat  
 XX polymorphisms. The method comprises obtaining polynucleotide segments  
 XX comprising the repeat polymorphisms in an amount effective for testing  
 XX and amplifying the segments by a PCR procedure using a pair of  
 XX oligonucleotide primers capable of amplifying the polymorphism containing  
 XX sequence. The amplified sequences are resolved using PAGE and the  
 XX resolved sequences are compared by autoradiography to observe the  
 XX differences in migration pattern due to length variation. The  
 XX polynucleotides provide a fast and accurate test for measuring the subtle  
 XX differences in individuals in eg. forensic screening, paternity and  
 XX prenatal screening and genetic mapping. The polynucleotides are specific  
 XX for polymorphic microsatellite repeats based on previously sequenced  
 XX human genes. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match

Best Local Similarity 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy

820 CTGTGGTCTCTGAAGCTG 837

Db

20 CTGTGACTTCTGAAGCTG 3

## RESULT 698

AA41008/c

ID AAT41008 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC AAT41008;  
 XX DT 25-NOV-1996 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human gene signature HUMGS01087-derived anti-sense primer.  
 XX KW Gene signature; messenger RNA; mRNA; relative abundance; frequency;  
 KW human; cloning; mapping; non-biased library; diagnosis; detection;  
 KW cell typing; abnormal cell function; primer; PCR; amplification;  
 KW polymerase chain reaction; ss.  
 XX OS Synthetic.  
 XX PN WO9514772-A1.  
 XX PD 01-JUN-1995.  
 XX PF 11-NOV-1994; 94WO-JP001916.  
 XX PR 12-NOV-1993; 93JP-00355504.  
 XX PA (MATS/) MATSUBARA K.  
 XX PA (OKUB/) OKUBO K.  
 XX PI Matsubara K, Okubo K;  
 XX DR WPI; 1995-206931/27.  
 XX DT Single-stranded DNA for identifying gene signatures - isolated from 3'-  
 PT directed human cDNA library that reflects relative abundance of corresp.  
 PT mRNA in specific human tissues.  
 XX PS Example 7; Fig 6; 2245pp; Japanese.  
 XX CC Primers T41001-T41382 are derived from novel human gene signature (GS)  
 CC sequences which did not match with sequences deposited in Genbank release  
 CC 76. The GS sequences (T41001-T41382) were obtained from 3'-directed cDNA  
 CC libraries prepared from various human tissues; synthesis of cDNA was  
 CC initiated from the 3'-end of mRNA by using poly(T) as the sole primer.  
 CC Each library is constructed so as to reflect accurately the relative  
 CC abundance of different mRNAs in the particular tissue from which it was  
 CC derived. The appearance frequency of a given GS in a cDNA library can be  
 CC determined (esp. using primers and probes derived from the GS sequences)  
 CC as a means of diagnosing abnormal cell function or for recognising  
 CC different cell types. The primers T41007-8 amplify clone pm1772 which  
 CC comprises the GS HUMGS001087 (T20087), located on chromosome 1  
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 822 GTGGGTGCTGAGCTGCT 839  
 DB 18 GTGGGTGCTGAGCTGCT 1  
 RESULT 699  
 AAQ91517  
 ID AAQ91517 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC AAQ91517;  
 XX DT 07-SEP-1995 (first entry)  
 XX DE Hepatitis C virus gene HC-G9 PCR sense primer nt7792-7811.  
 XX KW Hepatitis C virus; HCV; non-A non-B; HC-G9; treatment; PCR sense primer;  
 XX nt7792-7811; ss.

OS Hepatitis C virus.  
 XX PN JP06319563-A.  
 XX PD 22-NOV-1994.  
 XX PF 13-MAY-1993; 93JP-00147133.  
 XX PR 13-MAY-1993; 93JP-00147133.  
 XX PA (IMMO) IMMUNO JAPAN KK.  
 XX DR WPI; 1995-040318/06.  
 XX DT A hepatitis C virus gene and oligo-nucleotide(s) - used for the treatment  
 PT of hepatitis C.  
 XX PS Example 2; Page 38; 41pp; Japanese.  
 XX CC AAQ91517 and AAQ91518 are a pair of primers for the PCR amplification of  
 CC AAQ9140 the hepatitis C virus (HCV) gene HC-G9 cDNA, it encodes the  
 CC protein described in AAR67588. Both the cDNA and protein can be used in  
 CC the treatment of HCV infection  
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 458 CCAGGAGAGCTCCAGGA 475  
 DB 2 CCAGGAGCTGCTCAAGGA 19  
 RESULT 700  
 AAT38998  
 ID AAT38998 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC AAT38998;  
 XX DT 29-MAY-1997 (first entry)  
 XX DE CD4 5' PCR primer.  
 XX KW Cytokine; expression profile; genital wart; interleukin 12; IL-12;  
 KW tumour regression; adjuvant; polymerase chain reaction; PCR;  
 KW condyloma acuminata; human papilloma virus; HPV-6; HPV-11; HPV16; HPV18;  
 KW anogenital; cutaneous; laryngeal; oesophageal; cancer; ss.  
 XX OS Synthetic.  
 XX PN WO9629091-A1.  
 XX PD 26-SEP-1996.  
 XX PF 22-MAR-1996; 96WO-GB000686.  
 XX PR 22-MAR-1995; 95GB-00005784.  
 XX PA (UYCA-) UNIV CAMBRIDGE TECH SERVICES LTD.  
 XX PI Stanley MA, Scarpini CG;  
 XX DR WPI; 1996-442947/44.  
 XX PT Use of interleukin-12 to treat papilloma virus-associated lesions - esp.  
 PT as a vaccine adjuvant with papilloma virus antigen for immuno:therapy of  
 XX warts or tumours.  
 XX PS Disclosure; Page 14; 32pp; English.  
 XX CC RNA was extracted from genital lesions, reverse transcribed to produce

CC cDNA and then the cDNA was used as the template for PCR amplification of  
 CC various cytokines using the primers in AAT38964- AAT39005. To confirm the  
 CC identity of amplified cDNA, digoxigenin- labelled probes specific for  
 CC each cytokine (see AAT39006-R39021) were hybridised with Southern blots  
 CC of amplified sequences. The expression profile for regressing and non-  
 CC regressing warts was established and compared to cytokine expression  
 CC patterns in normal cervical tissue. Results showed that interleukin 12 is  
 CC barely expressed (if at all) in non-regressing warts, but is expressed in  
 CC regressing warts. This suggests a central role for IL-12 in wart  
 CC regression. It has been found that IL-12 can be used (especially as a  
 CC vaccine adjuvant) for treating papilloma virus-associated lesions such as  
 CC condyloma acuminata (anogenital warts) caused by human papilloma virus  
 CC type 6 (HPV-6) and/or HPV-11 and more generally for treatment of tumours  
 CC associated with HPV16 and HPV18 infection e.g. anogenital, cutaneous,  
 CC laryngeal and oesophageal cancers

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 860 TGGTGATGAGCCCAATC 877  
 |||||  
 DB 1 TGGTGATGAGCCCACTC 18

## RESULT 701

AAT39478

ID AAT39478 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAT39478;

DT 21-MAY-1997 (first entry)

DE Steroidogenesis acute regulatory protein antisense PCR primer 2.

XX Human; steroidogenesis; acute regulatory protein; hSTAR; analysis;  
 KW mutation; detection; prenatal; genetic defect; congenital; protein;  
 KW lipid adrenal hyperplasia; treatment; prevention; gene;  
 KW replacement therapy; hypercholesterolemia; primer; PCR;  
 KW polymerase chain reaction; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9629338-A1.

PD 26-SEP-1996.

PF 22-MAR-1996; 96WO-US003896.

PR 23-MAR-1995; 95US-00410540.

PA (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.

PA (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.

PI Miller WL, Lin D, Strauss JF;

XX WPI; 1996-443130/44.

XX Isolated human steroidogenesis acute regulatory protein gene - used for  
 PT detection of mutation(s) of this gene that cause congenital lipid  
 PT adrenal hyperplasia.

PS Example 7; Page 4; 89pp; English.

XX The present sequence is a PCR primer (nt 717-738) for the human  
 CC steroidogenesis acute regulatory protein (hSTAR) cDNA. The hSTAR gene can  
 CC be analysed for mutations to detect (e.g. prenatally) genetic defects  
 CC associated with congenital lipid adrenal hyperplasia (CAH), or its  
 CC transmission to children. CAH can also be treated by protein or gene  
 CC replacement therapy, which can also be used to prevent or treat  
 CC hypercholesterolemia. A human adrenal cortex cDNA library was screened

CC with a mouse StAR probe to isolate a 1.6 kb insert, including an ORF for  
 CC a 285 residue protein. When it was cloned into pSPORT and expressed in  
 CC COS-1 cells cotransfected with pP450sc abp pADX, it increased the level  
 CC of pregnenolone synthesis from cholesterol or 20-alpha-hydroxycholesterol  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 612 GTGGCCATCTCAACGAGC 629

|||||

DB 2 GTGGCCATGCGAGCCAGC 19

## RESULT 702

AAV01261/c

ID AAV01261 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAV01261;

DT 23-MAR-1998 (first entry)

DE Cytochrome P-450 PCR primer for universal mammalian STS's.

XX PCR primer; polymerase chain reaction; amplification; UM-STS;  
 KW universal mammalian sequence tagged site; genomic map; clone; ss.

XX Synthetic.

PN WO9731012-A1.

PD 28-AUG-1997.

PF 18-FEB-1997; 97WO-US002403.

PR 22-FEB-1996; 96US-0012061P.

PA (UNMI ) UNIV MICHIGAN.

PA (UNMS ) UNIV MICHIGAN STATE.

PI Brewer GU, Venta PJ, Yuzbasiyan-Gurkan V;

XX WPI; 1997-435083/40.

XX New oligonucleotide primers amplifying gene regions conserved among  
 PT mammals - useful for developing genomic maps, isolating clones and making  
 PT cross-species comparisons.

PS Claim 1; Page 11; 26pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a specifically claimed oligonucleotide  
 CC PCR primer. The oligonucleotide can be used for polymerase chain reaction  
 CC (PCR) amplification of DNA, specifically regions of specific genes that  
 CC are conserved among mammalian species, i.e. pairs of oligonucleotides  
 CC from the present specification represent universal mammalian sequence-  
 CC tagged site (UM-STS) primers. The primers are used to develop genomic  
 CC maps, to isolate clones from libraries, to make cross-species comparisons  
 CC and to develop additional genetic markers. UM-STS allow genomic  
 CC comparisons to be made between more species

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 871 CCAACTCCATTGAGGTCC 888

|||||

DB 20 CCAGCTCCAAAGAGGTCC 3



RESULT 703  
AAT9334/c  
ID AAT9334 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAT9334;  
XX  
DT 03-FEB-1998 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Primer for exon 23 of endothelial nitrogen monoxide synthase gene.  
XX  
KW Exon 23; PCR primer; single stranded conformational polymorphism; SSCP;  
XX analysis; endothelial nitrogen monoxide synthase; eNOS;  
KW genetic screening; coronary arterial spasm; angina pectoris; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO9718327-A1.  
XX  
PD 22-MAY-1997.  
XX  
PF 13-NOV-1996; 96WO-JP003324.  
XX  
PR 13-NOV-1995; 95JP-00319504.  
XX  
PR 28-JUN-1996; 96JP-00168761.  
XX  
PA (SHIO ) SHIONOGI & CO LTD.  
XX  
PI Yasue H, Yoshimura M;  
XX  
DR WPI; 1997-289303/26.  
XX  
XX Genetic screening for diseases associated with coronary arterial spasm -  
PT by assessment of the occurrence of specific mutation(s) of the  
PT endothelial nitrogen monoxide synthase gene.  
XX  
PS Example 1; Page 14; 47pp; Japanese.  
XX  
XX The present sequence is an exon 23 primer for the polymerase chain  
CC reaction-single stranded conformational polymorphism (PCR-SSCP) analysis  
CC of the endothelial nitrogen monoxide synthase (eNOS) gene. The PCR-SSCP  
CC analysis was used in an example of genetic screening method for diseases  
CC associated with coronary arterial spasm, which comprises determining if 1  
CC or more specific nucleotides in the eNOS gene have been substituted,  
CC specifically G894T, C774T, T(-786)C, A(-922)G and T(-1468)A. Screening  
CC for diseases associated with coronary spasm, e.g angina pectoris, cannot  
CC be easily carried out by existing methods, this method allows rapid and  
CC easy detection  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX 794 ACTGCAGGACTGACTGAA 811  
DB 18 ACTAAAGGACTGCCTGAA 1  
XX  
RESULT 704  
AAT73404  
ID AAT73404 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAT73404;  
XX  
DT 14-JAN-1998 (first entry)  
XX  
DE S182 gene mutation detection mismatched PCR primer.  
XX  
XX S182 gene; Alzheimer's disease; polymorphism; mismatch; mutation;  
KW intronic sequence; polymerase chain reaction; primer; ss.  
XX  
XX (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.

OS Synthetic.  
XX  
FN WO9715689-A1.  
XX  
PD 01-MAY-1997.  
XX  
PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017132.  
XX  
PR 25-OCT-1995; 95US-0007048P.  
XX  
PA (UNIW ) UNIV WASHINGTON SCHOOL MED.  
XX (UYSF-) UNIV SOUTH FLORIDA.  
XX  
PI Hardy JA, Goate AM;  
XX  
XX WPI; 1997-259039/23.  
XX  
XX Diagnosing Alzheimer's disease by detecting polymorphism in the S182 gene  
PT - using mismatch polymerase chain reaction primers derived from intronic  
PT sequences.  
XX  
XX Claim 3; Page 8; 30pp; English.  
XX  
XX A method has been developed for the detection of polymorphism (mutations)  
CC in the S182 gene. The mutations are detected using selected mismatch  
CC polymerase chain reaction (PCR) primers derived from intronic sequences  
CC of the gene. The present sequence represents a specifically claimed PCR  
CC primer. Mutations in the S182 gene indicate that a subject is susceptible  
CC to late onset Alzheimer's disease. The method allows rapid analysis of  
CC many samples by PCR, restriction enzyme digestion and gel  
CC electrophoresis. Use of intronic sequences allows mutations to be  
CC detected in splice donor and acceptor sites (this would be almost  
CC impossible without intronic primers)  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 9 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX 815 TGGTACTGTGGTGTGCTGA 832  
DB 2 TGGTAATGTGGTGTGCTGA 19  
XX  
RESULT 705  
AAT75570/c  
ID AAT75570 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAT75570;  
XX  
XX 27-FEB-1998 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Primer ANK1.PCR1.2 for Ank DNA microsatellite marker.  
XX  
XX PCR primer; amplification; Ank; DNA microsatellite marker;  
XX polymorphic DNA marker; detection; loss of heterozygosity;  
XX chromosome 9p12-2; human; prostate; epithelial cell line;  
XX epithelial cell oncogenesis; diagnosis; therapy; treatment; prevention;  
XX cancer; vaccine; antibody; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO9728255-A1.  
XX  
XX 07-AUG-1997.  
XX  
XX 30-JAN-1997; 97WO-US001430.  
XX  
XX 02-FEB-1996; 96US-0011042P.  
XX  
XX (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.



CC elements could be selected. (Updated on 27-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 576 CTGCTTCACTGCTCTTAC 593

DB 2 CTGCTTCACTGCTCTTAC 19

RESULT 708

AAT93655

ID AAT93655 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAT93655;

XX 26-FEB-1998 (first entry)

XX

XX Presenilin (PS-1) gene PCR primer 2 to detect G to A mutation.

XX

XX Presenilin gene; PS-1 gene; early-onset Alzheimer's disease; polymorphism;

XX intron; splice site; diagnosis; beta-amyloid related disease;

XX PS-1 isoforms; exon 5; TM2; PCR primer; ss.

XX

XX Homo sapiens.

XX

XX EP785282-A2.

XX

XX 23-JUL-1997.

XX

XX 17-JAN-1997; 97EP-00300323.

XX

XX 19-JAN-1996; 96US-0010241P.

XX

XX (UNIW ) UNIV WASHINGTON SCHOOL MED.

XX (USF-) UNIV SOUTH FLORIDA.

XX (SMIK ) SMITHKLINE BEECHAM PLC.

XX

XX Goate AM, Hardy JA, Roberts GW;

XX WPI; 1997-365951/34.

XX

XX Detection of presenilin-1 isoforms - used for the prognosis of head-

XX injury subjects and the prognosis and treatment of beta-amyloid-related

XX diseases.

XX

XX Example 4; Page 10; 26pp; English.

XX

XX PCR primers AAT93654-55 are used to identify a E120K mutant, which

XX results from a G to A change in codon 120 in exon 5 of the presenilin (PS

XX -1) gene. Mutations in the PS-1 gene on chromosome 14 have been shown to

XX cause a significant proportion of early-onset, autosomal dominant

XX Alzheimer's disease. The E120K mutation is near the second putative

XX transmembrane domain (TM2). This mutation is virtually impossible to

XX detect without intronic sequence primers, as it is within 20 bp of the

XX intron-exon boundary in genomic clones. The primers are used in a new

XX method for diagnosing the likelihood of developing a chronic

XX neurodegenerative pathology which could result in psychiatric or

XX neurological disorders comprising detecting the presence or absence of PS-

XX 1 isoforms or of DNA encoding PS-1 isoforms in the subject. The methods

XX can be used to determine the likelihood of non-response to compounds

XX which block or alter synaptic transmission in head injuries. They can

XX also be used for the prognosis and treatment of beta-amyloid related

XX diseases such as early- and late-onset Alzheimer's disease, cortical Lewy

XX body disease, Parkinson's disease and patients with vascular and

XX cerebrovascular disease which predispose to these diseases

XX

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 9 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 815 TGGTACTGTGGTGTCTCA 832

DB 2 TGGTAAATGTGGTGGTCA 19

RESULT 709

AAT68332

ID AAT68332 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAT68332;

XX 08-AUG-1997 (first entry)

XX

XX Loci-specific primer for assessing integrity of human Y chromosome.

XX

XX Y chromosome; integrity; chromosome locus; primer; amplification; PCR;

XX polymerase chain reaction; fertility; azoospermia; oligospermia;

XX infertile; diagnosis; DYS209; DYS212; DYS211; DYS210; DYS211; DYS211; SMCX;

XX DAZ(1); DYS218; DYS219; DYS212; DYS211; DYS210; DYS211; DYS211; DYS211;

XX DYS241; DYS198; SRX; DYS197; DYS196; DYS240; DYS271; DYS221; KAL182;

XX DAZ(2); DYS224; DYS226; DYS222; DYS227; DYS229; DYZ1; DYS230; DAZ(3);

XX DAZ(4); DAZ(5); SMCY; DYS217; DYS220; DYS223; DYS7; DYS237; DYS215; DYS7;

XX DYS237; DAZ(6); DAZ(7); DAZ(8); DAZ(9); DAZ(10); DAZ(11); YRRM1; ZFY;

XX BKM; ss.

XX

XX Homo sapiens.

XX

XX WO9641007-A1.

XX

XX 19-DEC-1996.

XX

XX 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009421.

XX

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00472416.

XX

XX 18-SEP-1995; 95US-00531556.

XX

XX (PROM-) PROMEGA CORP.

XX

XX First MK, AgoulNIK AI, Muallem A;

XX WPI; 1997-099942/09.

XX

XX Assessing integrity of Y chromosome - by amplification of selected human

XX chromosome loci by multiplex PCR and comparison with normal control DNA.

XX

XX Claim 2; Page 51; 111pp; English.

XX

XX AAT68325-T68336 are a set of primers used in a method for assessing the

XX integrity of a Y chromosome. The primers are capable of priming the

XX chromosome loci: DYS201, DYS241, DYS198, SRX, DYS197, DYS196, and MIC2.

XX The method can be used to rapidly and reproducibly assess the integrity

XX of specific regions of the Y chromosome that are associated with male

XX fertility. It can be used to assess the integrity of the Y chromosome in

XX males exhibiting azoospermia or oligospermia (no or very little

XX spermatozoa in the semen) or to assess the genotype of infants of

XX phenotypically ambiguous sexuality. The method can also be used in

XX diagnosis and quality control

XX

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 147 GCTGACGCTCCATCTTG 164

DB 1 GCTGCTGCTCCATCTTG 18

RESULT 710

AAV40341/c  
ID AAV40341 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAV40341;

XX DT 27-AUG-2003 (revised)

XX DT 14-OCT-1998 (first entry)

XX DE Maize oligonucleotide marker S34R.

XX KW Maize; marker; probe; PCR primer; polymorphism; vegetal sequence;

XX KW polymorphic site; corn; gramineae species; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Zea.

XX PN WO9830717-A2.

XX PD 16-JUL-1998.

XX PF 02-DEC-1997; 97WO-EP007134.

XX PR 02-DEC-1996; 96US-0032069P.

XX PR (BIOC-) BIOCEM SA.

XX PA Murigneux A;

XX PI WPI; 1998-399160/34.

XX DR Vegetal sequences including single nucleotide polymorphism - useful, e.g.

XX PT to determine polymorphisms in plants, determine strain in plant breeding

XX PT and to correlate polymorphisms with phenotypic traits.

XX PS Example 2; Page 9; 32pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes a nucleic acid segment comprising at

XX CC least 10 contiguous nucleotides from a vegetal sequence including a

XX CC polymorphic site which is a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP), or the

XX CC complement of the segment. Also described are: (1) an allele-specific

XX CC oligonucleotide hybridising to segment, or their complements, and (2) a

XX CC method of analysing nucleic acids from a subject, by determining if a

XX CC base is occupying any one (or a set) of polymorphic sites in 261

XX CC sequences derived from six maize lines (see AAV47701 to AAV47961). The

XX CC segments are useful in fingerprint analysis in plants to determine which

XX CC polymorphisms are present, which strain a plant belongs to and to

XX CC distinguish between strains. The polymorphisms may correlate with

XX CC phenotypic traits (e.g. plant growth rate or crop yield), and the

XX CC segments are useful to determine the presence/absence of specific

XX CC polymorphisms correlating with the existence/absence of particular

XX CC traits. The segments are also useful in marker assisted back-cross

XX CC techniques to select plants with a higher percentage of recurrent parent

XX CC in a back-cross population. Segments incorporate SNPs which occur more

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;

XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 152 AGCTCCATCTGTCACCA 169

Db 18 ATCTCCATGCTGCTCCA 1

RESULT 711

AAV00264

AAV00264 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAV00264;

XX DT 28-MAY-1998 (first entry)

XX DE PS-1 gene PCR primer 5.

XX KW PS-1 gene; mutation; transition; Alzheimer's disease; dementia;

XX KW Chromosome 14; transgenic model; PCR; primer; amplification; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS EP811695-A2.

XX PD 10-DEC-1997.

XX PF 04-JUN-1997; 97EP-00303816.

XX PR 06-JUN-1996; 96US-0019222P.

XX PR (UNIW) UNIV WASHINGTON.

XX PA (STMA) ST MARYS HOSPITAL MED SCHOOL.

XX PA (UYSF-) UNIV SOUTH FLORIDA.

XX PI Clark RF, Goate AM, Collinge J, Hardy JA, Hutton ML;

XX PI WPI; 1998-020955/03.

XX DR Variant S182 or PS-1 gene associated with Alzheimer's disease - with

XX PT mutation at codon 139, 143, 267, 280, 146 or 269, useful in early-onset

XX PT Alzheimer's diagnosis and to develop models for drug testing.

XX PS Claim 12, 14, 22; Page 11; 16pp; English.

XX CC This novel PCR primer is one of a pair (the other being AAV00265), used

XX CC in the amplification of the PS-1 gene (exon 5). Three mutations were

XX CC identified at codon 139, 143, and 146 arising from a A to G transition

XX CC (M139V, I143V, and M146V). The variant of the PS-1 and S182 gene can be

XX CC used in the diagnosis of early onset Alzheimer's disease, and in the

XX CC diagnosis and treatment of other forms of dementia giving rise to

XX CC progressive intellectual deterioration closely resembling the dementia

XX CC associated with Alzheimer's disease, and for which treatment is

XX CC available, by excluding early onset Alzheimer's disease. Identification

XX CC of the mutants provides strong evidence that mutations in the S182 gene

XX CC are the cause of early onset Alzheimer's disease in Chromosome 14-linked

XX CC pedigrees, and it is therefore possible to develop models of Alzheimer's

XX CC disease using transgenic model systems and/or whole cell systems

XX CC containing the mutants. These models can be used to screen and evaluate

XX CC the efficacy of drugs in treating Alzheimer's disease, and enable the

XX CC investigation of S182 biochemistry and its relationship to Alzheimer's

XX CC disease to provide a basis for rational drug design

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 9 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;

XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 815 TGGTACTGTGGTGTGA 832

Db 2 TGGTAATGTGTGTGA 19

RESULT 712

AAV22541/c

ID AAV22541 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAV22541;

XX DT 08-JUL-1998 (first entry)

XX DE Antisense oligonucleotide designed to target the R1 message.

```

XX R1 subunit; ribonucleotide reductase; cell proliferation; tumour cell;
KW antisense; growth; inhibition; sensitivity; hydroxyurea;
KW chemotherapeutic drug; methotrexate; PALA; treatment; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9805769-A2.
PN
PD 12-FEB-1998.
XX
XX 01-AUG-1997; 97WO-CA000540.
PF
XX
XX 02-AUG-1996; 96US-0023040P.
PR
XX 07-MAR-1997; 97US-0039959P.
PR
XX (GENE-) GENESENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
PA
XX
XX Wright JA, Young AH;
PI
XX WPI; 1998-145609/13.
DR
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotides to ribonucleotide reductase genes - used to
PT modulate tumour growth and inhibit tumour cell proliferation.
PT
XX Claim 8; Page 47; 79pp; English.
PS
XX AAV22531-89 represent antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted
CC against the mRNA of the R1 subunit sequence of ribonucleotide reductase.
CC Aberrant expression of the R2 gene, which encodes the second subunit of
CC the ribonucleotide reductase gene, can determine the malignant
CC characteristics of cells. Suppression of R2 and R1 gene expression was
CC found to reduce transformed properties of tumour cells. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides can be used for modulating tumour cell growth, or for
CC inhibiting tumour cell proliferation. They can also be used for
CC increasing the sensitivity of neoplastic cells to chemotherapeutic drugs
CC (especially to hydroxyurea, methotrexate (MTX), and PALA). The antisense
CC oligonucleotides may be used to treat proliferative disorders including
CC leukaemias, lymphomas, sarcomas, melanomas, various other forms of
CC cancer, papillomas, arteriosclerosis, psoriasis, polythemia, mastocytosis,
CC autoimmune diseases, angiogenesis, bacterial infections and viral
CC infections (including HIV hepatitis, or herpes infections)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 816 GGTACTGTGGTGGCTGAA 833
DB 18 GATCTTGGCTGCTGAA 1
RESULT 713
AAZ37571/C
ID AAZ37571 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAZ37571;
AC
XX
XX 07-JAN-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide #101.
DE
XX
XX Human mdm2 gene; proliferation; tumour; phosphorothioate; p53; cancer;
KW antisense; modulation; oligonucleotide; expression; inhibition;
KW hyperproliferation; blood cancer; brain cancer; breast cancer;
KW lung cancer; soft tissue cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis; atherosclerosis;
KW restenosis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX Homo sapiens.
OS

```

```

XX WO9949065-A1.
PN
XX 30-SEP-1999.
PD
XX
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99WO-US0006702.
PF
XX
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
PR
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowsett LM;
PI
XX WPI; 1999-610754/52.
DR
XX
XX New antisense compounds used to treat eg. hyperproliferative conditions.
PT
XX Example 9; Page 49; 157pp; English.
PS
XX
XX AAZ37473-237738 represent human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotides.
CC AAZ37471, AAZ37472, AAZ37739, AAZ37740 and AAZ37741 are used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention. The present invention describes
CC novel nucleotide antisense compounds, targeted to the 5' untranslated,
CC translation termination codon, or 3' untranslated region of a nucleic
CC acid encoding human mdm2, that modulates expression of human mdm2. The
CC oligonucleotides mediate their effect by antisense inhibition of
CC hyperproliferative gene expression. The antisense compound is used to
CC treat an animal having a disease or condition associated with mdm2,
CC particularly a hyperproliferative condition, more particularly cancer,
CC especially of the blood, brain, breast, lung or soft tissue, or
CC psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis or restenosis
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 468 CTCACGAACTTGGCATT 485
DB 19 CTCACGAACTTGGTAGT 2
RESULT 714
AAZ37563/C
ID AAZ37563 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAZ37563;
AC
XX
XX 07-JAN-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide #93.
DE
XX
XX Human mdm2 gene; proliferation; tumour; phosphorothioate; p53; cancer;
KW antisense; modulation; oligonucleotide; expression; inhibition;
KW hyperproliferation; blood cancer; brain cancer; breast cancer;
KW lung cancer; soft tissue cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis; atherosclerosis;
KW restenosis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO9949065-A1.
PN
XX
XX 30-SEP-1999.
PD
XX
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99WO-US0006702.
PF
XX
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
PR
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowsett LM;
PI

```

XX WPI; 1999-610754/52.  
 XX New antisense compounds used to treat eg. hyperproliferative conditions.  
 XX Example 9; Page 49; 157pp; English.  
 XX AAZ37473-Z37738 represent human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotides.  
 CC AAZ37471, AAZ37472, AAZ37739, AAZ37740 and AAZ37741 are used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention. The present invention describes  
 CC novel nucleotide antisense compounds, targeted to the 5' untranslated,  
 CC translation termination codon, or 3' untranslated region of a nucleic  
 CC acid encoding human mdm2, that modulates expression of human mdm2. The  
 CC oligonucleotides mediate their effect by antisense inhibition of  
 CC hyperproliferative gene expression. The antisense compound is used to  
 CC treat an animal having a disease or condition associated with mdm2,  
 CC particularly a hyperproliferative condition, more particularly cancer,  
 CC especially of the blood, brain, breast, lung or soft tissue, or  
 CC psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis or restenosis  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 5 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 492 GATCTAATGGAGATTG 509  
 DB 20 GATCTTCTAGGAGATTG 3  
 RESULT 715  
 AAV68444  
 ID AAV68444 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC AAV68444;  
 XX 29-MAR-1999 (first entry)  
 DE CART missense oligonucleotide.  
 XX Cocaine and amphetamine regulated transcript protein; CART; rat;  
 KW appetite; eating disorder; anorectic; obesity; diabetes;  
 KW Prader-Willi syndrome; anorexia; bulimia; cachexia;  
 KW attention deficit hyperactivity disorder; addiction; therapy;  
 KW psychostimulant; neuromodulator; neurotransmitter; antisense; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS WO9848824-A1.  
 XX 05-NOV-1998.  
 PD 01-MAY-1998; 98WO-US009051.  
 XX 01-MAY-1997; 97US-0045455P.  
 XX (UYEM-) UNIV EMORY.  
 XX Kuhar MJ, Lambert PD, Couceyro PR;  
 XX WPI; 1999-009380/01.  
 XX New peptides derived from cocaine and amphetamine regulated transcript  
 PT (CART) polypeptides - useful for, e.g. treating addictive behavioural  
 PT problems and regulating body weight in humans with bulimia and anorexia.  
 XX Example 4; Page 19; 53pp; English.  
 XX This is the nucleotide sequence of a cocaine and amphetamine regulated  
 CC transcript (CART) missense oligonucleotide. 3 types of oligonucleotide  
 CC were prepared: unmodified phosphodiester backbone; and 5' and 3'  
 CC thioester capped. The latter have a longer half-life and are preferred. 3

CC Antisense oligonucleotides (see AAV68441-43), one missense  
 CC oligonucleotide (see AAV68444) and one sense oligonucleotide (see  
 CC AAV68445) were used in experiments to determine the effects of CART  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides on the cocaine dose-response curve of rats.  
 CC CART peptides (see AAV81337-45) are suggested to be neurotransmitters or  
 CC neuromodulators in circuitry related to psychostimulant drug action.  
 CC Administration of CART antisense oligonucleotides into the nucleus  
 CC accumbens bilaterally depressed the locomotor response of rats to  
 CC cocaine, but statistically significant results were not obtained.  
 CC Bioactive peptides (see AAV81337-39 and AAV81343-45) derived from rat and  
 CC human CART are used in claimed methods for modulating food consumption in  
 CC an animal or human to which they are administered. Antagonists and  
 CC antibodies raised against the peptides are also used in claimed methods  
 CC for modulating body weight disorders, attention deficit hyperactivity  
 CC disorder, and cocaine or amphetamine addiction  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 320 CTGCAGAGAAAGCTGTGGA 337  
 DB 1 CGGCAGAGAAAGTTGTGCA 18  
 RESULT 716  
 AAV73138/C  
 ID AAV73138 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AAV73138;  
 XX 09-FEB-1999 (first entry)  
 DT Human ras oncogene mutant detecting oligomer N-61 pl.  
 DB Ras oncogene; probe; point mutation; detection; cancer; ss.  
 XX Ras oncogene; probe; point mutation; detection; cancer; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS US5847095-A.  
 XX 08-DEC-1998.  
 PF 03-JAN-1997; 97US-00778543.  
 XX 23-JUL-1985; 85US-00758104.  
 PR 04-AUG-1987; 87US-00081490.  
 PR 21-APR-1992; 92US-00873352.  
 PR 23-JUN-1994; 94US-00264425.  
 XX (UYLE-) RIJKSUNIV LEIDEN.  
 XX Bos JL, Van Der Eb AJ;  
 XX WPI; 1999-059149/05.  
 XX Probes for detecting ras oncogene point mutations - useful for the  
 PT diagnosis of cancer associated with single base mutations.  
 XX Disclosure; Col 19-20; 18pp; English.  
 XX AAV73084-V73145 are oligomers used in a method to detect a single-base  
 CC mutation in a human ras oncogene. These probes comprise 12-43 nucleotides  
 CC of formula 5'-B-Q-D-3', Q = 3 nucleotides complementary to the mutated  
 CC codon, and B and D each = 0-20 nucleotides complementary to the ras  
 CC sequences flanking the mutated codon. The probes are useful for detecting  
 CC cancers associated with point mutations  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 1 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 XX

Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 767 AGAAGTGGAGAGAGTGT 785  
DB 20 ACAGCTGGANAAGAAGAGT 2

RESULT 717  
AAZ06004  
ID AAZ06004 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAZ06004;  
XX  
DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)  
XX  
DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.  
XX  
KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;  
KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;  
KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;  
KW bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
OS Chlamydia trachomatis.  
XX  
PN WO9928475-A2.  
XX  
PD 10-JUN-1999.  
XX  
PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.  
XX  
PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.  
PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.  
PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.  
XX  
PA (GEST ) GENSET.  
XX  
PI Griffais R;  
XX  
DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.  
XX  
PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 1817; 1755pp; English.

PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis, epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, bartholinitis; pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis. The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these diseases

XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 778 AGAAGTGGAGCCCAAC 795  
DB 2 AGAGGTGTGTCGCAAC 19

RESULT 718  
AAZ05066/C  
ID AAZ05066 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX  
AC AAZ05066;  
XX  
DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)  
XX  
DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.  
XX  
KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;  
KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;  
KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;  
KW bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
OS Chlamydia trachomatis.  
XX  
PN WO9928475-A2.  
XX  
PD 10-JUN-1999.  
XX  
PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.  
XX  
PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.  
PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.  
PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.  
XX  
PA (GEST ) GENSET.  
XX  
PI Griffais R;  
XX  
DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.  
XX  
PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 1740; 1755pp; English.

PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis, epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, bartholinitis; pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis. The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these diseases

XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 867 GAGCCCACTCCATTGAG 884  
DB 18 GATCCCAACGCCGTGAG 1

RESULT 719  
AAZ04278/C  
ID AAZ04278 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAZ04278;  
XX  
DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)  
XX  
DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.  
XX  
KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;  
KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;  
KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;  
KW bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.

```

XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX PN WO9928475-A2.
XX PD 10-JUN-1999.
XX PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
XX PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
XX PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
XX PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
XX PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX PI Griffais R;
XX DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 1675; 1755pp; English.
XX CC PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames
XX CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
XX CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
XX CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
XX CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
XX CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
XX CC conjunctival trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
XX CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis;
XX CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, Bartholinitis;
XX CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
XX CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
XX CC diseases
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
    Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
    Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 322 GCAGAGAGCTGTGAGC 339
DB 18 GCAGAGAGCTGTGAGC 1
RESULT 720
AAZ01456/c
ID AAZ01456 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ01456;
XX DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
XX KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;
XX KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
XX KW Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX PN WO9928475-A2.
XX PD 10-JUN-1999.
XX PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
XX PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
XX PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
XX PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
XX PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX PI Griffais R;
XX DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 1675; 1755pp; English.
XX CC PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames
XX CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
XX CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
XX CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
XX CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
XX CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
XX CC conjunctival trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
XX CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis;
XX CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, Bartholinitis;
XX CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
XX CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
XX CC diseases
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
    Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
    Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 322 GCAGAGAGCTGTGAGC 339
DB 18 GCAGAGAGCTGTGAGC 1
RESULT 720
AAZ01456/c
ID AAZ01456 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ01456;
XX DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
XX KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;
XX KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
XX KW Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX PN WO9928475-A2.
XX PD 10-JUN-1999.
XX PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
XX PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
XX PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
XX PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
XX PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX PI Griffais R;
XX DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 1675; 1755pp; English.
XX CC PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames
XX CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
XX CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
XX CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
XX CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
XX CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
XX CC conjunctival trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
XX CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis;
XX CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, Bartholinitis;
XX CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
XX CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
XX CC diseases
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
    Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
    Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 322 GCAGAGAGCTGTGAGC 339
DB 18 GCAGAGAGCTGTGAGC 1

```

```

PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX PI Griffais R;
XX DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 1444; 1755pp; English.
XX CC PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames
XX CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
XX CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
XX CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
XX CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
XX CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
XX CC conjunctival trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
XX CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis;
XX CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, Bartholinitis;
XX CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
XX CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
XX CC diseases
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
    Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
    Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 456 TTCAGGAGAGCTCCAG 473
DB 20 TGCCATAGAGCTCCAG 3
RESULT 721
AAZ03621/c
ID AAZ03621 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ03621;
XX DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
XX KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;
XX KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
XX KW Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX PN WO9928475-A2.
XX PD 10-JUN-1999.
XX PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
XX PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
XX PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
XX PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
XX PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX PI Griffais R;
XX DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 1444; 1755pp; English.
XX CC PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames
XX CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
XX CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
XX CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
XX CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
XX CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
XX CC conjunctival trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
XX CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis;
XX CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, Bartholinitis;
XX CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
XX CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
XX CC diseases
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
    Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
    Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 456 TTCAGGAGAGCTCCAG 473
DB 20 TGCCATAGAGCTCCAG 3
RESULT 721
AAZ03621/c
ID AAZ03621 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ03621;
XX DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
XX KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;
XX KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
XX KW Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX PN WO9928475-A2.
XX PD 10-JUN-1999.
XX PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
XX PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
XX PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
XX PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
XX PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX PI Griffais R;
XX DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 1444; 1755pp; English.
XX CC PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames
XX CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
XX CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
XX CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
XX CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
XX CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
XX CC conjunctival trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
XX CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis;
XX CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, Bartholinitis;
XX CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
XX CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
XX CC diseases
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
    Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
    Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 456 TTCAGGAGAGCTCCAG 473
DB 20 TGCCATAGAGCTCCAG 3

```



PS Disclosure; Page 1621; 1755pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames  
CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs  
CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines  
CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also  
CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is  
CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as  
CC conjunctivitis, genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,  
CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, Bartholinitis;  
CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.  
CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these  
CC diseases

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 747 TTGGTCTTAAAGGAGATG 764  
Db 18 TTGGCCTCAAGGATATG 1

RESULT 722  
AAZ26714  
ID AAZ26714 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAZ26714;

XX DT 18-JUN-1999 (first entry)

XX DE PCR primer used to amplify the TSA2004 gene.

XX KW Human pancpin gene; serine protease inhibitor; serpin; gene therapy;  
XX KW cancer treatment; pancreatic cancer; tumour; TSA2004 gene; PCR primer;  
XX KW ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO9911786-A1.

XX PD 11-MAR-1999.

XX PF 28-AUG-1998; 98WO-JP003841.

XX PR 01-SEP-1997; 97JP-00252770.

XX PR 10-FEB-1998; 98JP-00044312.

XX PA (SAKA ) OTSUKA PHARM CO LTD.

XX PI Ozaki K, Nagata M, Fujiwara T, Hirano H, Kyushiki H, Okamoto T;

XX PI Niimi M;

XX DR WPI; 1999-205189/17.

XX PT Drug compositions, useful for, e.g. gene therapy with efficacious  
XX PT treatment of pancreatic cancer and inhibition of its metastasis.

XX PS Example 1; Page 106; 112pp; Japanese.

XX CC PCR primers AAZ26713-14 represent PCR primers used to amplify part of the  
XX CC TSA2004 gene. The specification describes a human pancpin gene. The  
XX CC pancpin gene encodes a protein homologous to the serine protease  
XX CC inhibitor of serpin. The products may be used for gene therapy, e.g. in  
XX CC treatment of cancers. The pancpin gene can be formulated into a drug  
XX CC composition for gene therapy of pancreatic cancer/tumour and for  
XX CC inhibition of its metastasis to suppress further malignant transformation  
XX CC and proliferation. Such genes can also be applied in clarifying,  
XX CC diagnosing, preventing and treating pancreatic cancer and its metastasis

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 476 ACTTGGCATTCCTCAGCA 493  
Db 2 ACTTGGCATTCCTCAGCA 19

RESULT 723

AAZ01017  
ID AAZ01017 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAZ01017;

XX DT 27-SEP-1999 (first entry)

XX DE PCR primer for PGI gene exon border.

XX KW PGI gene; biallelic marker; PCR primer; PGI-related biallelic marker;  
XX KW cancer; prostate cancer; diagnosis; therapy; prostate specific antigen;  
XX KW PSA; human; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO9932644-A2.

XX PD 01-JUL-1999.

XX PF 22-DEC-1998; 98WO-IB002133.

XX PR 22-DEC-1997; 97US-00996306.

XX PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099658P.

XX PA (GEST ) GENSET.

XX PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I, Bougueleret L;

XX DR WPI; 1999-405178/34.

XX PT Use of a prostate cancer associated gene and biallelic markers derived  
XX PT from it.

XX PS Example 8; Page 262; 385pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a mammalian PGI gene and protein, and a set of  
XX CC PGI biallelic markers. The PGI polynucleotide and biallelic markers are  
XX CC used in a hybridisation assay, a sequencing assay, or in an allele  
XX CC specific amplification assay for determining the identity of a nucleotide  
XX CC at a PGI-related biallelic marker. The methods can be used to detect and  
XX CC to assess the risk of developing cancer or prostate cancer. Early-stage  
XX CC diagnosis of prostate cancer relies on prostate specific antigen (PSA)  
XX CC dosage. However, the effectiveness of this is limited due to its  
XX CC inability to discriminate between malignant and non-malignant affections  
XX CC of the organ. A need exists for both a reliable diagnostic procedure  
XX CC which would enable early-stage diagnosis, and for preventative and  
XX CC curative treatments of the disease. The PGI gene can be used for  
XX CC detection of prostate cancer, and the risk of developing it in the  
XX CC future, and can also be used to determine therapies for the disease

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 303 GCCCTGCATGGGAAGAC 320  
Db 3 GCCCAACGTGGGAAGAC 20

```

RESULT 724
AAX97163/c
ID AAX97163 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAX97163;
XX
XX DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Primer used to amplify Chlamydia pneumoniae polynucleotides.
XX
XX KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
XX KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
XX KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX PN WO9927105-A2.
XX
XX PD 03-JUN-1999.
XX
XX PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
XX
XX DE 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
XX
XX KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
XX KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
XX KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
XX PI Griffais R;
XX
XX DR WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX
XX PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX PS Page 1882; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX
XX CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
XX CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
XX CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
XX CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
XX CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
XX CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
XX CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
XX CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
XX CC nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
XX CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
XX CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 719 ATTTCAGGAGCTCGGTA 736
XX | | | | | | | | | |
XX 18 AATGCAGGAGCTCGGCA 1
XX
XX RESULT 725
AAX94936
ID AAX94936 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAX94936;
XX
XX DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
XX KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
XX KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX PA (CFST ) CFNSFT

```

```

XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX PN WO9927105-A2.
XX
XX PD 03-JUN-1999.
XX
XX PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
XX
XX DE 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
XX
XX KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
XX KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
XX KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
XX PI Griffais R;
XX
XX DR WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX
XX PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX PS Page 1708; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX
XX CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
XX CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
XX CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
XX CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
XX CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
XX CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
XX CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
XX CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
XX CC nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
XX CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
XX CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 132 ATGTCGCTTTGGGGCT 149
XX | | | | | | | | | |
XX 3 ATTTCTCATTTGGGGTT 20
XX
XX DB
XX
XX RESULT 726
AAX95980
ID AAX95980 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAX95980;
XX
XX DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
XX KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
XX KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX PN WO9927105-A2.
XX
XX PD 03-JUN-1999.
XX
XX PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
XX
XX DE 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
XX
XX KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
XX KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
XX KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX PA (CFST ) CFNSFT

```

XX Griffais R;  
 XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.  
 XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.  
 XX  
 XX Page 1790; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames  
 CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae  
 CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as  
 CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in  
 CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema  
 CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading  
 CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used  
 CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae  
 CC nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,  
 CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising  
 CC epitope of C. pneumoniae  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 758 GGAGATGGCAGAACTGGA 775  
 |||||  
 Db 3 GTAGATGGCAAGCTGGA 20

RESULT 727  
 AAX93026/c  
 ID AAX93026 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAX93026;  
 DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.  
 DE  
 XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;  
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;  
 KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.  
 XX  
 XX WO9927105-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 03-JUN-1999.  
 XX  
 XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.  
 XX  
 XX 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.  
 XX  
 XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.  
 XX  
 XX (GEST ) GENSET.  
 PA  
 XX Griffais R;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.  
 XX  
 XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.  
 XX  
 XX Page 1557; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames  
 CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae  
 CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as  
 CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in  
 CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema

CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading  
 CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used  
 CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae  
 CC nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,  
 CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising  
 CC epitope of C. pneumoniae  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 551 TGTAGCCCAACAGCAGGG 568  
 |||||  
 Db 18 TGTAGCCCAACATCAGGG 1

RESULT 728  
 AAA40882/c  
 ID AAA40882 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAA40882;  
 DT 16-AUG-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Murine TNFalpha antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 15926.  
 DE  
 XX Antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; TNFalpha; cytokine; inhibit;  
 KW tumour necrosis factor alpha; inflammatory bowel disease; diabetes;  
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; infectious disease; multiple sclerosis; hepatitis;  
 KW pancreatitis; atopic dermatitis; allograft rejection; autoimmune disease;  
 KW inflammatory disease; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX WO200020645-A1.  
 XX  
 XX 13-APR-2000.  
 XX  
 XX 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023205.  
 XX  
 XX 05-OCT-1998; 98US-00166186.  
 XX  
 XX 18-MAY-1999; 99US-00313932.  
 XX  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX Baker BF, Bennett CF, Butler MM, Shanahan WJ;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2000-303809/26.  
 XX  
 XX Oligonucleotide for treating diseases associated with human tumor  
 PT necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) such as, diabetes and rheumatoid  
 PT arthritis, comprises nucleotide sequence complementary to intron of  
 PT nucleic acid encoding TNF-alpha.  
 XX  
 XX Example 8; Page 73; 283pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX  
 XX This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide sequence which  
 CC targets a region of the murine tumour necrosis factor alpha (TNFalpha)  
 CC nucleotide sequence. TNFalpha is an important cytokine that plays a role  
 CC in host defence. It is produced mainly in macrophages and monocytes in  
 CC response to infection, invasion, injury or inflammation. Overexpression  
 CC of TNFalpha can result in disease states, particularly in infectious,  
 CC inflammatory and autoimmune diseases. The invention relates to antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides, such as that represented by the present sequence which  
 CC are capable of modulating the TNFalpha gene expression. The  
 CC oligonucleotides optionally have a phosphorothioate backbone, and may  
 CC also optionally contain at least one 2'-O-methoxyethyl modification. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for modulating the expression of human  
 CC TNFalpha in cells and tissues, reducing a human cell inflammatory  
 CC response, reducing the blood glucose level in a human and treating a  
 CC human having a disease or condition associated with TNFalpha. Examples of

CC diseases associated with TNFalpha include diabetes, inflammatory bowel  
 CC disease, multiple sclerosis, pancreatitis, rheumatoid arthritis,  
 CC infectious disease, hepatitis, atopic dermatitis or allograft rejection.  
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating the  
 CC function of a selected nucleic acid sequence in adipose tissue

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 909 AAGTGAAGACACGCGG 926  
 DB 20 ATGTGGAAGACAGAGG 3

## RESULT 729

AAAl1141/c

ID AAAl1141 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAAl1141;

XX XX

XX XX

XX 26-SEP-2000 (first entry)

XX XX

XX Primer #2 for rat beta actin gene.

XX XX

XX Cytostatic; chemoprevention; cancer; 4'-bromoflavone; phase II enzyme;  
 XX metabolic detoxification; xenobiotic compound; mammal; tumour growth;  
 XX carcinoma; quinone reductase; PCR primer; ss.

XX XX

XX Rattus sp.

XX XX

XX US6046231-A.

XX XX

XX 04-APR-2000.

XX XX

XX 19-MAR-1999; 99US-00273203.

XX XX

XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079393P.

XX XX

XX (UNII ) UNIV ILLINOIS FOUND.

XX XX

XX Pezzuto JM, Song LL, Moon RC, Kosmeder JW, Moriarty RM;

XX XX

XX WPI; 2000-282705/24.

XX XX

XX Methods of chemopreventing cancers sensitive to 4'-bromoflavone by  
 XX administration of cancer chemopreventative composition comprising 4'-  
 XX bromoflavone, avoids high costs.

XX XX

XX Disclosure; Col 10; 18pp; English.

XX XX

XX The invention relates to a method of chemopreventing cancers sensitive to  
 CC 4'-bromoflavone by administration of a sufficient amount of a cancer  
 CC chemopreventative composition comprising 4'-bromoflavone. 4'-bromoflavone  
 CC is a member of a family of compounds that induce phase II enzymes  
 CC involved in the metabolic detoxification of xenobiotic compounds in  
 CC mammals. One such phase II enzyme is quinone reductase. This enzyme  
 CC promotes obligatory 2 electron reductions of quinones thus preventing  
 CC their participation in oxidative cycling and interactions with critical  
 CC nucleotides. Primers AAAl138-A1139 were used to detect quinone  
 CC reductase mRNA expression in cells before and after treatment by the  
 CC method of the invention. Primers AAAl140-A1141 were used to detect the  
 CC rat beta-actin gene as a control for the mRNA detection step. The methods  
 CC are used to prevent tumour growth and to suppress the initiation of  
 CC cancers including carcinomas

XX XX

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX SQ

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 909 AAGTGAAGACACGCGG 926  
 DB 20 ATGTGGAAGACAGAGG 3

QY 772 TGGAGAAGAGTGTGAGC 789  
 DB 20 TGGAGAAGAGTGTGAGC 3

## RESULT 730

AAA23493/c

ID AAA23493 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAA23493;

XX XX

XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)

XX XX

XX Clone vp8\_1 hybridisation probe, SEQ ID NO:111.

XX DE

XX Human; secreted protein; cancer; tumour; cardiovascular disorder;  
 KW blood disorder; haemophilia; autoimmune disease; diabetes; inflammation;  
 KW infection; fungal; bacterial; viral; HIV; allergy; arthritis;  
 KW neurodegenerative disease; asthma; contraceptive; hybridisation probe;  
 KW ss.

XX XX

XX Homo sapiens.

XX OS

XX WO200011015-A1.

XX PN

XX 02-MAR-2000.

XX PD

XX 24-AUG-1999; 99WO-US019351.

XX PF

XX 24-AUG-1998; 98US-0097638P.

XX PR

XX 24-AUG-1998; 98US-0097659P.

XX PR

XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099618P.

XX PR

XX 28-SEP-1998; 98US-0102092P.

XX PR

XX 25-NOV-1998; 98US-0109978P.

XX PR

XX 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113645P.

XX PR

XX 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113646P.

XX PR

XX 23-AUG-1999; 99US-00379246.

XX XX

XX (ALPH-) ALPHAGENE INC.

XX XX

XX Valenzuela D, Yuan O, Hoffman H, Hall J, Rapiejko P;

XX XX

XX WPI; 2000-224657/19.

XX DR

XX XX

XX PT

XX New secreted or transmembrane proteins and polynucleotides encoding them,  
 XX useful for treating neurodegenerative disorders, autoimmune diseases and  
 XX cancer.

XX PS

XX Disclosure; Page 343; 357pp; English.

XX XX

XX The invention relates to 40 human secreted proteins (AA94981-Y95020),  
 CC and cDNA sequences encoding them (AAA23423-A23462). The secreted proteins  
 CC of the invention include those that are thought to be only partially  
 CC secreted, i.e., transmembrane proteins. The proteins of the invention may  
 CC exhibit one or more activities selected from the following: cytokine  
 CC activity; cell proliferation; differentiation; immune modulation;  
 CC haematopoiesis regulation; tissue growth activity; activin/inhibin  
 CC activity; chemotactic/chemokinetic activity; haemostatic and thrombolytic  
 CC activity; anti-inflammatory activity; and tumour inhibition activity. The  
 CC proteins may be administered to patients as vaccines, and the nucleotides  
 CC may be used as part of a gene therapy regime. Diseases or conditions that  
 CC may be treated using the proteins or nucleotides of the invention include  
 CC autoimmune diseases; genetic disorders; haemophilia; cardiovascular  
 CC diseases; cancer; bacterial, fungal and viral infections, especially HIV;  
 CC multiple sclerosis; rheumatoid arthritis; pulmonary inflammation;  
 CC Guillain-Barre syndrome; insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; and  
 CC allergic reactions such as asthma and anaemia. They may also be used for  
 CC treating wounds, burns, ulcers, osteoporosis, osteoarthritis, periodontal  
 CC diseases, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease  
 CC and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS). Proteins with activin/inhibin  
 CC activity may additionally be useful as contraceptive. Nucleic acid  
 CC sequences of the invention may be used in chromosome mapping and as a

CC source of diagnostic primers and probes. Sequences AAA23463-A23502  
CC represent hybridisation probes which may be used to isolate the cDNA  
CC clones of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 932 CAGGTTTGTGTTTATGAG 949  
DB 18 CAGCTCTGCTTATGAG 1  
RESULT 731  
AAA93961  
ID AAA93961 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAA93961;  
XX  
DT 18-JAN-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE BRCA1 exon 16 specific PCR primer BR1 E16 3'.  
XX  
KW Mutational analysis; Cleavase I; sequence analysis; breast cancer;  
KW tumour transformation; PCR primer; human; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200055360-A2.  
XX  
PD 21-SEP-2000.  
XX  
PF 09-MAR-2000; 2000WO-BP002054.  
XX  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99IT-MI000512.  
XX  
PA (ONCO-) IST ONCOLOGICO ROMAGNOLO COOP SOCIALE AR.  
XX  
PI Calistri D, Cortesi L;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2000-618920/59.  
XX  
PT Determination of DNA sequence alterations for analysis of nucleotide  
PT variations, mutations or polymorphisms, comprises using the endonuclease  
PT Cleavase I and internal labeling of DNA fragments.  
XX  
PS Example; Page 9; 19pp; English.  
XX  
CC A method for determining alterations in DNA sequences, comprises  
CC amplifying target DNA using polymerase chain reaction in a reaction  
CC mixture including a triphosphate deoxynucleoside labelled with a  
CC fluorochrome. The amplicons are digested with the endonuclease Cleavase I,  
CC and the fragments separated using electrophoresis and the digestion  
CC pattern visualised through band analysis. The invention includes a method  
CC for the use of DNA fragments internally labelled with fluorochromes for  
CC the determination of alterations of a target DNA based on the  
CC endonuclease activity of the enzyme Cleavase I. The method is useful for  
CC determining alterations in DNA sequences such as mutations, deletions,  
CC insertions, substitutions or variations in the nucleotide sequence. The  
CC method is useful for analysis of germinal or somatic mutations in genes  
CC involved in tumour transformation, especially BRCA1, or in the onset of  
CC genetic diseases, fine characterisation of microorganisms and in the  
CC study of polymorphism and allelic frequencies. The present sequence  
CC represents a BRCA1 specific PCR primer. The primer is used in an example  
CC of the method for mutational analysis of the BRCA1 gene  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 746 CTTGGTCCTTAAGGAGAT 763  
DB 1 CTTAGTCATTAGGAGAT 18  
RESULT 732  
AAZ76469/c  
ID AAZ76469 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAZ76469;  
XX  
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:10825.  
XX  
KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
XX  
XX diagnosis; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO9954500-A2.  
XX  
PD 28-OCT-1999.  
XX  
PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.  
XX  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.  
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.  
XX  
PA (GEST) GENSET.  
XX  
PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
XX  
PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
PT map of the human genome.  
XX  
PS Claim 9; Page 2538; 2745pp; English.  
XX  
CC AAZ65554 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification  
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention  
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the  
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.  
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the  
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from  
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and  
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
CC present invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 949 GTCACAGCTGGCAGGG 966  
DB 20 GTCAGCAGTTGGCAGAG 3  
RESULT 733  
AAA38459

ID AAA38459 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC AAA38459;  
 XX  
 DT 29-AUG-2000 (first entry)  
 DE Murine Notch-1 antisense RT-PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:2.  
 XX  
 XX Notch-1; murine; cell fate; Notch inhibition; expression; antibody;  
 KW apoptosis induction; differentiation; hexamethylene bisacetamide; HMBA;  
 KW anticancer; antisense oligonucleotide; reverse transcriptase-PCR;  
 KW RT-PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Mus sp.  
 OS  
 XX WO200020576-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 13-APR-2000.  
 PD  
 XX 01-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023162.  
 PF  
 XX 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102816P.  
 PR  
 XX 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0124119P.  
 XX  
 XX (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.  
 PA  
 XX Miele L, Shields LS, Fuchs C;  
 PI WPI; 2000-303766/26.  
 XX  
 XX Induction of apoptosis in target cells e.g. tumor cells to treat cancers,  
 PT by inhibiting a cell fate determining function of a Notch protein whilst  
 PT the cell is undergoing differentiation.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 48; Page 19; 88pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a novel method of inducing apoptosis in a target  
 CC cell by inhibiting the expression or function of a Notch protein while  
 CC the cell is undergoing differentiation. The invention also relates to pro  
 CC -apoptotic compositions comprising a differentiation- inducing drug and  
 CC an agent which inhibits the expression or function of a Notch protein.  
 CC Notch proteins play a role in the determination of cell fate. Many  
 CC transformed cells retain the capacity to undergo terminal differentiation  
 CC when treated with differentiation-inducing drugs, such as hexamethylene  
 CC bisacetamide (HMBA). This approach has been clinically tested as a  
 CC potential cancer therapy, but treatment with HMBA-type drugs alone can  
 CC result in thrombocytopenia. In the method of the invention,  
 CC coadministration of HMBA and either Notch antisense oligonucleotides or  
 CC anti-Notch monoclonal antibodies enhances differentiation to a greater  
 CC extent than HMBA alone, meaning that the amount of HMBA administered to a  
 CC patient can be reduced, thereby reducing HMBA side-effects. Inhibition of  
 CC a cell fate determining function of a Notch protein in the target cell at  
 CC a time when the cell is undergoing differentiation induces apoptosis. The  
 CC method and compositions are useful for inducing apoptosis in tumour cells  
 CC which overexpress Notch for the treatment of cancer. Cancer that may be  
 CC treated include cervical cancer, breast cancer and melanoma, and  
 CC especially haematopoietic malignancies or cervical cancers which exhibit  
 CC increased Notch-1 expression. The method and compositions may also be  
 CC used prophylactically. Anti-Notch antibodies may additionally be used for  
 CC diagnosing and staging tumour cells which overexpress Notch. The  
 CC antibodies can also be used to immunotarget drugs for cancer therapy.  
 CC Sequences AAA38458-A38459 represent reverse transcriptase-PCR (RT-PCR)  
 CC primers used in an exemplification of the invention to generate both  
 CC human and murine Notch-1 cDNA for overexpression in human and murine  
 CC cancer cell lines. The present sequence is also claimed for use as an  
 CC antisense oligonucleotide in the method of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5, 6e-02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 549 TCTGTAGCCCAACAGCAG 566  
 Db 2 TCAGAGCACACAGCAG 19  
 RESULT 734  
 AA234893/c  
 ID AA234893 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AA234893;  
 XX 28-FEB-2000 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Feline CD28 cDNA PCR primer CD28-768.  
 DE  
 XX CD28; feline; cat; recombinant virus; vaccine; immunomodulator; tumour;  
 KW cancer; therapy; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Felis catus.  
 XX WO9957295-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 11-NOV-1999.  
 PD  
 XX 30-APR-1999; 99WO-US009504.  
 PF  
 XX 01-MAY-1998; 98US-00071711.  
 PR  
 XX (SCHE ) SCHERING-PLOUGH LTD.  
 PA (SCHE ) SCHERING-PLOUGH VETERINARY CORP.  
 XX Winslow EU, Cochran MD;  
 PI WPI; 2000-062155/05.  
 DR  
 XX Novel recombinant virus useful as immunomodulators, particularly in  
 PT vaccines.  
 PT  
 XX Disclosure; Page 56; 230pp; English.  
 CC This oligonucleotide represents primer CD28-768 used in the PCR  
 CC amplification of a 673 nucleotide fragment comprising the majority of the  
 CC feline CD28 open reading frame. The primer is based on consensus regions  
 CC of human, murine and rabbit CD28. HK5 peripheral blood mononuclear cell  
 CC cDNA was used as template. A full-length cDNA (see AA234839) for CD28 was  
 CC subsequently obtained. The invention relates to a recombinant virus that  
 CC contains at least one foreign nucleic acid, inserted into a nonessential  
 CC genomic region, that encodes feline CD28, CD80, CD86 or CTLA-4 protein,  
 CC or their immunogenic fragments, and is expressed when the recombinant  
 CC virus is introduced into a suitable host. The recombinant virus may  
 CC further comprise a foreign nucleic acid encoding an immunogen derived  
 CC from a feline pathogen. It is used to enhance or suppress an immune  
 CC response in a feline, particularly as a vaccine  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5, 6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 211 CCCAGCCCTCTCCAGAAG 228  
 Db 20 CCTATCCCTATCCAGAAG 3  
 RESULT 735  
 AAA29833  
 ID AAA29833 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAA29833;  
 XX  
 XX 25-AUG-2000 (first entry)  
 DT

```

XX DE Human jun N-terminal Kinase kinase-2 antisense oligonucleotide #18.
XX KW Human; jun N-terminal kinase kinase-2; JKK-2; modulation; tumour;
XX KW antiinflammatory; cytostatic; antiinfectious; infection; inflammation;
XX KW detection; antisense therapy; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= a
XX /*note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
XX
XX US6054440-A.
XX
XX 25-APR-2000.
XX
XX 24-JUN-1999; 99US-00344001.
XX
XX 24-JUN-1999; 99US-00344001.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Cowser LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-338506/29.
XX
XX Antisense compound specifically hybridizing and inhibiting the expression
XX of human Jun N-terminal Kinase kinase-2 is useful for treating infection,
XX inflammation and tumor.
XX
XX Claim 3; Col 40; 31pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes an antisense compound (I) of 8-30
XX nucleobases, specifically hybridizing to, and inhibiting expression of,
XX human Jun N-terminal Kinase kinase-2 (JNK-2). Also described is a method
XX of inhibiting the expression of human JNK-2 in human cells or tissues,
XX comprising contacting the cells or tissues, with (I), in vitro. (I) has
XX antiinflammatory, cytostatic and antiinfectious activities. (I) is useful
XX for inhibiting the expression of JNK-2 in human cells or tissues and
XX prevents or delays infection, inflammation or tumour formation associated
XX with altered expression of JNK-2. (I) is also useful for detecting the
XX levels of JNK-2 in a sample. The present sequence represents a
XX phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide for human JNK-2, from the
XX present invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX Qy 604 GGCTGGACGTCGCCATCT 621
XX ||| ||||| |||||
XX Db 1 GGGAGGACGCCGCATCT 18
XX
XX RESULT 736
XX AA229834
XX ID AAA229834 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAA229834;
XX
XX 25-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human jun N-terminal kinase kinase-2 antisense oligonucleotide #19.
XX
XX Human; jun N-terminal kinase kinase-2; JKK-2; modulation; tumour;
XX KW antiinflammatory; cytostatic; antiinfectious; infection; inflammation;
XX KW detection; antisense therapy; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.

```

```

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= a
XX /*note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
XX
XX US6054440-A.
XX
XX 25-APR-2000.
XX
XX 24-JUN-1999; 99US-00344001.
XX
XX 24-JUN-1999; 99US-00344001.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Cowser LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-338506/29.
XX
XX Antisense compound specifically hybridizing and inhibiting the expression
XX of human Jun N-terminal Kinase kinase-2 is useful for treating infection,
XX inflammation and tumor.
XX
XX Claim 3; Col 40; 31pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes an antisense compound (I) of 8-30
XX nucleobases, specifically hybridizing to, and inhibiting expression of,
XX human Jun N-terminal Kinase kinase-2 (JNK-2). Also described is a method
XX of inhibiting the expression of human JNK-2 in human cells or tissues,
XX comprising contacting the cells or tissues, with (I), in vitro. (I) has
XX antiinflammatory, cytostatic and antiinfectious activities. (I) is useful
XX for inhibiting the expression of JNK-2 in human cells or tissues and
XX prevents or delays infection, inflammation or tumour formation associated
XX with altered expression of JNK-2. (I) is also useful for detecting the
XX levels of JNK-2 in a sample. The present sequence represents a
XX phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide for human JNK-2, from the
XX present invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX Qy 604 GGCTGGACGTCGCCATCT 621
XX ||| ||||| |||||
XX Db 3 GGGAGGACGCCGCATCT 20
XX
XX RESULT 737
XX AA244584
XX ID AA244584 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AA244584;
XX
XX 07-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Newcastle disease virus LaSota primer P4618-(LS).
XX
XX Avian-paramyxovirus; infection; lentogenic; F protein; vaccine;
XX KW respiratory disease; gastrointestinal disease; poultry pathogen;
XX KW local immunity; primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Newcastle disease virus.
XX
XX WO9966045-A1.
XX
XX 23-DEC-1999.
XX
XX 17-JUN-1999; 99WO-NL000377.
XX
XX 19-JUN-1998; 98EP-00202054.

```

XX (DIEN-) STICHTING DIENST LANDBOUWKUNDIG ONDERZOE.  
 PA Peeters BPH, De Leeuw OS, Koch G, Gielkens ALJ;  
 PI WPI; 2000-106102/09.  
 XX New avian paramyxovirus cDNA, useful for production of vaccine against  
 PT Newcastle disease virus.  
 PT Disclosure; Page 78; 115pp; English.  
 XX This invention describes a novel avian-paramyxovirus cDNA (I) which  
 CC comprises a nucleic acid sequence corresponding to the 5' terminal end of  
 CC the genome of avian-paramyxovirus allowing the generation of an  
 CC infectious copy of avian-paramyxovirus. The cell line is useful for the  
 CC production of infectious lentogenic NDV (Newcastle Disease virus) without  
 CC the addition of exogenous proteolytic activity. Also it is possible to  
 CC generate a stable transfected cell line that expresses the wild-type F  
 CC protein in the virus envelope therefore providing infectious particles,  
 CC useful in the form of a vaccine, especially against respiratory and/or  
 CC gastrointestinal diseases. NDV can be easily cultured to very high titers  
 CC in embryonated eggs. Mass culture of embryonated eggs is relatively  
 CC cheap. NDV vaccines are relatively stable and can be simply administered  
 CC by mass application methods e.g. drinking water or by spraying or by  
 CC aerosol formation. The natural route of infection is by the respiratory  
 CC and/or gastrointestinal tract which are also the major routes of  
 CC infection of many other poultry pathogens. NDV can induce local immunity  
 CC despite the presence of circulating maternal antibody. AAZ44527-244609  
 CC and AAZ44618-244650 represent primers used in the isolation of the NDV  
 CC strain LaSota genome  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e-02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 338 GCAACTTGGTGCACGCG 355  
 DB 3 GCAACTCAGTACCGCG 20

RESULT 738  
 AAA08026/C  
 ID AAA08026 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC AAA08026;  
 XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)  
 DT Human GAPDH antisense PCR primer.  
 DE Human; interleukin 6; IL-6; IL-11; osteocalcin; calcitonin receptor;  
 KW osteoprotegerin; osteoclast differentiating factor; OCN; CTR; OPG; ODF;  
 KW RANK; GAPDH; receptor-activator of NF- $\kappa$ B; skeletal disorder; diagnosis;  
 KW osteoporosis; osteoarthritis; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200013024-A1.  
 FN 09-MAR-2000.  
 PD 26-AUG-1999; 99WO-AU000697.  
 XX 26-AUG-1998; 99AU-00005473.  
 PR (MEDV-) MEDVET SCI PTY LTD.  
 XX Findlay D, Fazzalari N, Kuliwaba J, Forwood M;  
 PI WPI; 2000-256700/22.  
 XX

XX Diagnosing a skeletal disorder e.g. osteoarthritis or osteoporosis, by  
 PT measuring level of regulator or marker factors such as specific cytokines  
 PT or interleukins involved in bone remodeling.  
 XX Example 1; Page 30; 43pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes a method developed for predicting or  
 CC diagnosing a skeletal disorder (SD) comprising comparing the measured or  
 CC estimated level of mRNA expression for a regulator or marker of bone  
 CC remodeling from a body tissue or fluid sample (S) to a standard level.  
 CC The method is used for diagnosing osteoporosis or osteoarthritis from  
 CC tissue or fluid samples (containing a cellular component) by assaying for  
 CC levels of specific markers in vivo and comparing the level to a standard.  
 CC The method can be carried out on blood or urine samples. The present  
 CC sequence represents a PCR primer used in an example from the present  
 CC invention  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e-02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 349 CCAGCGCCACCTGTGTCAG 366  
 DB 20 CCAGTGCACGTCGTCAG 3

RESULT 739  
 AAA90770/C  
 ID AAA90770 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC AAA90770;  
 XX 20-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
 DT Ribonucleotide reductase R1 message antisense oligo AS-I-348-20.  
 DE Antisense oligonucleotide; ribonucleotide reductase; R1 protein;  
 KW R2 protein; tumour cell proliferation inhibition; cancer; cytostatic; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX WO200047733-A1.  
 PN 17-AUG-2000.  
 XX 09-FEB-2000; 2000WO-CA000120.  
 PF 11-FEB-1999; 99US-00249730.  
 PR (GENE-) GENESENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC.  
 XX Wright JA, Young AH;  
 PI WPI; 2000-558216/51.  
 DR New antisense oligonucleotide, AS-I-618-20, is useful for inhibiting  
 PT tumor cell growth.  
 PT Example 3; Page 30; 137pp; English.  
 XX The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide directed against the  
 CC mRNA encoding the R1 component of mammalian ribonucleotide reductase.  
 CC Ribonucleotide reductase catalyses the conversion of ribonucleotides to  
 CC their corresponding deoxyribonucleotides and thus plays an important role  
 CC in DNA synthesis and cell proliferation. Regulation of ribonucleotide  
 CC reductase is altered in cultured malignant cells and increased levels of  
 CC R2 protein and R2 mRNA have been found in pre-malignant and malignant  
 CC tissues as compared to normal control tissue samples. The present  
 CC antisense sequence is therefore useful for inhibiting tumorigenicity of  
 CC neoplastic cells and inhibiting metastasis of tumour cells. It is also



CC useful for increasing sensitivity of neoplastic cells to chemotherapeutic  
CC drugs, thus allowing chemotherapeutic treatments to be used in patients  
CC who have become resistant or less sensitive to chemotherapy. The sequence  
CC may be RNA or DNA and may comprise a modified backbone and/or nucleotide  
CC analogues

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 816 GGTACTGTGGTGTCTGAA 833  
18 GATACCTTGGCTGCTGAA 1

RESULT 740  
AAC93183/c  
ID AAC93183 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AAC93183;  
XX 15-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
XX Human STAT3 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:34.

XX Human; mouse; STAT3; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide;  
KW modulation; signal transducer and activator of transcription;  
KW DNA-binding protein; signal transduction; inhibition; apoptosis;  
KW inflammatory disease; cancer; antiinflammatory; antirheumatic;  
KW cytostatic; immunostimulatory; rheumatoid arthritis; leukaemia; myeloma;  
KW melanoma; lymphoma; diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX WO200061602-A1.  
PN  
XX 19-OCT-2000.  
PD  
XX 06-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009054.  
PF  
XX 08-APR-1999; 99US-00288461.  
PR  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
PA  
XX Karras JG;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2000-619223/59.  
DR  
XX New antisense compound for inhibiting the expression of signal transducer  
PT and activator of transcription 3 (STAT3) in cells or tissues and treating  
PT diseases or condition associated with STAT3, such as rheumatoid arthritis  
PT and cancer.

PS Example 2; Page 46; 104pp; English.  
XX The present invention describes an antisense compound (I), 8 to 30  
XX nucleobases in length, that is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule  
CC encoding STAT3 (Signal Transducer and Activator of Transcription) and  
CC which inhibits the expression of it. (I) has antiinflammatory,  
CC antirheumatic, cytostatic and immunostimulatory activities. (I) is used  
CC for inhibiting the expression of STAT3 in cells or tissues, treating an  
CC animal having a disease or condition associated with STAT3 or a human  
CC having a disease or condition characterised by a reduction in apoptosis,  
CC and inducing apoptosis in a cell. Diseases or conditions that are treated  
CC are rheumatoid arthritis, cancer of the breast, prostate, brain, head  
CC and/or neck, leukaemia, myeloma, melanoma or lymphoma. (I) can also be  
CC used for diagnostic methods in detecting and determining the role of  
CC STAT3 in various cell functions, physiological processes and conditions  
CC and for diagnosing the conditions associated with expression of STAT3.  
CC (I) can be used alone or with other drugs as an immunostimulator. (I) is  
CC used in sandwich and colourimetric assays, involving enzyme conjugation

CC and radiolabeling and is used in diagnostic kits. AAC93150 encodes human  
CC STAT3 and AAC93231 encodes mouse STAT3 as given in the exemplification of  
CC the present invention. AAC93151 to AAC93230 and AAC93232 to AAC93299  
CC represent STAT3 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotides, and AAC93300  
CC represents a mismatch control oligonucleotide which are used in example  
CC from the present invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 273 TTCAGAAAGTGTGAAA 290  
18 TTCAGAACTTAATGAAA 1

RESULT 741  
AAC90286/c  
ID AAC90286 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AAC90286;  
XX 03-MAY-2001 (first entry)  
XX Forward primer #85 used for amplification of HLA-A exon 4.  
XX HLA-A; HLA-B; HLA-C; typing; primer; human; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX WO200061795-A2.  
PN  
XX 19-OCT-2000.  
PD  
XX 05-APR-2000; 2000WO-EP002998.  
PF  
XX 09-APR-1999; 99EP-00870068.  
PR  
XX 11-JUN-1999; 99US-0138614P.  
XX (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.

XX De Canck I, Rombout A, Rossau R;  
PI WPI; 2000-647426/62.  
DR  
XX Locus-specific, separate amplification of exon 2, exon 3, and/or exon 4  
PT of human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-A, HLA-B, or HLA-C alleles using defined  
PT primer sets, useful for subtyping or typing of HLA Class I alleles.  
XX Claim 4; Page 41; 128pp; English.  
XX The present invention relates to a method for the locus-specific,  
CC separate amplification of exon 2, exon 3, and/or exon 4 of human  
CC leukocyte antigen (HLA)-A, HLA-B, or HLA-C alleles. The method is useful  
CC for subtyping or typing of HLA class I alleles. The present sequence is  
CC an amplification primer used in the method

XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 1 Other;  
SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 310 ATGGGAAAGACTGCAGAGAA 329  
20 ATGGGGAAGRGAGCAGAGAA 1

RESULT 742  
AAF76678/c

ID AAF76678 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC AAF76678;  
 XX  
 DT 16-MAY-2001 (first entry)  
 DE  
 DE Bone resorption modulation method related sequence SEQ ID NO: 6.  
 XX  
 XX Bone resorption modulation; leptin; osteoporosis; Paget's disease;  
 KW osteoclastogenesis; ds.  
 KW  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX AU200048971-A.  
 PN  
 XX 08-FEB-2001.  
 PD  
 XX 01-AUG-2000; 2000AU-00048971.  
 PF  
 XX 03-AUG-1999; 99AU-00001999.  
 PR  
 XX (UYME ) UNIV MELBOURNE.  
 PA  
 XX Nicholson GC;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2001-235416/25.  
 DR  
 XX Modulating bone resorption in human or animal for treating osteoporosis  
 PT or Paget's disease, comprises administering leptin, its derivative,  
 PT homologue, analog, chemical equivalent, antagonist or agonist.  
 PT  
 XX Disclosure; Page 24; 40pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention describes a method of modulating bone resorption  
 CC comprising administering leptin or a derivative under conditions suitable  
 CC for the modulation of osteoclastogenesis. This is useful in the treatment  
 CC of osteoporosis and Paget's disease. No further information about this  
 CC sequence is given in the specification  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 349 CCAGCGCCAACTGTCAG 366  
 DB 20 CCAGTCCCAAGCTGTCAG 3  
 ||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 ||| ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 743  
 AAC81201  
 ID AAC81201 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC  
 XX AAC81201;  
 DT  
 XX 23-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
 DE  
 XX Human bcl-6 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:67.  
 KW Human; bcl-6; transcriptional repressor; germinal centre formation;  
 KW Th-2 mediated antibody affinity maturation; apoptosis regulator;  
 KW chromosome 3q27; lymphoma; acute lymphoblastic leukaemia;  
 KW post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder; expression inhibition;  
 KW phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.  
 OS  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX US6140125-A.  
 FN  
 XX 31-OCT-2000.  
 PD  
 XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-00418640.  
 PF

XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-00418640.  
 XX  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX Taylor JK, Cowsert LM;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2001-048959/06.  
 DR  
 XX Antisense compounds which specifically hybridize with and inhibit human  
 PT bcl-6 expression, useful for treating bcl-6 related disorders, and  
 PT preventing or delaying inflammation or tumor formation.  
 PT  
 XX Example 15; Col 43-44; 42pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX Sequences AAC81144-C81223 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted  
 CC to the human bcl-6 gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides were designed to target different regions of the human  
 CC bcl-6 mRNA, and were analysed for their effect on bcl-6 mRNA levels by  
 CC quantitative real-time PCR. Bcl-6 (also known as B-cell CLL/ lymphoma 6,  
 CC zinc finger protein 51 and LAZ3) is a sequence-specific DNA-binding  
 CC transcriptional repressor. The bcl-6 gene is expressed in germinal centre  
 CC B- and T- cells and is required for germinal centre formation and Th-2  
 CC mediated antibody affinity maturation. Bcl-6 may also play a role in the  
 CC regulation of apoptosis. The bcl-6 gene is located on chromosome 3q27, a  
 CC region which undergoes a high frequency of translocation events. Such  
 CC chromosomal translocations can result in aberrant forms of bcl-6, which  
 CC are strongly implicated in the pathogenesis of several types of lymphoma,  
 CC and have also been reported in acute lymphoblastic leukaemia and post-  
 CC transplant lymphoproliferative disorders. The oligonucleotides of the  
 CC invention are useful for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of  
 CC conditions associated with aberrant forms of bcl-6, such as lymphomas,  
 CC acute lymphoblastic leukaemia and post-transplant lymphoproliferative  
 CC disorders  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 404 CCGCTCCAGCAGGCTCT 421  
 DB 1 CATGCTTCAGCAGGCTTT 18  
 ||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 ||| ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 744  
 AAF73035/C  
 ID AAF73035 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC  
 XX AAF73035;  
 AC  
 XX 24-APR-2001 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human daxx inhibitory antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ:136.  
 DE  
 XX Antisense oligonucleotide; daxx; inhibition; phosphorothioate;  
 KW Fas binding protein; CENP-C binding protein; dap6; EAP; cytostatic;  
 KW antiinflammatory; death associated protein 6; Ets-1 associated protein;  
 KW infection; inflammation; tumour formation; ss.  
 KW  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX US6180353-B1.  
 PN  
 XX 30-JAN-2001.  
 PD  
 XX 24-JAN-2000; 2000US-00490692.  
 PF  
 XX 24-JAN-2000; 2000US-00490692.  
 PR  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 PA

PI Dean NW, Cowsert LM;  
 XX WPI; 2001-217744/22.  
 XX Novel antisense compounds capable of modulating expression of daxx useful  
 PT for diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of diseases associated with  
 PT expression of daxx.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; Col 47; 59pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes an antisense compound (I) up to 30  
 CC nucleobases in length, where (I) inhibits expression of daxx (also known  
 CC as Fas binding protein, CNP-C binding protein, dap6 for death associated  
 CC protein 6 and EAP for Ets-1 associated protein). (I) has cytostatic and  
 CC antiinflammatory activity, and can be used in antisense therapy and as a  
 CC modulator of daxx. (I) is useful for inhibiting the expression of daxx in  
 CC cells or tissues in vitro. (I) can be utilised for diagnostics,  
 CC therapeutics for the treatment of diseases associated with the expression  
 CC of daxx, prophylaxis e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or  
 CC tumour formation and as research reagent. The present sequence represents  
 CC an inhibitory human daxx antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide which  
 CC is used in the exemplification of the present invention  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 450 GATGCTTCCGAGAG 467  
 DB 20 GATGCTTCCGAGCTG 3  
 RESULT 745  
 ID AAF80725/c  
 XX AAF80725 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC AAF80725;  
 XX  
 DT 02-MAY-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #99.  
 XX  
 KW Antisense; mdm2; hyperproliferation; cancer; psoriasis; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US6184212-B1.  
 XX  
 PD 06-FEB-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.  
 XX  
 PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.  
 XX  
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowsert LM;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-190948/19.  
 XX  
 CC Novel antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic  
 PT acid molecule encoding human mdm-2 useful for modulating the expression  
 PT of human mdm-2 and reducing hyperproliferation of human cells.  
 XX  
 PS Example 9; Col 27; 77pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases  
 CC in length targeted to nucleobases 1-308 of the 5' untranslated region,  
 CC 1776-1806 of the translation termination codon region or 1818-2370 of the  
 CC 3' untranslated region of a nucleic acid molecule encoding human mdm-2.  
 CC The invention is useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells,  
 CC modulating the expression of mdm2 in human cells or tissues or in vitro.  
 CC The hyperproliferative disorder includes cancer or psoriasis  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 5 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 492 GATCTAATTCGAGATTG 509  
 DB 20 GATCTTCTAGGAGATTG 3  
 RESULT 747  
 ID AAF62865/c  
 XX AAF62865 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC AAF62865;  
 XX

CC modulating the expression of mdm2 in human cells or tissues or in vitro.  
 CC The hyperproliferative disorder includes cancer or psoriasis  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 468 CTCACAGGAACCTGGCATT 485  
 DB 19 CTCACAGGAACCTGGTAGT 2  
 RESULT 746  
 ID AAF80717/c  
 XX AAF80717 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC AAF80717;  
 XX  
 DT 02-MAY-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #91.  
 XX  
 KW Antisense; mdm2; hyperproliferation; cancer; psoriasis; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US6184212-B1.  
 XX  
 PD 06-FEB-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.  
 XX  
 PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.  
 XX  
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowsert LM;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-190948/19.  
 XX  
 CC Novel antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic  
 PT acid molecule encoding human mdm-2 useful for modulating the expression  
 PT of human mdm-2 and reducing hyperproliferation of human cells.  
 XX  
 PS Example 9; Col 27; 77pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases  
 CC in length targeted to nucleobases 1-308 of the 5' untranslated region,  
 CC 1776-1806 of the translation termination codon region or 1818-2370 of the  
 CC 3' untranslated region of a nucleic acid molecule encoding human mdm-2.  
 CC The invention is useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells,  
 CC modulating the expression of mdm2 in human cells or tissues or in vitro.  
 CC The hyperproliferative disorder includes cancer or psoriasis  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 5 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 492 GATCTAATTCGAGATTG 509  
 DB 20 GATCTTCTAGGAGATTG 3  
 RESULT 747  
 ID AAF62865/c  
 XX AAF62865 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC AAF62865;  
 XX

DT 08-MAY-2001 (first entry)  
 XX Human PEPCK-cytosolic antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 108033.  
 DE  
 XX Human; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; antisense gene therapy;  
 KW phosphoenol pyruvate carboxykinase-cytosolic; PEPCK-cytosolic; infection;  
 KW inflammation; tumour formation; phosphorothioate; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX US6187545-B1.  
 PN  
 XX  
 PD 13-FEB-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 21-JAN-2000; 2000US-00488671.  
 PF  
 XX 21-JAN-2000; 2000US-00488671.  
 PR  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX McKay R, Butler MM, Wyatt J, Cowser LM;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2001-190979/19.  
 DR  
 XX Antisense compound capable of modulating the expression of phosphoenol  
 PT pyruvate carboxykinase-cytosolic, useful for preventing or delaying  
 PT infection, inflammation or tumor formation.  
 PT  
 XX Example 15; Col 42; 64pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present sequence is one of a number of antisense compounds of up to  
 CC 30 nucleobases in length that are capable of inhibiting the expression of  
 CC phosphoenol pyruvate carboxykinase-cytosolic (PEPCK-cytosolic). The  
 CC antisense compounds are useful for inhibiting the expression of PEPCK-  
 CC cytosolic in cells or tissues. They are commonly used as research  
 CC reagents and in diagnostics, e.g. to elucidate the function of particular  
 CC genes. They are also useful for distinguishing between functions of  
 CC various members of a biological pathway and for research use. The  
 CC antisense compounds are also useful prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or  
 CC delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence  
 CC is a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with 2'-MOE wings and a  
 CC deoxy gap  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 213 CAGCCCTCTCCAGAGTG 230  
 DB 18 CAGCACTTCGCGAATG 1  
 RESULT 748  
 AAF95128  
 ID AAF95128 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC  
 XX AAF95128;  
 XX  
 DT 23-MAY-2001 (first entry)  
 XX katG gene PCR primer #6.  
 DE  
 XX Tubercle bacillus; drug sensitivity; drug resistance; rifampicin;  
 KW streptomycin; kanamycin; isoniazid; ethambutol; rpoB gene; rrs gene;  
 KW rpsL gene; inhA gene; katG gene; embS gene; probe; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Mycobacterium tuberculosis.  
 XX  
 FN EP1076099-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 14-FEB-2001.

XX 02-AUG-2000; 2000EP-00306563.  
 PF  
 XX 03-AUG-1999; 99JP-00220357.  
 PR  
 XX (NISN) NISSHINDO IND INC.  
 PA (SYST-) SYSTEM RES INC.  
 XX  
 XX Suzuki Y, Nishida M, Takenishi S;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2001-246696/26.  
 DR  
 XX New oligonucleotides, nucleic acid probes and primers are useful for  
 PT differentiating drug-resistance and determining infection with tubercle  
 PT bacilli.  
 PT  
 XX Claim 38; Page 52; 114pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention relates to oligonucleotides based on nucleotide  
 CC sequences obtained from both wild-type tubercle bacilli (wtTB) that are  
 CC susceptible to a drug and mutant-type tubercle bacilli (mtTB) that are  
 CC resistant to a drug. The drugs used in the present invention are  
 CC rifampicin (RFP), streptomycin (SM), kanamycin (KM), isoniazid (INH) and  
 CC ethambutol (EB). The rpoB gene is responsible for resistance to RFP; the  
 CC rrs gene is responsible for resistance to SM and KM; the rpsL gene is  
 CC responsible for resistance to SM; the inhA gene is responsible for  
 CC resistance to INH; the katG gene is responsible for resistance to INH;  
 CC and the embB gene is responsible for resistance to EB. The present  
 CC invention also relates to nucleic acid probes having part of a nucleotide  
 CC sequence of tubercle bacilli (TB) responsible for drug resistance and  
 CC primers used to generate the probes. The present sequence is an  
 CC oligonucleotide of the present invention. The oligonucleotides of the  
 CC present invention can be used to enable the differentiation of drug  
 CC resistance and the determination of infection with tubercle bacilli  
 CC simultaneously  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 368 AGAGCGCTGGCGCTCT 385  
 DB 3 AGAGCTTCTGCGCTACT 20  
 RESULT 749  
 AAF87054  
 ID AAF87054 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC  
 XX AAF87054;  
 XX  
 DT 18-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 DE  
 XX PCR primer for Pax3 gene.  
 XX  
 KW PCR primer; neuroectoderm cell; cell production; Parkinson's disease;  
 KW early primitive ectoderm-like cell; EPL cell; cell therapy;  
 KW transgenic animal; gene therapy; neuronal disease; Huntington's disease;  
 KW lysosomal storage disease; multiple sclerosis; memory disorder;  
 KW behavioural disorder; Alzheimer's disease; organ transplant;  
 KW spinal cord disorder; Pax3; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Unidentified.  
 XX  
 XX WC200151611-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 19-JUL-2001.  
 PD  
 XX 12-JAN-2001; 2001WO-AU000030.  
 PF  
 XX 14-JAN-2000; 2000AU-00005098.  
 PR

PR 20-APR-2000; 2000AU-00007045.  
PR 27-APR-2000; 2000AU-00007143.  
XX (BRES-) BRESAGEN LTD.  
XX Rathjen PD, Rathjen J;  
XX WPI; 2001-432908/46.  
XX Producing neuroectoderm cells for treatment of Parkinson's and  
PT Alzheimer's and for transplantation comprises culturing early primitive  
PT ectoderm-like cells in conditioned medium.  
XX Example 3; Page 42; 91pp; English.  
XX This sequence represents a PCR primer for the Pax3 gene, used within the  
CC scope of the invention. The invention relates to a method for producing  
CC neuroectoderm cells (I) comprises: (a) providing a source of early  
CC primitive ectoderm-like (EPL) cells and a neural-inducing conditioned  
CC medium (CM) or extract of it; and (b) contacting the EPL cells with the  
CC CM or extract for a time sufficient to generate controlled  
CC differentiation to (I). The cells or partially differentiated progeny are  
CC useful in human, or animal cell therapy, transgenic animal production,  
CC human or animal gene therapy, the screening of pharmaceuticals that induce  
CC a biological response in neuroectoderm cells or their partially  
CC differentiated progeny and evaluation of biological molecules that direct  
CC differentiation of neural cells. The method is useful for producing or  
CC neuroectoderm cells. It is also useful for producing differentiated or  
CC partially differentiated cells from neural ectoderm cells. The method can  
CC be also useful for maintaining neuroectoderm cells in vitro in  
CC homogeneous cell populations. It can also be used for producing  
CC genetically modified neuroectoderm cells. The cells can be used in the  
CC treatment of neuronal diseases, including Parkinson's disease,  
CC Huntington's disease, lysosomal storage diseases, multiple sclerosis,  
CC memory and behavioural disorders, and Alzheimer's disease. The method can  
CC also be used for preparation of tissue or organs for transplant. Neural  
CC crest cells produced by the method are useful for the treatment of spinal  
CC cord disorders and Schwann cells produced by the method are used for the  
CC treatment of multiple sclerosis  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
Qy 454 CTTCCAGGAGAGCTCC 471  
Dd 1 CTTCCAGGAGAGCTAC 18  
  
RESULT 750  
AAAF77782  
ID AAF77782 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AAF77782;  
DT 23-MAY-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
XX PCR primer #55.  
XX Retrovirus; graft transplantation; xenotransplantation; PCR primer; ss.  
XX Unidentified.  
XX US6190861-B1.  
PN  
PD 20-FEB-2001.  
XX  
PF 13-DEC-1996; 96US-00766528.  
XX  
PR 14-DEC-1995; 95US-00572645.  
XX

PA (GEO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.  
XX Fishman JA;  
XX WPI; 2001-256211/26.  
XX Assessing risk of endogenous retroviruses in clinical practice and in  
PT xenotransplantation, comprises using probe sequences derived from swine  
PT or miniature swine retroviral genome.  
XX Disclosure; Col 79-80; 127pp; English.  
XX The present invention relates to a method for screening a cell or tissue  
CC for the presence or expression of a retrovirus (RV), comprising  
CC contacting a target nucleic acid from the cell or tissue with a second  
CC nucleic acid from the present invention (e.g. AAF77725, AAF77726 or  
CC AAF77727, or a fragment of these sequences). The method is useful for RV  
CC detection and to assess graft transplantation risk. Screening of animals  
CC allows the elimination of donors with active replication of known  
CC viruses. Inactive proviruses can be detected and inactivated, allowing  
CC identification and elimination of potential human pathogens derived from  
CC swine in a manner not possible in the outbred human organ donor  
CC population and is important to the development of human  
CC xenotransplantation. The present sequence is a PCR primer used in the  
CC present invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Qy Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Dd 576 CTGCTCCTCAGCTGCTTAC 593  
2 CTGCTCCTCAGCTGCTTAC 19  
  
RESULT 751  
AAS10308  
ID AAS10308 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AAS10308;  
DT 24-OCT-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Antisense oligonucleotide for human integrin alpha 4, ISIS 107260.  
XX Integrin alpha 4; antisense; very late antigen 4; VLA4;  
KW autoimmune disease; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KW multiple sclerosis; tumour metastasis; melanoma; asthma; psoriasis;  
KW allergy; Grave's disease; Hashimoto's thyroiditis; oligonucleotide;  
KW systemic lupus erythematosus; allograft rejection; ISIS 107260; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "Other= Phosphorothioate backbone"  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "Other= All cytosines are 5-methyl cytosines"  
FT modified\_base 1..3  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "Other= 2' methoxyethoxy residues"  
FT modified\_base 4..12  
FT /\*tag= d  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "Other= 2' deoxy residues"



FT modified\_base 16..20  
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"  
FT /mod\_base= c  
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE  
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"  
XX  
FN W0200130361-Al.  
PD 03-MAY-2001.  
XX 20-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029088.  
XX 27-OCT-1999; 95US-00428583.  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
PI Bennett CF, Cowser LM;  
XX WPI; 2001-335680/35.  
XX  
XX New antisense compounds modulating expression of human cytohesin-2 useful  
PT for diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of diseases associated with  
PT expression of cytohesin-2, e.g. cancer, atherosclerosis, allograft  
PT rejection.  
XX  
XX Claim 3; Page 79; 104pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targetted to the  
CC human cytohesin-2 gene, which inhibit its expression. A series of  
CC oligonucleotides (AAR86697-AAR86776) were designed to target different  
CC regions of the human cytohesin-2 RNA, and were analysed for their effect  
CC on cytohesin-2 mRNA levels by quantitative real-time PCR. Cytohesin-2 is  
CC a member of a small family of cytosolic adapter proteins which function  
CC as guanine nucleotide exchange factors for ADP ribosylation factors  
CC (ARFs), small monomeric G-proteins which regulate critical vesicular  
CC traffic pathways. Cytohesin-2 (also known as PSCD2, ARNO for ARF  
CC nucleotide binding site opener, mSec7, and ARF exchange factor) is  
CC localised to the plasma membrane and promotes guanine nucleotide exchange  
CC on ARF1, ARF3 and ARF6, the latter of which regulates the assembly of the  
CC actin cytoskeleton. Through its interaction with ARF6, and in conjunction  
CC with protein kinase C, cytohesin-2 functions as a critical link between  
CC cell surface receptors and the actin cytoskeleton. The oligonucleotides  
CC of the invention are useful for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of  
CC conditions associated with cytohesin-2 expression, such as  
CC atherosclerosis, allograft rejection and hyperproliferative disorders,  
CC especially cancer  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 758 GGAGATGGCAGAACTGGA 775  
DB 18 GGAGAGGGGAAGAACTGAA 1  
RESULT 754  
AAS29340/c  
ID AAS29340 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AAS29340;  
AC AAS29340;  
XX 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)  
DT  
DE Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide 31734.  
XX Human; mdm2; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis;  
KW atherosclerosis; tumour; cycostatic; anti psoriatic;  
KW anti arteriosclerotic; vasotrophic; antisense; phosphorothioate; ss.  
XX

OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "OTHER= All phosphorothioate linkages,  
FT additionally bases 1-6 and bases 15-20 are 2'-O-  
FT methoxyethyl bases, and bases 7-14 are deoxynucleotides"  
XX  
FN US2001016575-A1.  
PD 23-AUG-2001.  
XX 02-JAN-2001; 2001US-00752983.  
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.  
PR 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.  
XX  
XX (MIRA/) MIRAGLIA L J.  
XX (NERO/) NERO P.  
XX (GRAH/) GRAHAM M J.  
XX (MONI/) MONIA B P.  
XX (COWS/) COWSERT L M.  
XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowsert LM;  
PI WPI; 2001-535565/59.  
XX  
XX An antisense compound, useful for treating e.g. cancer, comprises  
PT nucleobases targeted a region (e.g. translation termination codon region)  
PT of a nucleic acid encoding human mdm2.  
XX  
XX Example 9; Page 16; 81pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, 8-30 nucleobases in  
CC length targeted to the 5' untranslated region, translation termination  
CC codon region, 3' untranslated region, coding region or translation start  
CC site of a nucleic acid encoding human mdm2, where the antisense compound  
CC modulates the expression of human mdm2. The antisense oligonucleotides of  
CC the invention are useful for encoding human mdm2 and for inhibiting the  
CC expression of human mdm2. They may be used for treating an animal having  
CC a disease or condition associated with amplification of mdm2 gene or  
CC overexpression of mdm2 e.g. a hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer  
CC (blood, brain, breast, lung, or a soft tissue cancer) and psoriasis.  
CC fibrosis, atherosclerosis or restenosis, tumours, colorectal carcinoma  
CC and chronic myelogenous leukemia. The antisense compound may be  
CC administered with a chemotherapeutic agent to overcome drug resistance.  
CC The antisense compound reduces hyperproliferation of human cells. The  
CC method, which involves the use of the antisense compound, is also useful  
CC for detecting the role of mdm2 expression in various cell functions and  
CC physiological processes and useful in both clinical research and  
CC diagnostic tools. AAS29242-AAS29507 represent the human mdm2 antisense  
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 468 CTCAGGAAGAACTTGGCATT 485  
DB 19 CTCAGGAAGAACTTGGTAGT 2  
RESULT 755  
AAS29332/c  
ID AAS29332 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AAS29332;  
AC AAS29332;  
XX 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)  
DT





Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 764 GGCAGAACTGGAGAGAA 781  
||||| ||||| |||||  
DB 2 GGCAGAACTGGATAGAA 19

RESULT 757  
AAD31444/c  
ID AAD31444 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAD31444;  
XX  
DT 31-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human chromosome 17 92Kb gene fragment amplifying PCR primer, 12706.  
XX  
KW Human; Van Buchem's disease; genomic deletion; craniofacial hypertrophy;  
KW autosomal recessive disorder; chromosome 17; chromosome 17q21;  
KW bone dysplasia; 92Kb gene fragment; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WC200210455-A2.  
XX  
PD 07-FEB-2002.  
XX  
PF 30-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US023969.  
XX  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0221855P.  
PR 06-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303386P.  
XX  
XX (CELL-) CELLTECH R & D INC.  
PA (STRA-) STRAHLING HAMPTON K.  
XX  
XX Brunkow ME, Proll S, Paepfer B;  
PI WPI; 2002-227089/28.  
XX  
DR Methods for identifying subjects who are afflicted with or carriers of  
XX diseases associated with genomic deletion(s), e.g. Van Buchem's disease,  
PT by determining the presence of a deletion in the 92 kb region of human  
PT chromosome 17 at 17q21.  
XX  
PS Example 3; Page 26; 109pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to methods for distinguishing between  
CC individuals homozygous for and therefore afflicted with Van Buchem's  
CC disease, individuals heterozygous for and therefore carriers of Van  
CC Buchem's disease and individuals who are not afflicted with Van Buchem's  
CC disease comprise identifying a large genomic deletion in chromosome 17 at  
CC 17q21. The method is useful for identifying individuals who are afflicted  
CC with or carriers of diseases associated with one or more genomic  
CC deletion, particularly Van Buchem's disease, which is a rare autosomal  
CC recessive disorder that results in a bone dysplasia referred to as  
CC craniofacial hypertrophy. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to  
CC amplify 92Kb gene fragment in human chromosome 17 at 17q21  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 528 AGTCAAGCCCTCTCTC 545  
||||| ||||| |||||  
DB 18 AGTCAAGCCCTCTCTC 1

RESULT 758  
AAS96800/c  
ID AAS96800 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX  
AC AAS96800;  
XX  
DT 26-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human STAT3 antisense phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide #33.  
XX  
KW STAT3; human; signal transducer and activator of transcription; ss; STAT;  
KW antisense gene therapy; Fas-mediated apoptosis; inflammatory disease;  
KW autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis; cancer; breast; prostate; head;  
KW neck; brain; leukaemia; myeloma; melanoma; lymphoma; apoptosis;  
KW antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;  
KW cytostatic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN US2001029250-A1.  
XX  
PD 11-OCT-2001.  
XX  
PF 11-JAN-2001; 2001US-00758881.  
XX  
PR 08-APR-1999; 99US-00288461.  
PR 06-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009054.  
XX  
XX (KARR/) KARRAS J G.  
XX  
XX Karraas JG;  
PI WPI; 2002-009991/01.  
DR  
XX  
PT Novel antisense compound useful for treating and diagnosing inflammatory  
PT diseases and cancers, is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding  
PT signal transducer and activator of transcription proteins.  
XX  
PS Example 2; Page 13; 21pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to a nucleic acid  
CC molecule encoding a signal transducer and activator of transcription  
CC (STAT) protein, specifically STAT3, where the antisense compounds inhibit  
CC the expression of STAT3. The antisense sequences are useful for  
CC inhibiting the expression of STAT3 in cells or tissues, inducing Fas-  
CC mediated apoptosis in cells, and sensitising cells to apoptosis. They are  
CC also useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition  
CC associated with STAT3. These disorders include inflammatory or autoimmune  
CC disease, particularly rheumatoid arthritis, cancers, such as those of the  
CC breast, prostate, brain and head and neck and leukaemias, myelomas,  
CC melanomas and lymphomas. Also treatable are human diseases or conditions  
CC characterised by a reduction in apoptosis or an insensitivity to  
CC apoptotic signals. The sequences of the invention can be used in clinical  
CC research, for detecting and determining the role of STAT3 in various cell  
CC functions and physiological processes and for diagnosing conditions  
CC associated with the expression of STAT3. The sequences represent cDNA  
CC encoding human STAT3 and human STAT3 oligonucleotides  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 273 TTCAGAAAGTTGTTGAAA 290  
||||| ||||| |||||  
DB 18 TTCAGAAACTTAATGAAA 1

RESULT 759  
ABK30532  
ID ABK30532 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ABK30532;  
AC  
XX

DT 23-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human glioma-associated oncogene-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 124864.  
 DE  
 XX  
 XX Human, glioma-associated oncogene-1 associated disease; infection;  
 KW inflammation; tumour formation; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; antisense;  
 KW phosphorothioate; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX  
 XX US6329203-B1.  
 DN  
 XX  
 XX 11-DEC-2001.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-00657042.  
 PF  
 XX  
 XX 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-00657042.  
 PR  
 XX  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX  
 XX Bennett CF, Wyatt J;  
 PI  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2002-138363/18.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Novel antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding glioma-  
 PT associated oncogene-1, for modulating the gene expression and treating  
 PT diseases associated with expression of the oncogene in humans.  
 PT  
 XX  
 XX Claim 1; Col 45-46; 43pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX  
 XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds and methods for  
 CC modulating the expression of human glioma-associated oncogene-1. The  
 CC antisense compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides, target and  
 CC inhibit the expression of human glioma-associated oncogene-1. The  
 CC antisense compounds are useful for inhibiting the expression of human  
 CC glioma-associated oncogene-1 in human cells or tissues and for treating  
 CC an animal, particularly a human suspected of having or being prone to a  
 CC disease or condition associated with expression of glioma-associated  
 CC oncogene-1. The compounds are useful for diagnostics, therapeutics and as  
 CC research reagent, e.g. prophylactically to prevent or delay infection,  
 CC inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense compounds are safely and  
 CC effectively administered to humans. ABK30509-ABK30586 represent the  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides of the invention which comprise a  
 CC phosphorothioate backbone  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 632 TCAGTCCCGCTCCCTGCA 649  
 DB 1 TCAGTCTGCCCTCTGCA 18  
 RESULT 760  
 ABT07458  
 ID ABT07458 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABT07458;  
 XX  
 XX 14-NOV-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 XX Human protein phosphatase 2 oligo inhibitor SEQ ID No 72.  
 DE  
 XX  
 XX Cytostatic; antidiabetic; antisense therapy; aberrant insulin regulation;  
 KW protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta subunit; antisense compound; cancer;  
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; diabetes; inflammation; tumour; human; ds.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX  
 XX WO200264737-A2.  
 FN

XX 22-AUG-2002.  
 PD  
 XX 31-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US002805.  
 XX  
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001US-00780045.  
 PR  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX  
 XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;  
 PI  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2002-657588/70.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid encoding Protein  
 PT Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit beta, useful for treating diseases  
 PT related to Protein Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit beta expression, such  
 PT as cancer.  
 PT  
 XX  
 XX Claim 3; Page 95; 137pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to a novel compound 8-50 nucleotides in length  
 CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a protein phosphatase 2  
 CC catalytic beta subunit, where the compound specifically hybridises with  
 CC and inhibits the expression of protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta  
 CC subunits, or specifically hybridises with at least an 8-nucleotide  
 CC portion of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding a protein  
 CC phosphatase 2 catalytic beta subunit. The antisense compounds are useful  
 CC for modulating the expression of protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta  
 CC subunits and for treating diseases or conditions associated with  
 CC expression of protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta subunits, e.g.  
 CC aberrant insulin regulation or diabetes or a hyperproliferative disorder,  
 CC particularly cancer. The antisense compounds are also useful for  
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay  
 CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and  
 CC kits, and in distinguishing between functions of various members of a  
 CC biological pathway. This polynucleotide sequence represents an  
 CC oligonucleotide inhibitor of human protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta  
 CC subunit mRNA levels of the invention. NOTE: This oligonucleotide contains  
 CC phosphorothioate residues and has 2'- MOE wings with a deoxy gap  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 790 GCAAACTGCGAGGACTGAC 807  
 DB 2 GCAAACTGTAGACTGAC 19  
 RESULT 761  
 ABS73905  
 ID ABS73905 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABS73905;  
 XX  
 XX 06-DEC-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 XX Human cytohesin-1 coding region antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS110998.  
 DE  
 XX  
 XX Human; antisense; cytohesin-1; guanine nucleotide exchange protein; ARF;  
 KW ADP ribosylation factor; inflammation; antiinflammatory; tumour;  
 KW cytostatic; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX  
 XX WO200268584-A2.  
 PN  
 XX  
 XX 06-SEP-2002.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 30-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US047583.  
 PF  
 XX  
 XX

PR	22-FEB-2001; 2001US-00791243.	
XX	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.	
PA	(BOEH ) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM PHARM INC.	
PA		
XX	Bennett CF, Rothlein R, Kishimoto TK, Cowsert LM;	
XX	WPI; 2002-723198/78.	
DR		
XX	New antisense oligonucleotide encoding human cytohesin-1, useful for	
PT	preventing or treating a disease or condition associated with cytohesin-1	
PT	expression e.g. tumor or inflammation.	
PT		
XX	Example 15; Page 80; 107pp; English.	
PS		
XX	The invention relates to a new antisense compound, comprising 8-30	
CC	nucleobases targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human cytohesin-	
CC	1, specifically hybridises with, and inhibits the expression of, human	
CC	cytohesin-1, a guanine nucleotide exchange protein for ARF (ADP	
CC	ribosylation factor). The antisense compound may be used in a	
CC	pharmaceutical composition for inhibiting the expression of cytohesin-1	
CC	in human cells or tissues, and in treating a disease or condition	
CC	associated with cytohesin-1 by administering to the human the antisense	
CC	compound e.g. tumour or inflammation. The antisense compound is also	
CC	useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research	
CC	reagents and kits. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide	
CC	targeting human cytohesin-1	
CC		
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
SQ		
	Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;	
	Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;	
	Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	149 TGCAGCTCGACTGCTGCA 166	
DB	3 TGCAGCTCCACAAATGCA 20	
RESULT 762		
ABS73945	ABS73945 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
ID		
XX	ABS73945;	
AC		
XX	06-DEC-2002 (first entry)	
DT		
XX	Human cytohesin-1 3' UTR antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS#11038.	
DE		
XX	Human; antisense; cytohesin-1; guanine nucleotide exchange protein; ARF;	
KW	ADP ribosylation factor; inflammation; antiinflammatory; tumour;	
KW	cytostatic; ss.	
KW		
OS	Homo sapiens.	
QS		
XX	WO200268584-A2.	
XX		
FN	06-SEP-2002.	
PD		
XX	30-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US047583.	
PF		
XX	22-FEB-2001; 2001US-00791243.	
PR		
XX	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.	
XX	(BOEH ) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM PHARM INC.	
PA		
PA	Bennett CF, Rothlein R, Kishimoto TK, Cowsert LM;	
PI	WPI; 2002-723198/78.	
XX		
XX	New antisense oligonucleotide encoding human cytohesin-1, useful for	
XX	preventing or treating a disease or condition associated with cytohesin-1	
PT	prevention e.g. tumor or inflammation.	
PT		

CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell  
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are  
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The  
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent  
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634  
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are  
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention

XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 502 GAGATTGGCCAGTTTGG 519  
 ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 2 GAGAGTATGCCAGTTTGG 19

RESULT 764  
 ABL43605/C  
 ID ABL43605 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABL43605;  
 XX  
 DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:649.  
 XX  
 DE Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;  
 KW PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 KW Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX JP2001321190-A.  
 PN 20-NOV-2001.  
 PD  
 XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.  
 XX  
 PF 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.  
 PR  
 XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.  
 PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.  
 PA  
 XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.  
 DR  
 XX Arraying genome clones.  
 PT  
 XX Claim 4; Page 17; 528pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The  
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in  
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the  
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker  
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;  
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant  
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell  
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order  
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to  
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell  
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified  
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal  
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the  
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals  
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell  
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are  
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The  
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent  
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634  
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are  
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 189 GCGCGGTGTCAGTTTCTG 206  
 ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 18 GCGAGGGTCCAGTTTCCAG 1  
 RESULT 765  
 ABL44473  
 ID ABL44473 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABL44473;  
 XX  
 DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1517.  
 XX  
 DE Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;  
 KW PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 KW Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX JP2001321190-A.  
 PN 20-NOV-2001.  
 PD  
 XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.  
 XX  
 PF 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.  
 PR  
 XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.  
 PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.  
 PA  
 XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.  
 DR  
 XX Arraying genome clones.  
 PT  
 XX Claim 4; Page 34; 528pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The  
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in  
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the  
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker  
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;  
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant  
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell  
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order  
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to  
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell  
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified  
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal  
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the  
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals  
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell  
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are  
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The  
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent  
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634  
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are  
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 728 GCTGCGGTACAGTTAGC 745  
 ||||| ||||| |||||

Db 2 GCTGGAGTACAGTGTTCG 19

RESULT 766

ABS59709

ID ABS59709 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABS59709;

AC ABS59709;

XX 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)

DT Human damage specific DNA binding protein 1 antisense oligonucleotide #1.

DE Antisense; cytostatic; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory; virucide;

KW Damage-specific DNA-binding protein 1, p127; cancer; human; ss;

KW hyperproliferative disorder; haematopoietic cancer; hepatitis.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

OS

PH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified\_base 1..20

FT /\*tag= a

FT /mod\_base= m5c

FT /note= "All cytosines are 5-methyl cytosine"

FT modified\_base 1..20

FT /\*tag= c

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone"

FT modified\_base 1..5

FT /\*tag= b

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-methoxyethyl nucleotide"

FT modified\_base 16..20

FT /\*tag= d

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-methoxyethyl nucleotide"

XX WO200246206-A1.

XX 13-JUN-2002.

XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046485.

XX 06-DEC-2000; 2000US-00731457.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Popoff I, Wyatt JR;

XX WPI; 2002-599454/64.

XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding

PT Damage-specific DNA-binding protein 1, p127, useful for treating animal

PT having disease associated with the protein such as liver cancer, or

PT hepatitis.

XX Page 89; Claim 3; 121pp; English.

XX This invention relates to a novel antisense compound 8 to 50 nucleobases

CC in length targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Damage-specific DNA-

CC binding protein 1, p127 where the antisense compound specifically

CC hybridises with and inhibits expression of the damage specific DNA

CC binding protein-1 gene. The compounds of the invention may be used in

CC antisense therapy as an inhibitor of expression of damage-specific DNA-

CC binding protein 1, p127. The antisense compounds of the invention are

CC useful for inhibiting the expression of damage specific DNA binding

CC protein 1, p127 in cells or tissues and are also useful for treating an

CC animal having a disease or condition associated with expression of p127,

CC such as a hyperproliferative disorder (e.g., cancer such as breast, skin,

CC liver, or haematopoietic cancer), or hepatitis, by inhibiting the

CC expression of p127. All antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are

CC chimeric oligonucleotides (gapmers) 20 nucleotides in length, composed of

CC a central gap region consisting of ten 2'-deoxynucleotides, which are

CC flanked on both sides (5' and 3' directions) by five- nucleotide wings.

CC The wings are composed of 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. The

CC internucleoside (backbone) linkages are phosphorothioate (P-S) throughout

CC the oligonucleotide and all cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines. The

CC present sequence represents a damage-specific DNA binding protein 1, p127

CC antisense oligonucleotide of the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 309 AAGTGAAGACACACGCGG 926

Db 2 AAGCGAAAGACACAGGTGG 19

RESULT 767

ABS71757

ID ABS71757 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABS71757;

AC ABS71757;

DT 02-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Human forward PCR primer Ag3090.

DE

XX Human; NOXV; pathological condition; NOXV-associated disorder; diabetes;

KW Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome; cirrhosis; transplantation disorder; obesity;

KW pancreatitis; autoimmune disease; renal artery stenosis; infertility;

KW interstitial nephritis; glomerulonephritis; polycystic kidney disease;

KW systemic lupus erythematosus; SLE; cataract; Alzheimer's disease;

KW acoustic trauma; cancer; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension;

KW congenital heart defect; scleroderma; endometriosis; haemophilia;

KW dementia; stroke; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; epilepsy;

KW multiple sclerosis; anxiety; pain; leukaemia; hypothyroidism; psoriasis;

KW acne; wound; asthma; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS

XX WO200266643-A2.

XX 29-AUG-2002.

XX 13-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US048732.

XX 13-NOV-2000; 2000US-0248153P.

PR 17-NOV-2000; 2000US-0249598P.

PR 26-JAN-2001; 2001US-0264240P.

PR 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266127P.

PR 16-FEB-2001; 2001US-0269562P.

PR 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304348P.

PR 31-JUL-2001; 2001US-0309261P.

PR 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313283P.

XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

XX Malyankar UM, Shenoy SG, Spytek KA, Zerhusen BD, Patturajan M;

PI Guo X, Kekuda R, Gangolli EA, Shimkets RA, Taupier RJ, Li L;

PI Padigaru M;

XX WPI; 2002-706943/76.

XX New isolated NOXV polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules useful for

PT treating, preventing, diagnosing and researching of pathological

PT conditions in humans with a NOXV-associated disorders.

XX Example 2; Page 239; 295pp; English.

PS The present invention relates to new NOXV polypeptides. The NOXV

CC polypeptide, nucleic acid and antibody are useful for treating or

CC preventing a pathological condition in humans with a NOVX-associated  
 CC disorder, e.g. Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome, cirrhosis, transplantation  
 CC disorders, pancreatitis, obesity, diabetes, autoimmune disease, renal  
 CC artery stenosis, interstitial nephritis, glomerulonephritis, polycystic  
 CC kidney disease, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), cataract, Alzheimer's  
 CC disease, acoustic trauma, cancer, infertility, cardiomyopathies,  
 CC atherosclerosis, hypertension, congenital heart defects, scleroderma,  
 CC endometriosis, haemophilia, dementia, stroke, Parkinson's disease,  
 CC Huntington's disease, epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, anxiety, pain,  
 CC leukaemias, hypothyroidism, psoriasis, acne, wounds and asthma. They are  
 CC also useful for the manufacture of a medicament for treating a syndrome  
 CC associated with a human disease, specifically a NOVX-associated disorder.  
 CC They may also be useful in therapeutic applications including protein  
 CC therapeutic, small molecule drug target, antibody target, diagnostic  
 CC and/or prognostic marker, gene therapy, research tools and tissue  
 CC regeneration. The present nucleic acid sequence represents a PCR primer  
 CC that was used in the methods of the invention for amplification of human  
 CC NOVX  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 314 GAAAGACTGCGAGAGAGC 331  
 |||||  
 Db 3 GACAGACTGCTGAGCAGC 20

RESULT 768

ABST71760  
 ID ABS71760 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ABS71760;  
 XX  
 XX 02-DEC-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human forward PCR primer Ag3092.  
 XX  
 KW Human; NOVX; pathological condition; NOVX-associated disorder; diabetes;  
 KW Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome; cirrhosis; transplantation disorder; obesity;  
 KW pancreatitis; autoimmune disease; renal artery stenosis; infertility;  
 KW interstitial nephritis; glomerulonephritis; polycystic kidney disease;  
 KW systemic lupus erythematosus; SLE; cataract; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW acoustic trauma; cancer; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension;  
 KW congenital heart defect; scleroderma; endometriosis; haemophilia;  
 KW dementia; stroke; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; epilepsy;  
 KW multiple sclerosis; anxiety; pain; leukaemia; hypothyroidism; psoriasis;  
 KW acne; wound; asthma; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200266643-A2.

XX 29-AUG-2002.

XX 13-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US048732.

XX 13-NOV-2000; 2000US-0248153P.

XX 17-NOV-2000; 2000US-0249598P.

XX 26-JAN-2001; 2001US-0264240P.

XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266127P.

XX 16-FEB-2001; 2001US-0269562P.

XX 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304348P.

XX 31-JUL-2001; 2001US-0309261P.

XX 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313283P.

XX WPI; 2002-706943/76.  
 DR  
 XX New isolated NOVX polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules useful for  
 XX treating, preventing, diagnosing and researching of pathological  
 PT conditions in humans with a NOVX-associated disorders.  
 PT  
 XX Example 2; Page 239; 295pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to new NOVX polypeptides. The NOVX  
 CC polypeptide, nucleic acid and antibody are useful for treating or  
 CC preventing a pathological condition in humans with a NOVX-associated  
 CC disorder, e.g. Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome, cirrhosis, transplantation  
 CC disorders, pancreatitis, obesity, diabetes, autoimmune disease, renal  
 CC artery stenosis, interstitial nephritis, glomerulonephritis, polycystic  
 CC kidney disease, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), cataract, Alzheimer's  
 CC disease, acoustic trauma, cancer, infertility, cardiomyopathies,  
 CC atherosclerosis, hypertension, congenital heart defects, scleroderma,  
 CC endometriosis, haemophilia, dementia, stroke, Parkinson's disease,  
 CC Huntington's disease, epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, anxiety, pain,  
 CC leukaemias, hypothyroidism, psoriasis, acne, wounds and asthma. They are  
 CC also useful for the manufacture of a medicament for treating a syndrome  
 CC associated with a human disease, specifically a NOVX-associated disorder.  
 CC They may also be useful in therapeutic applications including protein  
 CC therapeutic, small molecule drug target, antibody target, diagnostic  
 CC and/or prognostic marker, gene therapy, research tools and tissue  
 CC regeneration. The present nucleic acid sequence represents a PCR primer  
 CC that was used in the methods of the invention for amplification of human  
 CC NOVX  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 314 GAAAGACTGCGAGAGAGC 331  
 |||||  
 Db 3 GACAGACTGCTGAGCAGC 20

RESULT 769

ABST71738  
 ID ABS71738 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABS71738;

XX 02-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Human reverse PCR primer Ag2233.

XX Human; NOVX; pathological condition; NOVX-associated disorder; diabetes;  
 KW Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome; cirrhosis; transplantation disorder; obesity;  
 KW pancreatitis; autoimmune disease; renal artery stenosis; infertility;  
 KW interstitial nephritis; glomerulonephritis; polycystic kidney disease;  
 KW systemic lupus erythematosus; SLE; cataract; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW acoustic trauma; cancer; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension;  
 KW congenital heart defect; scleroderma; endometriosis; haemophilia;  
 KW dementia; stroke; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; epilepsy;  
 KW multiple sclerosis; anxiety; pain; leukaemia; hypothyroidism; psoriasis;  
 KW acne; wound; asthma; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200266643-A2.

XX 29-AUG-2002.

XX 13-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US048732.

XX 13-NOV-2000; 2000US-0248153P.

XX 17-NOV-2000; 2000US-0249598P.

XX 26-JAN-2001; 2001US-0264240P.

PR 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266127P.  
 PR 16-FEB-2001; 2001US-0269562P.  
 PR 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304348P.  
 PR 31-JUL-2001; 2001US-0309261P.  
 PR 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313283P.  
 XX (CURA-) CUPAGEN CORP.  
 XX  
 XX Malyankar UM, Shenoy SG, Spytek KA, Zerhusen BD, Patturajan M;  
 PI Guo X, Kekuda R, Gangolli EA, Shinkets RA, Taupier RU, Li L;  
 PI Padigar M;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-706943/76.  
 XX  
 XX New isolated NOVX polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules useful for  
 PT treating, preventing, diagnosing and researching of pathological  
 PT conditions in humans with a NOVX-associated disorders.  
 XX  
 PS Example 2; Page 206; 295pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention relates to new NOVX polypeptides. The NOVX  
 CC polypeptide, nucleic acid and antibody are useful for treating or  
 CC preventing a pathological condition in humans with a NOVX-associated  
 CC disorder, e.g. Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome, cirrhosis, transplantation  
 CC disorders, pancreatitis, obesity, diabetes, autoimmune disease, renal  
 CC artery stenosis, interstitial nephritis, glomerulonephritis, polycystic  
 CC kidney disease, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), cataract, Alzheimer's  
 CC disease, acoustic trauma, cancer, infertility, cardiomyopathies,  
 CC atherosclerosis, hypertension, congenital heart defects, scleroderma,  
 CC endometriosis, haemophilia, dementia, stroke, Parkinson's disease,  
 CC Huntington's disease, epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, anxiety, pain,  
 CC leukaemias, hypothyroidism, psoriasis, acne, wounds and asthma. They are  
 CC also useful for the manufacture of a medicament for treating a syndrome  
 CC associated with a human disease, specifically a NOVX-associated disorder.  
 CC They may also be useful in therapeutic applications including protein  
 CC therapeutic, small molecule drug target, antibody target, diagnostic  
 CC and/or prognostic marker, gene therapy, research tools and tissue  
 CC regeneration. The present nucleic acid sequence represents a PCR primer  
 CC that was used in the methods of the invention for amplification of human  
 CC NOVX  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 661 TCATGCAGCTGAGCTCA 678  
 DB 2 TCATGCAGCTTTTGCTCA 19  
 RESULT 770  
 ABL53058/c  
 ID ABL53058 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABL53058;  
 XX  
 XX 29-AUG-2003 (revised)  
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Oligonucleotide JCA 343.  
 DE  
 XX Virucide; vaccine; foot and mouth disease; PI region; capsid;  
 KW 3C protease; ds.  
 XX  
 XX Foot-and-mouth disease virus.  
 OS  
 XX WC200200251-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 03-JAN-2002.  
 PD  
 XX 27-JUN-2001; 2001WO-FR002042.

XX 29-JUN-2000; 2000FR-00008437.  
 XX (MERI-) MERIAL.  
 XX  
 XX King A, Burman A, Audonnet J, Lombard M;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2002-130837/17.  
 DR  
 XX Stable, potent effective vaccines against foot-and-mouth disease,  
 PT comprises recombinantly produced empty virus capsids as antigens.  
 PT  
 XX Example 6; Page 27; 79pp; French.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention relates to a vaccine against foot and mouth disease  
 CC (FMD) comprising (in addition to a veterinary vehicle or excipient) an  
 CC antigen consisting of empty FMD virus capsids, obtained by expression in  
 CC eukaryotic cells of the cDNA of the following regions of the FMD genome:  
 CC the PI region encoding the capsid and the region encoding the 3C  
 CC protease. The vaccine is effective, reliable and stable, and is effective  
 CC at low doses. The vaccine is useful against foot and mouth disease,  
 CC especially in cows, sheep, pigs or goats. The present sequence is an  
 CC oligonucleotide which was used in an example from the invention. (Updated  
 CC on 29-AUG-2003 to standardise OS field)  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 761 GATGCAGAACTGGAGAA 778  
 DB 19 GATGTTAGAACTGTAGAA 2  
 RESULT 771  
 ABK15543/c  
 ID ABK15543 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABK15543;  
 XX  
 DT 08-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Trehalose synthesis gene TreY PCR primer P16.  
 DE  
 XX Coryneform bacterium; L-glutamic acid; trehalose synthesis;  
 KW food production; otaA; treY; PCR; primer; ss.  
 KW  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX EP1174508-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 23-JAN-2002.  
 PD  
 XX 03-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00115635.  
 PF  
 XX 05-JUL-2000; 2000JP-00204256.  
 PR  
 XX (AJIN) AJINOMOTO CO INC.  
 PA  
 XX Ohtaki H, Nakamura J, Izui H, Nakamatsu T;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2002-156691/21.  
 DR  
 XX Corynebacterium having L-glutamic acid producing ability and reduced or  
 PT deleted trehalose synthesis ability, is useful for producing L-glutamic  
 PT acid.  
 PT  
 XX Example 2; Page 16; 32pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention describes a coryneform bacterium (1) having L-glutamic acid  
 CC producing ability, where trehalose (secondary product) synthesis ability

CC is decreased or deleted. (I) is useful for producing L-glutamic acid, by  
 CC culturing (I) in a medium to produce and accumulate L-glutamic acid in  
 CC the medium, and collecting the L-glutamic acid from the medium. L-  
 CC glutamic acid is an important amino acid useful in foodstuffs and drugs.  
 CC This sequence represents a primer used to isolate a trehalose synthesis  
 CC gene e.g. *OSTA* or *treY* in *Corynebacterium* bacteria, described in the method of  
 CC the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 453 GCCTTCAGGAGAGCTC 470  
 Db 19 GCATCATGAGAGCTC 2

RESULT 772  
 ABK50262  
 ID ABK50262 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABK50262;  
 XX 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
 DT LARC receptor (CCR6) DNA PCR primer #2.

XX LARC; LARC receptor; rheumatoid arthritis; CCR6; cell migration; primer;  
 KW synovial cell; ss; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; PCR.

XX Unidentified.  
 XX WO200232456-A1.

XX 25-APR-2002.  
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001WO-JP003504.  
 XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000JP-00313459.

XX (TEIJ) TEIJIN LTD.  
 XX Nakayama Y, Kamimura T, Akahoshi T, Kondo H;

XX WPI; 2002-372305/40.  
 XX Remedies or preventives for rheumatoid arthritis comprises substances  
 XX inhibiting LARC or its receptor, such as an antibody or antagonist.  
 XX Example 10; Page 45; 80pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to remedies or preventives for rheumatoid arthritis  
 XX containing substances inhibiting LARC or its receptor as the active  
 XX ingredient. Remedies and preventives can be screened by using model  
 XX animals with rheumatoid arthritis, comparing and evaluating the LARC  
 XX inhibitory effect of anti-LARC (receptor) antibody, evaluating the  
 XX inhibitory ability against cell migration induced by LARC, or evaluating  
 XX the inhibitory ability against cell migration induced by the culture  
 XX supernatant of rheumatoid arthritis patient-originated synovial cells.  
 XX Remedies or preventives may contain substances produced by partial  
 XX mutation of LARC polypeptide or substances obtained after modifying the  
 XX LARC gene by genetic engineering. This sequence represents a PCR primer  
 XX used to amplify LARC receptor (CCR6) DNA

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 1 GGTTACAGCCCTTTCA 18

RESULT 773  
 ABZ31474/c  
 ID ABZ31474 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABZ31474;  
 XX 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)

XX Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 5693.

XX Fungus; yeast; tetracycline; promoter; GRACE strain; biosynthesis;  
 KW signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth;  
 KW Proliferation; Candida albicans; fungicide; antifungal; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Candida albicans.  
 OS WO200253728-A2.  
 FN 11-JUL-2002.

XX 26-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049486.  
 XX 29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259128P.  
 XX 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792024.

XX 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314050P.  
 XX (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.

XX Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen KL;  
 XX WPI; 2002-566694/60.

XX Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets  
 XX for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele of  
 XX a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional expression.

XX Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 5693; 167pp + Sequence Listing; English.

XX The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal  
 XX cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying  
 XX one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an  
 XX expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by  
 XX recombination, of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous  
 XX promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the  
 XX promoter. (M1) is useful for constructing a strain of diploid fungal  
 XX cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal  
 XX cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that  
 XX is essential to the virulence or growth of a fungus, a gene that  
 XX contributes to the virulence and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene  
 XX that contributes to the resistance of a diploid fungus to an antifungal  
 XX agent, an antifungal agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus  
 XX and for identifying a therapeutic agent for treatment of a mammalian  
 XX disease. (M1) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the  
 XX activity of a gene product, preferably enzymatic activity, carbon  
 XX compound catabolism, biosynthetic, transporter, transcriptional  
 XX translational, signal transduction, DNA replication and cell division  
 XX activity. The method is useful for identifying a compound having the  
 XX ability to inhibit growth or proliferation of *C. albicans* cells and for  
 XX treating infection by *C. albicans*. The present sequence is that of a PCR  
 XX primer used in the method of the invention. Note: The sequence data for  
 XX this patent is not represented in the printed specification but is based  
 XX on sequence information supplied to Derwent by the European Patent Office

XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 8 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;



QY 133 TGCTGCTTTGGGGCTG 150  
DB 19 TGGTTCCTTTGGGTCGTG 2

RESULT 774

AB231362  
ID AB231362 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
AC AB231362;  
XX  
DT 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 5581.  
XX  
KW Fungus; yeast; tetracyclin; promoter; GRACE strain; biosynthesis;  
KW signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth;  
KW proliferation; Candida albicans; fungicide; antifungal; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Candida albicans.  
XX  
FN WO200253728-A2.  
XX  
PD 11-JUL-2002.  
XX  
PF 26-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049486.  
XX  
PR 29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259128P.  
PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792024.  
PR 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314050P.  
XX  
PA (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen KL;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-566694/60.  
DR  
XX  
PT Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets  
PT for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele of  
PT a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional expression.  
XX  
PS Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 5581; 167pp + Sequence Listing; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal  
CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying  
CC one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an  
CC expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by  
CC recombination of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous  
CC promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the  
CC promoter. (M1) is useful for constructing a strain of diploid fungal  
CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal  
CC cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that  
CC is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that  
CC contributes to the virulence and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene  
CC that contributes to the resistance of a diploid fungus to an antifungal  
CC agent, an antifungal agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus  
CC and for identifying a therapeutic agent for treatment of a mammalian  
CC disease. (M1) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the  
CC activity of a gene product, preferably enzymatic activity, carbon  
CC compound catabolism, biosynthetic, transporter, transcriptional,  
CC translational, signal transduction, DNA replication and cell division  
CC activity. The method is useful for identifying a compound having the  
CC ability to inhibit growth or proliferation of C. albicans cells and for  
CC treating infection by C. albicans. The present sequence is that of a PCR  
CC primer used in the method of the invention. Note: The sequence data for  
CC this patent is not represented in the printed specification but is based  
CC on sequence information supplied to Derwent by the European Patent Office  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e-02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 156 CCATACCTTGCCACCATCC 173  
DB 3 CCAGACTCGCACCATTCC 20

RESULT 775

ABK12330  
ID ABK12330 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABK12330;  
XX  
DT 05-JUN-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Mouse PCR primer p80-Kas, for tracking mutations in the p75 gene.  
XX  
KW Mouse; CD30-ligand; CD30L; CD30; IL; interleukin; IL-1alpha; IL-1beta;  
KW IL-R1; signal transduction; autoimmune condition; multiple sclerosis;  
KW chronic inflammatory condition; systemic sclerosis; Fisher syndrome;  
KW inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy; motor axonal neuropathy;  
KW motor sensory axonal neuropathy; systemic lupus erythematosus; vulgaris;  
KW rheumatic disorder; endocrine system disorder; allergy;  
KW gastrointestinal system disorder; genitourinary system disorder;  
KW hematologic disorder; hereditary condition; liver disorder;  
KW lung disease; transplantation disorder; degenerative disease;  
KW skin disorder; mucous membrane disorder; sarcoidosis; arthritis;  
KW multicentric reticulohistiocytosis; Wegener's granulomatosis; vasculitis;  
KW arthritic condition; TNFalpha inhibitor; primer; p80-Kas; p75; ss.  
XX  
OS Mus sp.  
XX  
FN WO200211767-A2.  
XX  
PD 14-FEB-2002.  
XX  
PF 06-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US024783.  
XX  
PR 08-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224079P.  
XX  
PA (IMMV) IMMUNEX CORP.  
XX  
PI Mohler KM, Barone DS, Peschon JJ, Kennedy MK, Pluenneke JD;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-280666/32.  
DR  
XX  
PT Treating autoimmune or chronic inflammatory condition e.g. rheumatoid  
PT arthritis, multiple sclerosis, by administering agent capable of  
PT inhibiting binding of CD30 to CD30L, or interleukin alpha or beta to  
PT interleukin-R1.  
XX  
XX Example 3; Page 40; 76pp; English.  
CC The present invention relates to a new method for treating autoimmune or  
CC chronic inflammatory conditions in a patient. The method of the invention  
CC works by administering an agent capable of inhibiting binding of CD30 to  
CC CD30L or of IL(interleukin)-alpha or IL-1. The method is useful for treating an  
CC signal transduction by CD30 or IL-1. The method is useful for treating an  
CC autoimmune or chronic inflammatory condition in a patient where the  
CC condition is rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, systemic  
CC sclerosis, acute inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy, acute motor  
CC axonal neuropathy, acute motor sensory axonal neuropathy and Fisher  
CC syndrome, systemic lupus erythematosus, scleroderma and pemphigus  
CC vulgaris. The invention is also useful for screening a candidate  
CC therapeutic agent to determine its efficacy in treating an autoimmune or  
CC chronic inflammatory condition that is resistant to treatment with a  
CC TNFalpha inhibitor. The pharmaceutical preparation is useful for treating  
CC rheumatic disorders, disorders of the endocrine system, gastrointestinal  
CC system disorders, disorders of the genitourinary system, hematologic  
CC disorders, hereditary conditions, disorders of the liver, autoimmune or  
CC chronic inflammatory disorders, fibrotic lung disease, disorders of  
CC transplantation, chronic degenerative diseases of the central nervous  
CC system, skin or mucous membrane disorders, allergies, sarcoidosis,  
CC multicentric reticulohistiocytosis, Wegener's granulomatosis, arthritis,

CC vasculitis and arthritic conditions. The present nucleic acid sequence  
 CC represents the mouse PCR primer p80-Kas that was used in the methods of  
 CC the invention for tracking mutations in the mouse p75 gene  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 464 AGAGCTCCAGGAACCTTGG 481  
 |||||  
 Db 1 AGAGCTCCAGGCACAAAG 18

RESULT 776  
 AAD34232/C  
 ID AAD34232 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAD34232;  
 XX  
 DT 16-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX Human CYP2D6 gene polymorphic sites 880 and 942 analysing PCR primer #2.  
 DE  
 XX Human; Cytochrome P450 2D6; CYP2D6; enzyme; detection; xenobiotic;  
 KW ligase-based sequenced determination; drug metabolism; chromosome 22;  
 KW PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200218638-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 07-MAR-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-IB001544.  
 XX  
 PR 30-AUG-2000; 2000GB-00021286.  
 XX  
 XX (GEMI-) GEMINI GENOMICS PLC.

PI Risinger C, Andersson MK, Lewander T, Olliasson B;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-329785/36.

XX New sequence determination oligonucleotides, useful for detecting  
 PT polymorphic sites in a 5' flanking region of a CYP2D6 gene, as  
 PT hybridization probes, as components of diagnostic assays, or in ligase-  
 PT based sequence determination.

PS Claim 3; Page 21; 63pp; English.

XX The invention relates to sequence determination oligonucleotides for  
 CC detecting polymorphic sites in a 5' flanking region of cytochrome P450  
 CC 2D6 (CYP2D6) gene. CYP2D6 enzymes are involved in the metabolism of many  
 CC different xenobiotics. Human CYP2D6 gene is located on chromosome 22. The  
 CC oligonucleotides may be used as in situ hybridisation probes, in ligase-  
 CC based sequenced determination, as components of diagnostic assays, as  
 CC probes in sequence determination methods based on mismatches, as  
 CC hybridisation-based diagnostic assays, and as components of diagnostic  
 CC microarray. CYP2D6 is useful to predict variations in an individual's  
 CC ability to metabolise certain drugs. The present sequence is a PCR primer  
 CC used for analysing human CYP2D6 gene containing polymorphic sites

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 293 TGTAGTCGGGGCCCTGCA 310  
 |||||

RESULT 777  
 ABX03708/C  
 ID ABX03708 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABX03708;  
 XX  
 DT 08-JAN-2003 (first entry)

XX Human RECQL5 inhibition chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #22.  
 DE  
 XX RECQL5; tumour; inflammation; cytostatic; antiinflammatory;  
 KW RECQL5-inhibitor; human; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Chimeric.  
 XX  
 PN WO200270535-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 12-SEP-2002.

XX 01-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US006246.

XX 01-MAR-2001; 2001US-00798185.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Ward DT, Watt AT;

XX WPI; 2002-750450/81.

XX A compound, which hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of RECQL5  
 PT gene, useful for preventing or treating an animal having a disease or  
 PT condition associated with RECQL5 e.g. tumor or inflammation.

XX Example 15; Page 91; 127pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a new compound which is targeted to a  
 CC nucleic acid molecule encoding RECQL5 and hybridises with and inhibits  
 CC the expression of RECQL5. The compound is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with RECQL5  
 CC e.g. tumour or inflammation. The present nucleic acid sequence represents  
 CC a human RECQL5 mRNA inhibition oligonucleotide that was used in the  
 CC methods of the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 383 CCTGCTGGCGGCACACA 400  
 |||||  
 Db 20 CATGAGGCGTGCACACA 3

RESULT 778

ABN80877

ID ABN80877 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ABN80877;

XX

DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX Human caspase 7 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:55.

DE Caspase 7; antisense modulation; antiinflammatory; cytostatic;  
 XX antisense therapy; caspase 7 inhibitor; inflammatory condition;  
 XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; bone metabolism; infection;  
 KW cholesterol disorder; inflammation; tumour; phosphorothioate; ss.  
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"  
FT modified\_base 1..5  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wing"  
FT modified\_base 16..20  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wing"  
XX  
PN W0200222640-A1.  
XX  
XX 21-MAR-2002.  
XX  
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028232.  
XX  
XX 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659860.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Zhang H, Watt AT;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-404806/43.  
XX  
XX Novel antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding caspase 7,  
FT for modulating gene expression and treating diseases associated with  
FT expression of caspase 7 in humans.  
XX  
XX Claim 3; Page 86; 138pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length  
CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding caspase 7, which  
CC specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of caspase 7.  
CC (I) has antiinflammatory and cytostatic activities, and can be used in  
CC antisense therapy and as an inhibitor of caspase 7 expression. (I) is  
CC useful for inhibiting the expression of caspase 7 in human cells or  
CC tissues and for treating a human having a disease or condition  
CC associated with caspase 7 including inflammatory condition,  
CC hyperproliferative disorder (cancer), or bone metabolism or cholesterol  
CC disorder. (I) is useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as  
CC research reagent and kits. (I) is useful prophylactically to prevent or  
CC delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence  
CC represent a human caspase 7 inhibiting chimeric phosphorothioate  
CC oligonucleotide having 2'-MOE wings and a deoxy gap, which is used in an  
CC example from the present invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 215 GCCTCTCCAGAGTCAC 232  
DB 1 GCTTCTCCAGAGTCAC 18  
RESULT 779  
ABQ81229/c  
ID ABQ81229 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ABQ81229;  
XX  
XX 05-DEC-2002 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
DE Mouse 14273 reverse PCR primer ml4273.  
XX

KW Mouse; 14273; metabolic disorder; obesity; diabetes; anorexia; cachexia;  
KW anorectic; antidiabetic; anabolic; transgenic animal; gene therapy; PCR;  
XX primer; ss.  
XX Mus musculus.  
OS  
PN W0200267868-A2.  
XX  
XX 06-SEP-2002.  
XX  
XX 26-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US006131.  
XX  
XX 26-FEB-2001; 2001US-0271655P.  
XX  
XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Gimeno R, Tsai F;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-698629/75.  
XX  
XX Identifying a nucleic acid associated with a metabolic disorder, useful  
PT for diagnosing metabolic disorders, e.g. obesity, comprises contacting  
PT the sample with a probe comprising at least 25 contiguous nucleotides of  
PT the 14273 gene.  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 61; 95pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present sequence is that of reverse PCR primer ml4273 for murine  
CC 14273 (see ABQ81227), a nucleic acid associated with metabolic disorders.  
CC PCR was used to produce a murine 14273 probe (see ABQ81230), which was  
CC used to examine the expression profile of 14273. It was found that 14273  
CC molecules are expressed at high levels in adipose tissue, e.g. white  
CC adipose tissue and brown adipose tissue, as well as in pancreatic islets.  
CC They are upregulated during exposure to cold (i.e. under conditions that  
CC affect brown or white adipocyte metabolism) and downregulated in genetic  
CC models of obesity. The present invention provides 14273 nucleic acids,  
CC polypeptides and antibodies useful for the diagnosis and treatment of  
CC metabolic disorders including obesity, anorexia, cachexia and diabetes.  
CC Also provided are methods for identifying a subject having a metabolic  
CC disorder, for identifying a compound capable of modulating metabolic  
CC activity, methods for modulating metabolic activity or adipocyte activity  
CC (hyperplastic growth, hypertrophic growth or lipogenesis), methods for  
CC modulating lipogenesis or lipolysis in a subject, and a method for  
CC regulating endogenous glucose levels  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 558 CAACAGCAGGATCCTCG 575  
DB 20 CAACAGCAGGATCCTAGC 3  
RESULT 780  
AAD34930  
ID AAD34930 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AC AAD34930;  
XX  
XX 16-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
XX Human E2F transcription factor 2 antisense oligo, ISIS #114127.  
XX  
XX Human; E2F transcription factor 2; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;  
KW developmental disorder; antisense; therapy; phosphorothioate backbone;  
KW cytosstatic; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
OS Synthetic.  
XX



XX DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #64.  
 XX KW Human; glioma-associated oncogene-2; antisense compound; infection;  
 KW inflammation; tumour formation; antiinflammatory; antitumour;  
 KW inhibitor of human glioma-associated oncogene-2 expression;  
 KW antisense gene therapy; phosphorothioate; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Chimeric.  
 XX PN US6440739-B1.  
 XX PD 27-AUG-2002.  
 XX PF 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907843.  
 XX PR 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907843.  
 XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;  
 XX WPI; 2002-697096/75.  
 XX DR Novel antisense compound that hybridizes and inhibits nucleic acid  
 PT encoding human glioma-associated oncogene-2, useful for treatment of  
 PT diseases associated with human glioma-associated oncogene-2.  
 XX Example 15; Col 45; 43pp; English.  
 XX The present invention relates to a new antisense compound targeted to  
 CC human glioma-associated oncogene-2. The invention is useful for  
 CC inhibiting the expression of human glioma-associated oncogene-2 in cells  
 CC or tissues. The invention is also useful for treatment of diseases  
 CC associated with human glioma-associated oncogene-2. The invention is  
 CC further useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, as research  
 CC reagents and kits, for distinguishing functions of various members of a  
 CC biological pathway, and in antisense gene therapy. The invention is also  
 CC useful prophylactically, e.g., to prevent or delay infection,  
 CC inflammation or tumour formation. The present nucleic acid sequence  
 CC represents an oligonucleotide that was used in the methods of the  
 CC invention to inhibit human glioma-associated oncogene-2.  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 563 GCAGGGATCCGTCGCC 580  
 DB 20 GGAGGGGTCATCGTCGCC 3  
 RESULT 783  
 ABK67607/c  
 ID ABK67607 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC ABK67607;  
 XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Feline CD28-768 RT-PCR primer.  
 XX Cat; vaccine; feline immunodeficiency virus; FIV; immunosuppressant;  
 KW feline infectious peritonitis; primer; ss; CD80 ligand; CD86 ligand;  
 KW CD28; receptor; CTLA-4; vaccine; rabies; autoimmune disease; PCR;  
 KW organ transplant; toxoplasmosis gondii; flea; parasite; panleukopaemia;  
 KW feline leukaemia; FeLV; calicivirus; rotavirus; reovirus type 3;  
 KW coronavirus; herpes; borna disease.  
 XX

OS Felis sp.  
 PN US2002028208-A1.  
 XX 07-MAR-2002.  
 XX 30-APR-1999; 99US-00303510.  
 XX 01-MAY-1998; 98US-0083869P.  
 XX (COLL/) COLLISSON E W.  
 PA (HASH/) HASH S M.  
 PA (CHOI/) CHOI I.  
 XX Collisson EW, Hash SM, Choi I;  
 PI WPI; 2002-315045/35.  
 XX Polynucleotide encoding polypeptide of CD80 ligand, CD86 ligand, CD28  
 PT receptor or CTLA-4 receptor as vaccine for inducing immune response in  
 PT feline suffering from autoimmune disease or tissue or organ transplant.  
 XX Example 6; Page 23; 73pp; English.  
 XX This invention relates to the DNA and protein sequences encoding a  
 CC soluble CD80 ligand, soluble CD86 ligand, soluble and membrane-bound CD28  
 CC receptor and soluble or membrane bound CTLA-4 receptor. The invention  
 CC also relates to a vaccine comprising an effective amount of these  
 CC receptor proteins. A vaccine is useful for inducing immunity or enhancing  
 CC an immune response in a cat. The protein sequences of the invention are  
 CC useful for suppressing an immune response in a feline suffering from an  
 CC autoimmune disease or the recipient of a tissue or organ transplant. A  
 CC vector containing the DNA sequences of the invention is useful for  
 CC redirecting an immune response in a feline to an immunogen such as rabies  
 CC virus, chlamydia, toxoplasmosis gondii, flea, feline immunodeficiency  
 CC virus, feline leukaemia (FeLV), feline infectious peritonitis virus  
 CC (FIP), panleukopaemia virus, calicivirus, reovirus type 3, rotavirus,  
 CC coronavirus, syncytial virus, herpes virus, sarcoma virus, borna disease  
 CC virus or a parasite. The protein sequences may be further utilised to  
 CC promote growth in homologous or heterologous feline species. Enhancement  
 CC of immunity through the interaction of soluble CD80 or soluble CD86 with  
 CC CD28 or CTLA-4 or inhibition of an immune response through the  
 CC interaction of feline CD80 or CD86 with CTLA-4 takes advantage of the  
 CC natural process of regulation rather than adding foreign substances that  
 CC could have multiple, even detrimental effects on overall or long term  
 CC health. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the cloning  
 CC and amplification of the receptors of the invention  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 211 CCCAGCCCTCTCCAGAG 228  
 DB 20 CCTATCCCTATCCAGAG 3  
 RESULT 784  
 ABQ66481  
 ID ABQ66481 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC ABQ66481;  
 XX 22-AUG-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human cytohesin-1 mRNA levels inhibitor #50.  
 XX Cytohesin-1; CTL; inhibit; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; cytostatic;  
 KW anti-infective; antisense gene therapy; infection; inflammation; tumour;  
 KW human; ss; inhibitor.  
 XX

OS Synthetic.  
 XX US6383809-B1.  
 PN  
 XX 07-MAY-2002.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702246.  
 PF  
 XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702246.  
 PR  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX Bennett CF, Cowsett LM;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2002-478385/51.  
 DR  
 XX New antisense compounds directed against human cytohesin-1, useful for  
 PT treating and preventing infection, inflammation and tumors.  
 PT  
 XX Claim 14; Col 41; 40pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to a novel antisense compound of 16-30 nucleotides  
 CC targeted to any of 71 specified regions of the sequence that encodes  
 CC human cytohesin-1 (CTL), where the compound hybridizes and inhibits  
 CC expression of human CTL. The compound of the invention has  
 CC antiinflammatory, cytostatic, and anti-infective activity. The antisense  
 CC compounds may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The antisense  
 CC compounds are useful for treating or preventing disorders associated with  
 CC expression of human CTL, e.g. infections, inflammation and tumours, and  
 CC as research and diagnostic reagents. Sequences ABQ66432-ABQ66511  
 CC represent chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotides, with 2'-MOE wings  
 CC and a deoxy gap. The claimed sequences inhibit production of cytohesin-1  
 CC mRNA  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 614 GCCCATCTCAACCGCGC 631  
 Db 1 GCCCAGCTCACACGCGC 18  
 ||||| ||||| |||||  
 RESULT 785  
 ABQ66441  
 ID ABQ66441 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC  
 XX ABQ66441;  
 XX  
 XX 22-AUG-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human cytohesin-1 mRNA levels inhibitor #10.  
 DE  
 XX Cytohesin-1; CTL; inhibit; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; cytostatic;  
 KW anti-infective; antisense gene therapy; infection; inflammation; tumour;  
 KW human; ss; inhibitor.  
 KW  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX US6383809-B1.  
 PN  
 XX 07-MAY-2002.  
 PD  
 XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702246.  
 PF  
 XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702246.  
 PR  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX Bennett CF, Cowsett LM;  
 PI

DR WPI; 2002-478385/51.  
 XX  
 PT New antisense compounds directed against human cytohesin-1, useful for  
 PT treating and preventing infection, inflammation and tumors.  
 PT  
 XX Claim 14; Col 41; 40pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to a novel antisense compound of 16-30 nucleotides  
 CC targeted to any of 71 specified regions of the sequence that encodes  
 CC human cytohesin-1 (CTL), where the compound hybridizes and inhibits  
 CC expression of human CTL. The compound of the invention has  
 CC antiinflammatory, cytostatic, and anti-infective activity. The antisense  
 CC compounds may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The antisense  
 CC compounds are useful for treating or preventing disorders associated with  
 CC expression of human CTL, e.g. infections, inflammation and tumours, and  
 CC as research and diagnostic reagents. Sequences ABQ66432-ABQ66511  
 CC represent chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotides, with 2'-MOE wings  
 CC and a deoxy gap. The claimed sequences inhibit production of cytohesin-1  
 CC mRNA  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 149 TGCAGCTCCATCTTCCA 166  
 Db 3 TGCAGCTCCCAATGCA 20  
 ||||| ||||| |||||  
 RESULT 786  
 AB196621  
 ID AB196621 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC  
 XX AB196621;  
 XX  
 XX 16-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#3708 oligo #9.  
 DE  
 XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;  
 KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;  
 KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;  
 KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;  
 KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.  
 KW  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX WO200179548-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 25-OCT-2001.  
 PD  
 XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.  
 PF  
 XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.  
 PR  
 XX (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.  
 PA  
 XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.  
 DR  
 XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which  
 PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.  
 PT  
 XX Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture  
 CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary  
 CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where  
 CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful  
 CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents

e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus, Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects. CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene, CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the CC particular sites and identifying (if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification CC of the present invention XX

Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 227 AGTCAGCGCGTGGCTCA 244  
|||||  
D5 1 AGTCAGCGCGTGGCTCA 18

RESULT 787  
ABI93156/C  
ID ABI93156 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABI93156;  
XX  
AT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#243 oligo #9.  
XX  
KW Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;  
KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;  
KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;  
KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;  
KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
WO200179548-A2.  
XX  
PD 25-OCT-2001.  
XX  
PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.  
XX  
PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.  
XX  
PA (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.  
XX  
PI Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2002-034366/04.  
XX  
PT Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which  
PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.  
XX  
PS Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture  
CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary  
CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where  
CC (i) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful  
CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents

e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus, Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects. CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene, CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the CC particular sites and identifying (if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification CC of the present invention XX

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 946 TGAGTCACACAGCTGGCA 963  
|||||  
D5 18 TGAGTCACACAGCTGGCA 1

RESULT 788  
AAD28744/C  
ID AAD28744 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAD28744;  
XX  
AT 07-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human ion channel gene, ion-159 amplifying primer #1.  
XX  
KW Human; ion channel; neurological disorder; psychiatric disorder;  
KW schizophrenia; attention deficit hyperactivity disorder; depression;  
KW proliferation disease; migraine; ischaemia; neurodegenerative disease;  
KW macular degeneration; Alzheimer's disease; congestive heart failure;  
KW glaucoma; Parkinson's disease; cardiovascular disease; arrhythmia;  
KW obesity; hormonal disorder; restenosis; metabolic disease; neuroprotective;  
KW alopecia; anxiety; stroke; neuroleptic; cancer; diabetes;  
XX  
OS PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
WO200192303-A2.  
XX  
PD 06-DEC-2001.  
XX  
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016967.  
XX  
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207119P.  
XX  
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207152P.  
XX  
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207257P.  
XX  
PA (PEAA ) PHARMACIA & UPJOHN CO.  
XX  
PI Benjamin CW, Roberts SL, Karnovsky AM, Ruble CL, Gotow LF;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2002-147617/19.  
XX  
PT New human ion channel polypeptides and nucleic acids, useful for treating  
PT or diagnosing neurological, psychiatric or neurodegenerative diseases,  
PT e.g. depression, anxiety, stroke, ischemia, or Alzheimer's or Parkinson's  
PT disease.

XX Example 13; Page 95; 125pp; English.

PS The invention relates to ion channel polypeptides designated as ion-x

XX (where x is 157-175) and their corresponding nucleic acids. The ion-x

CC sequences and their modulators are useful for the treatment of human

CC diseases and conditions such as neurological or psychiatric disorders.

CC These compounds are useful for treating schizophrenia, attention deficit

CC hyperactivity disorder, depression, anxiety, stroke, migraine, ischaemia

CC or neurodegenerative disease (e.g. macular degeneration, Alzheimer's

CC disease, glaucoma, or Parkinson's disease). The compounds that modulate

CC ion channels can be used for treating of cardiovascular diseases (e.g.

CC congestive heart failure, arrhythmia, high blood pressure or restenosis),

CC metabolic diseases and disorders (e.g. diabetes or obesity), hormonal

CC disorders (e.g. polycystic ovarian syndrome or alopecia) and

CC proliferation diseases and cancers. The ion channels are also useful as

CC targets for discovering ligands or drugs to treat many diverse disorders

CC and defects. The ion-x sequences and their modulators may also be used in

CC diagnostic assays for such diseases or conditions. Ion-x nucleic acids

CC are used in gene therapy. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to

CC amplify human ion channel gene, ion-159

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 342 CTCTGTCGAGCGCCAC 359

DB 20 CTCGTTCGAGCGCCGAC 3

RESULT 789

ABZ85388/c

ID ABZ85388 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ABZ85388;

XX

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX

KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;

KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;

KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; gene therapy;

KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;

KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;

KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

FN WO200285308-A2.

XX

PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX

PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired

PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its

PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or

PT ubiquinone.

XX

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 630; 372pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the

CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,

CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of

CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or

CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an

CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention

CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,

CC immunosuppressive, and cyostatic activity. The composition may have a

CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or

CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also

CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an

CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels

CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine

CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or

CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,

CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.

CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed

CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO

CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 564 CAGGATCTCTCGTGCCT 581

DB 18 CTCGAGCGCTGCTGCCT 1

RESULT 790

ABZ85199/c

ID ABZ85199 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ABZ85199;

XX

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX

KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;

KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;

KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; gene therapy;

KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;

KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;

KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

FN WO200285308-A2.

XX

PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX

PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired

PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its

PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or

PT ubiquinone.

XX

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 441; 872pp; English.



XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 499 TTGGAGATTTCGCCAGTT 516  
Db 18 TTGGAAATTTGGCAGTT 1

RESULT 791  
ABZ93352/c  
ID ABZ93352 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABZ93352;  
XX  
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX WO200285308-A2.  
PN  
XX 31-OCT-2002.  
PD  
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
PF  
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
PR  
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
PA  
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
DR

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8594; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 402 ACCCTGCTCCAGCAGCT 419  
Db 20 ACCCTGCTTCGTGCTGCT 3

RESULT 792  
ABZ84791  
ID ABZ84791 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABZ84791;  
XX  
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX WO200285308-A2.  
PN  
XX 31-OCT-2002.  
PD  
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
PF  
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
PR  
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
PA  
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
DR

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.  
XX  
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 33; 872pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX CC  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 836 TGGTACCAAGACACAGCC 853  
 Db 1 TGGGACCTGACCCAGCC 18  
 |||||  
 |||||

RESULT 793  
 ABZ88325/C  
 ID ABZ88325 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC ABZ88325;  
 XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
 XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
 XX KW  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200285308-A2.  
 XX PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.  
 XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
 XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
 XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
 PT ubiquinone.  
 XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3567; 872bp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX CC  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 12 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 771 CTGGAGAGAGGTGTGAG 788  
 Db 19 CTGGAGAGGTGTGAG 2  
 |||||  
 |||||

RESULT 794  
 ABZ89802  
 ID ABZ89802 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC ABZ89802;  
 XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
 XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
 XX KW  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200285308-A2.  
 XX PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.  
 XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
 XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
 XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
 PT ubiquinone.  
 XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5044; 872bp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine or  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at [ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\\_pct\\_sequences](http://wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences)  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match	1.6%	Score	13.2	DB	1	Length	20
Best Local Similarity	83.3%	Pred.	No. 5.6e+02				
Matches	15	Conservative	0	Mismatches	3	Indels	0
						Gaps	0

Qy  
806 ACTGAACCCCTGGTACTGT 823

Dd  
2 ACTGCACCCTGGTCCTCT 19

RESULT	796
ABZ86569	
ID	ABZ86569 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	XX
XX	XX
AC	ABZ86569;
XX	XX
DT	17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX	XX
DE	Human oligonucleotide sequence.

Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200285308-A2.

XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.

23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX  
PR 24-APR-2001: 2001US-0286137P.

XX  
RA (ERIC-) EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PHARM INC

XX  
vi Vondra  
vii Katz E  
viii Aguilar D:  
ix Babalan J

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or ubiquinone.

PS. Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1811; 872pp; English.

*(continued)*

3

XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, antiallergic, hypotensive,  
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX CC  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 134 GTCGCTTTGGGGGTGC 151  
 |||||  
 Db 3 GCGCTTTGGTGGCAGC 20

## RESULT 797

ABZ87962  
 ID ABZ87962 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABZ87962;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
 PT ubiquinone.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3204; 872pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX CC  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 609 GACGTGGCCATCTCCACC 626  
 |||||  
 Db 1 GACGTGGCCATCTCCATC 18

## RESULT 798

ABZ86272/c  
 ID ABZ86272 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABZ86272;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
 PT ubiquinone.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1514; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, antiallergic, hypotensive,  
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, for reducing levels of adenosine  
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 792 AACTCGAGCTGACTG 809  
 Db 19 AACTCGAGCTGACTG 2  
 RESULT 799  
 ABZ93289/c  
 ID ABZ93289 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ABZ93289;  
 XX  
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
 DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
 KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200285308-A2.  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
 XX  
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
 XX  
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
 PT ubiquinone.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8531; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, for reducing levels of adenosine  
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 458 CCAGGAGAGCTCCAGGA 475  
 Db 20 CCAGGTCGATCTCCAGGA 3  
 RESULT 800  
 ABZ82727  
 ID ABZ82727 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABZ82727;  
 XX  
 DT 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
 DE Human HSL chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:116.  
 KW Hormone-sensitive lipase; antisense oligonucleotide; inhibitor; obesity;  
 KW phosphorothioate; antidiabetic; anorectic; cytostatic; antisense therapy;  
 KW abnormal metabolic condition; hyperlipidaemia; type 2 diabetes; cancer;  
 XX hyperproliferative disorder; human; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"  
 FT modified\_base 1..5  
 FT /tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wing"  
 FT modified\_base 16..20  
 FT /tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wing"  
 XX  
 PN WO2003010139-A2.  
 XX  
 DD 06-FEB-2003.  
 XX  
 PD 15-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022672.  
 XX  
 PR 26-JUL-2001; 2001US-00915814.  
 XX

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX Butler MM, Watt AT, Freier SM, Wyatt JR;  
 PI WPI; 2003-239411/23.  
 XX  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX  
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted against nucleic acids encoding  
 PT hormone-sensitive lipase, useful for treating abnormal metabolic  
 PT condition, e.g. hyperlipidemia and obesity, or a hyperproliferative  
 PT disorder, e.g. cancer.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PS Example 15; Page 89; 167pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length  
 CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a hormone-sensitive lipase  
 CC (HSL) or a splice variant of HSL. The compound specifically hybridizes  
 CC with and inhibits the expression of HSL or a splice variant of HSL, or  
 CC specifically hybridizes with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an  
 CC active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding HSL. (I) have anorectic,  
 CC antidiabetic and cytostatic activities, and can be used in antisense  
 CC therapy. (I) is useful for treating an animal, particularly human,  
 CC suspected of having an abnormal metabolic condition such as obesity,  
 CC hyperlipidemia, type 2 diabetes, a hyperproliferative disorder such as  
 CC cancer (e.g. pituitary, colorectal, breast, testicular, pulmonary or  
 CC epithelial cancer). (I) is also useful in modulating blood glucose  
 CC levels, particularly plasma or serum glucose levels, in a diabetic  
 CC animal. The present sequence represents a human hormone-sensitive lipase  
 CC chimeric phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, which is used in an  
 CC example from the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 239 GGCTCAGCTCTTGAGGA 256  
 DB 3 GGGCCAGCTCTTGAGGTA 20  
 RESULT 801  
 ACC82819  
 ID ACC82819 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACC82819;  
 XX  
 DT 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PLA2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 127989.  
 XX  
 KW Human; phospholipase A2; PLA2; calcium dependent phospholipase A2;  
 KW PLA2G5; hVPLA2; HPLA2-10; therapy; autoimmune disorder; prophylaxis;  
 KW inflammatory disorder; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-  
 FT methylcytidines"  
 FT modified\_base 1..5  
 FT /\*tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"  
 FT modified\_base 16..20  
 FT /\*tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"  
 FT

PN WO2003038050-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 08-MAY-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 28-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US034654.  
 XX  
 PR 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00016149.  
 XX  
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-430513/40.  
 XX  
 CC New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating phospholipase A2 group V  
 CC gene expression, particularly useful for treating an autoimmune disorder  
 CC or an inflammatory disorder.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 3; Page 75; 99pp; English.  
 CC  
 CC The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods  
 CC for modulating phospholipase A2 (PLA2) group V gene expression. PLA2 is  
 CC also known as calcium dependent phospholipase A2, PLA2G5, hVPLA2 and  
 CC HPLA2-10. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for treating an animal  
 CC having a disease or conditions associated with PLA2 group V, e.g. an  
 CC autoimmune disorder or an inflammatory disorder. It is also useful for  
 CC modulating PLA2 group V. The antisense compounds are also useful for  
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.  
 CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human  
 CC PLA2 DNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 857 CACTGGTGATGAGCCCAA 874  
 DB 3 CAGTGGTCATGCGCCAA 20  
 RESULT 802  
 ABZ58555  
 ID ABZ58555 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABZ58555;  
 XX  
 DT 13-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Elite event EE-GH1 5' flanking region PCR primer GH106.  
 XX  
 KW Elite event; EE-GH1; cotton; plant; transgenic plant; glufosinate;  
 KW herbicide tolerance; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Gossypium hirsutum.  
 XX  
 PN WO2003013224-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 20-FEB-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 19-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008136.  
 XX  
 PR 06-AUG-2001; 2001US-00921922.  
 XX  
 PA (FARB ) BAYER BIOSCIENCE NV.  
 XX  
 PI Trolinder L, Jefferson G, De Beuckeleer M;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-268124/26.  
 XX  
 PT New transgenic cotton plant or its seed, cell or tissue, comprising event  
 PT EE-GH1 in its genome, useful for conferring herbicide tolerance to cotton

PT plants.  
XX  
PS Claim 2; Page 43; 54pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to the development of an elite event, EE-  
CC GH1, in cotton and to plants or plant material comprising this event.  
CC Plants comprising elite event EE-GH1 were obtained through transformation  
CC with plasmid pGSV71 (see ABZ59559), which comprises the phosphinothricin-  
CC acetyltransferase coding sequence (bar gene) from Streptomyces  
CC hygroscloticus under the control of the cauliflower mosaic virus 35S  
CC promoter. Plants harbouring EE-GH1 can be obtained from seeds deposited  
CC as ATCC PRA-3343. They are characterised by their glufosinate tolerance,  
CC which includes plants tolerant of the herbicide Liberty (TM). The cotton  
CC plants combine the herbicide tolerant phenotype with optimal agronomic  
CC performance. The present sequence is that of PCR primer GH106, which is  
CC directed to nucleotides 815 to 795 in the 5' flanking region (see  
CC ABZ59554) of EE-GH1. The primer is used in a claimed method of  
CC identifying a transgenic plant, or its cells or tissues, comprising elite  
CC event EE-GH1. Amplification of genomic DNA from such a plant using  
CC primers GH106 and GH105 (see ABZ59556) will yield a DNA fragment of 250-  
CC 290 bp, especially 269 bp, indicative of the EE-GH1 elite event  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 162 TTGCACCATCCGCTGAC 179  
DB 1 TTGCACCATCTAGCTCAC 18  
  
RESULT 803  
ABZ59501/c  
ID ABZ59501 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABZ59501;  
XX  
DT 17-APR-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Mouse src-c chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:122.  
XX  
KW Mouse; src-c; tyrosine kinase; src-c inhibitor; cytosolic; osteopathic;  
KW antiinflammatory; antibacterial; antisense therapy; vaccine; cancer;  
KW antisense oligonucleotide; aberrant bone remodeling; breast cancer;  
KW hyperproliferative disorder; pancreatic cancer; lung cancer; tumour;  
KW ovarian cancer; oesophageal cancer; neuroblastoma; retinoblastoma;  
KW Kaposi's sarcoma; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;  
KW phosphorothioate; ss.  
XX  
OS Mus musculus.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"  
FT modified\_base 1..5  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer (2'-MOE wing)"  
FT modified\_base 15..20  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer (2'-MOE wing)"  
XX  
PN WO200295053-A2.  
XX  
PD 28-NOV-2002.  
XX  
PR 16-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US015684.  
PF

XX  
PR 18-MAY-2001; 2001US-00860473.  
XX  
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
FI Bennett FC, Watt AT;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-120806/11.  
XX  
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding src-c,  
XX useful for diagnosing, treating or preventing diseases associated with  
XX the expression of src-c, e.g. cancer or inflammation, and in research  
XX applications.  
XX  
XX Example 16; Page 92; 137pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a compound (I) that is 8-50 nucleobases  
XX in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a 5'UTR, 3'UTR,  
XX coding region, intron region, exon region, stop codon, intron:exon  
XX junction, exon:exon junction, or 5' mRNA variant of src-c, and which  
XX specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of src-c. (I)  
XX have cytostatic, antiinflammatory, osteopathic and antibacterial  
XX activities, and can be used in antisense therapy and in vaccines. The  
XX antisense compounds (I) can be used for modulating the expression of src-  
XX c and for treating diseases or conditions associated with expression of  
XX src-c, e.g. aberrant bone remodeling or hyperproliferative disorders,  
XX particularly cancer, such as breast cancer, pancreatic cancer, lung  
XX cancer, ovarian cancer, oesophageal cancer, neuroblastoma, retinoblastoma  
XX or Kaposi's sarcoma. (I) are also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics,  
XX prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour  
XX formation, as research reagents and kits, and in distinguishing between  
XX functions of various members of a biological pathway. The present  
XX sequence represents a mouse src-c antisense chimeric phosphorothioate  
XX oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 384 CTGCTGGCGGGCACCAC 401  
DB 18 CTGCTGGCTGGCACACTC 1  
  
RESULT 804  
ABX34276  
ID ABX34276 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABX34276;  
XX  
XX 10-FEB-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Antisense oligonucleotide against human SAA4 expression, ISIS 145130.  
XX  
KW Human; ss; antisense; serum amyloid A4; SAA4; lipoprotein;  
KW apolipoprotein; high density lipoprotein; HDL; amyloid A; amyloid fibril;  
KW amyloidosis; inhibition; antagonist; diagnosis; antisense therapy;  
KW tumour formation; inflammatory disorder; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KW familial Mediterranean fever.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
XX US6455308-B1.  
PN  
XX 24-SEP-2002.  
PD  
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920672.  
XX  
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920672.  
XX  
XX

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX Freier SM;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-066237/06.  
 XX  
 XX New antisense compounds, useful for inhibiting the expression of serum  
 PT amyloid A4, and for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases  
 PT associated with expression of serum amyloid A4, e.g. tumor formation or  
 PT inflammatory disorders.  
 XX  
 XX Example 15; Col 47-48; 42pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention discloses antisense oligonucleotides that specifically  
 CC hybridize with a region encoding human serum amyloid A4 (SAA4) and  
 CC inhibit its expression. Lipoproteins are globular, micelle-like particles  
 CC which have been classified into five categories. The protein components  
 CC of lipoproteins are known as apolipoproteins, and one family of these are  
 CC the serum amyloid proteins. These apolipoproteins are associated with the  
 CC high density lipoprotein (HDL) and act as precursors of the amyloid A  
 CC proteins found in amyloid fibril deposits formed during the process of  
 CC amyloidosis. The antisense compounds and methods are useful for  
 CC modulating, (i.e. inhibiting) the expression of serum amyloid A4  
 CC (antagonists). The compounds are also useful for diagnosing, preventing  
 CC and treating (using antisense therapy) diseases associated with elevated  
 CC expression of serum amyloid A4, e.g. tumour formation or inflammatory  
 CC disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis and familial Mediterranean fever.  
 CC The antisense compounds can also be used as research reagents and  
 CC diagnostics, or as tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to  
 CC elucidate expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of  
 CC genes expressed within cells or tissues. The sequences presented in  
 CC ABX34211-ABX34288 are the antisense oligonucleotides which are directed  
 CC against human SAA4 expression. Each antisense oligonucleotide has a  
 CC phosphorothioate backbone, all cytidines residues are 5-methylcytidines  
 CC and bases 1-5 and 16-20 are 2-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 458 CCAGGAAGAGCTCCAGGA 475  
 Db 3 CCAGGAAGAGCTATAGAA 20  
 RESULT 805  
 ACC44275/c  
 ID ACC44275 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACC44275;  
 XX  
 XX 07-JUL-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE 3' primer to amplify VCAM-1 gene for ligand support method.  
 XX  
 XX Primer; ss; support; ligand immobilization; activated polyanion;  
 KW DNA chip; protein chip; sugar chip; biosensor.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX WO2003027674-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 03-APR-2003.  
 PD  
 XX 20-SEP-2002; 2002WO-JP009661.  
 PF  
 XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00288149.  
 PR  
 XX (TAKA-) TAKARA BIO INC.  
 PA  
 XX Asada K, Imose N, Takeda O, Rokushima M, Kato I;

XX WPI; 2003-342750/32.  
 DR  
 XX Polyanion-coated ligand immobilization support for production of DNA  
 PT chips, protein chips and biosensors.  
 PT  
 XX Example 2; Page 41; Sipp; Japanese.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to a novel support for ligand immobilization, which  
 CC is coated with a polyanion which has previously been activated. The  
 CC support is useful for the production of DNA chips, protein chips, sugar  
 CC chips and biosensors for investigative and diagnostic uses. Ligands which  
 CC can be immobilized to the support include agonists, antagonists, toxins,  
 CC venoms, virus epitopes, hormones, lectins, hormone receptors, peptides,  
 CC nucleic acids, drugs, sugars, oligonucleotides, proteins, antigens,  
 CC monoclonal antibodies, cells, viruses, and avidins. In an example of the  
 CC invention, the ligand bound to the support is a PCR primer targeted to a  
 CC number of genes and used to diagnose the presence and potentially the  
 CC transcription of the genes. This sequence represents a 3' primer targeted  
 CC to the vascular cell adhesion molecule 1 (VCAM-1) gene  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 762 ATCGCAGAACTCGAGAG 779  
 Db 20 ATGAGAGAACTCGAGAG 3  
 RESULT 806  
 ACF05117  
 ID ACF05117 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACF05117;  
 XX  
 XX 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human aliphoid consensus sequence PCR primer alpha1.  
 DE  
 XX Human; aliphoid; immunodeficiency virus; HIV; anti-HIV; latency; PCR;  
 KW primer; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO2003054160-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 03-JUL-2003.  
 PD  
 XX 18-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US040698.  
 PF  
 XX 19-DEC-2001; 2001US-0341727P.  
 PR  
 XX (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.  
 PA  
 XX Verdin E, Jordan A;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2003-577369/54.  
 DR  
 XX Novel isolated cells that comprise transcription competent  
 PT immunodeficiency virus e.g. HIV-1, or immunodeficiency virus-based  
 PT retroviral vector integrated into its genome, useful for identifying  
 PT latent HIV activators.  
 XX  
 XX Example 1; Page 33; 71pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present sequence oligonucleotide sequence, designated alpha1, is  
 CC based on a human alpha satellite monomer consensus. It was used in  
 CC aliphoid PCR amplifications that demonstrated preferential HIV integration  
 CC in or near aliphoid DNA in latently infected Jurkat cells. The invention  
 CC provides isolated cells that harbour a latent immunodeficiency virus that



CC is transcription competent, that can be reactivated, and that is an in  
 CC vitro model for latent HIV infection in vivo. The cells are useful for  
 CC investigating the nature of latency, and also in drug screening assays to  
 CC identify agents that activate latent HIV. Such agents are useful for  
 CC reducing the reservoir of latent HIV. Methods are provided of treating an  
 CC immunodeficiency virus infection

XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;  
 XX  
 XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 260 AGACAGGAGCAGCTTCAGAA 279  
 DB 1 AGACAGAGCAGCTTCAGAA 20

RESULT 807  
 ACF04054/c  
 ID ACF04054 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AC ACF04054;  
 XX DT 15-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
 XX Human HNC10 cell TrkB gene PCR primer #1.  
 XX Human; neural crest stem cell line; transplantation; cell therapy;  
 KW neurological disease; HNC10 cell; neuroprotective; cerebroprotective;  
 KW PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO2003054202-A1.  
 PN 03-JUL-2003.  
 PD  
 XX 25-APR-2001; 2001WO-US013354.  
 XX 05-MAY-2000; 2000US-00565339.  
 XX (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.  
 PA (CHIL-) CHILDRENS MEDICAL CENT.  
 PA (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.  
 XX Kim SU, Snyder EY, Wolfe JH;  
 WPI; 2003-559151/52.  
 XX New primordial human neural crest stem cell having a pluripotent and self  
 PT -renewing properties, useful for implantation in vivo for cell therapy  
 PT treatment of human neurological disorders and diseases.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 39; 70pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a primordial human neural crest stem  
 CC cell line suitable for on-demand implantation in vivo into a living host  
 CC subject comprising a pluripotent and self-renewing neural crest stem cell  
 CC of human origin. The cell line is useful in the cell therapy treatment of  
 CC human neurological disorders and diseases. The present sequence is a PCR  
 CC primer used to isolate human genes from the HNC10 cell line  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 479 TGGCATTCCTCAGGATCT 496  
 DB 19 TGGCATTCCTCAGGATCT 2

RESULT 808  
 ACF04237  
 ID ACF04237 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AC ACF04237;  
 XX DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
 XX Murine embryonic cell line HNF3 PCR primer #2.  
 XX Embryonic stem cell; ES cell; mouse; differentiation; nerve cell;  
 KW pancreatic islet cell; cell transplant therapy; antidiabetic;  
 KW neuroprotective; nontropic; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX Mus sp.  
 OS WO2003062405-A2.  
 PN 31-JUL-2003.  
 PD  
 XX 27-JAN-2003; 2003WO-JP000699.  
 XX 25-JAN-2002; 2002US-00054789.  
 XX (OKUM-) OKUMA CONTACTLENS KENKYUSHO YG.  
 PA (INOUE) INOUE K.  
 XX Inoue K, Kim D, Gu Y, Ishii M;  
 WPI; 2003-598750/58.  
 XX Inducing differentiation of mammalian embryonic stem (ES) cells into  
 PT functioning cells, for treating e.g. diabetes, comprises culturing ES  
 PT cells in a medium containing leukemia inhibitor factor and basic  
 PT fibroblast growth factor.  
 XX Example 1; Page 65; 70pp; English.  
 XX The present invention relates to a method of inducing differentiation of  
 CC mammalian embryonic stem cells into functioning cells, which comprises  
 CC culturing embryonic stem cells in a medium comprising leukemia inhibitor  
 CC factor and basic fibroblast growth factor. In particular, the invention  
 CC relates to the differentiation of murine embryonic stem cells. The method  
 CC is useful for inducing differentiation of mammalian embryonic stem cells  
 CC into functioning cells. Other methods are useful for treating a mammalian  
 CC patient having disorders in pancreatic function, and in nerve function.  
 CC The cells are pancreatic islet like cell clusters and nerve like cells.  
 CC Functioning cells induced from embryonic stem cells using the present  
 CC method may be used for treating disorders in pancreatic islet function  
 CC (e.g. diabetes), neuronal degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease and  
 CC Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease) or spinal cord disorders. The functioning  
 CC cells are useful not only for cell transplant therapy, but for in vitro  
 CC screening of various new drugs which affect or restore islet or nerve  
 CC function, and for safety evaluation of new drugs. The present sequence is  
 CC a PCR primer used in the exemplification of the invention  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 268 GCACCTTCAGAAAGCTTCT 285  
 DB 2 GCACCTTCAGAAAGCTTCT 19  
 RESULT 809  
 ACF05282/c  
 ID ACF05282 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AC ACF05282;  
 XX

```

XX DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human G-protein coupled receptor HGPBMY34 PCR primer right 1.
XX KW HGPBMY34; G-protein coupled receptor; receptor; GPCR-P14; GPCR-145;
XX KW human; neuroprotective; nootropic; tranquilizer; antimigraine;
XX KW neuroleptic; antianemic; antidepressant; anticonvulsant; antiparkinsonian;
XX KW cytotatic; cardiac; hypotensive; antianemic; analgesic; anorectic;
XX KW anti-HIV; antiasthmatic; osteopathic; uropathic; antiulcer; antiallergic;
XX KW gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2003050256-A2.
XX PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX PF 06-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US039290.
XX PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-0338371P.
XX PA (BRIM ) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
XX PI Feder JN, Gopal S, Mintier GA, Ramanathan CS;
XX DR WPI; 2003-577295/54.
XX PT New nucleic acid molecule encoding a human G-protein coupled receptor.
XX PT HGPBMY34, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases
XX PT involving the receptor, for example Parkinson's disease, dementia,
XX PT asthma, hypertension or cancer.
XX PS Example 3; Page 154; 112pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence is that of PCR right primer 1, which was used in the
XX CC cloning of HGPBMY34 cDNA (see ACFO5275) from selected cDNA libraries.
XX CC HGPBMY34 is a novel G-protein coupled receptor that is highly expressed
XX CC in brain, spinal cord and pituitary, indicating an association in
XX CC neurological systems. The invention provides HGPBMY34 polynucleotides,
XX CC polypeptides and antibodies, expression vectors, host cells and antisense
XX CC molecules, methods for screening for modulators of HGPBMY34 activity
XX CC and/or function, and methods for diagnosing, treating, preventing and
XX CC screening for disorders and diseases associated with abnormal HGPBMY34
XX CC activity
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 346 GTGCCAGCGCCCAACCTGT 363
DB 18 GTGCCAGAGCAACCTGT 1
RESULT 810
ID AAL60041 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAL60041;
XX 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human GH-1 gene amplifying PCR primer, CRV156.4t1.
XX KW Human; growth hormone 1; GH-1; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
XX KW Gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2003042226-A2.

```

```

XX 22-MAY-2003.
XX PD 07-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US035719.
XX PF 09-NOV-2001; 2001US-0347448P.
XX PR (PHAA ) PHARMACIA & UPJOHN CO.
XX PA Wood LS, Wagner S, Parodi LA;
XX PI WPI; 2003-449555/42.
XX DR New growth hormone 1 (GH-1) diagnostic polynucleotide, useful as markers
XX PT for the analysis of a disease, or of susceptibility to drug treatment for
XX PT GH-1 dysfunction or other diseases.
XX PS Example 2; Page 30; 74pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to growth hormone 1 (GH-1) gene including single
XX CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP). The GH-1 diagnostic polynucleotide is
XX CC useful as markers for the analysis of a disease, of susceptibility to
XX CC drug treatment for GH-1 dysfunction or other diseases, or may be included
XX CC in any complete or partial genetic map of the human genome. GH-1 mutant
XX CC polypeptides are useful as antagonists of GH-1 hormone action.
XX CC Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are useful in gene therapy.
XX CC The present sequence is a PCR primer used for amplifying human GH-1 gene
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 746 CTTGTCCTTAAGGAGAT 763
DB 2 CTAGGTCCTTAGGAGGT 19
RESULT 811
ABT44207/c
ID ABT44207 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABT44207;
XX DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Chimeric antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 199203 to inhibit human NOD1.
XX KW Antisense; nucleotide binding oligonucleotide domain 1; gene therapy; ss;
XX KW caspase associated recruitment domain 4; programmed cell death; cancer;
XX KW apoptosis; Alzheimer's; neurodegenerative; Parkinson's; ALS; NOD1; CARD4;
XX KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; retinitis pigmentosa; autoimmune disorder;
XX KW viral infection; human; chimeric.
XX OS Chimeric - Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2003050246-A2.
XX PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX PF 04-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038606.
XX PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-00006883.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Dobie KW, Roach MP;
XX DR WPI; 2003-577293/54.
XX PT New compound, comprising a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX PT nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain 1 (NOD1), useful for preparing

```

PT a composition for treating hyperproliferative disease, e.g., cancer.  
XX  
PS Example 15; Page 76; 138pp; English.  
XX  
CC This invention relates to novel chimeric antisense oligonucleotides that  
CC specifically hybridize to and inhibit the expression of the nucleotide  
CC binding oligonucleotide domain 1, NOD1 protein. NOD1, also known as CARD4  
CC (caspase associated recruitment domain 4) is a domain that is involved in  
CC the elimination of cells via programmed cell death and in the host  
CC defence against pathogens, i.e. it works to regulate apoptosis. Apoptosis  
CC is a naturally occurring process, however, if it becomes overstimulated  
CC it can lead to cell loss and neurodegenerative conditions including  
CC Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), retinitis  
CC pigmentosa and blood cell disorders. Conversely, insufficient apoptosis  
CC can contribute to the development of cancer, autoimmune disorders and  
CC viral infections. The present invention describes antisense  
CC oligonucleotides that can modulate NOD1 expression (and variants  
CC thereof), such that these compounds, via gene therapy, can be used to  
CC treat various human diseases caused by aberrant apoptosis. This  
CC oligonucleotide sequence is the chimeric antisense oligo used to inhibit  
CC expression of human NOD1, the aim of the invention. Note that it has two  
CC terminal five nucleotide 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings separated by a  
CC ten deoxynucleotide gap. The oligonucleotide backbone is phosphorothioate  
CC throughout  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. NO. 5.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 944 TATGAGTCACAGCTGGG 961  
DB 19 TCTGAGTGAAGAGCTGGG 2  
RESULT 812  
ABD17804/c  
ID ABD17804 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABD17804;  
XX  
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Wheat glutathione S-transferase (GST) gene-specific PCR primer #4.  
XX  
XX wheat; detection; PCR; primer; ss; trace component; harmful allergen;  
XX food; glutathione S-transferase; GST.  
XX  
XX Triticum aestivum.  
XX  
XX WO2003068989-A1.  
XX  
PD 21-AUG-2003.  
XX  
XX 26-SEP-2002; 2002WO-JP009983.  
XX  
XX 15-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00039040.  
XX  
XX 29-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00132119.  
XX  
XX (NISS ) NISSHIN SEIFUN GROUP INC.  
XX  
XX Yamakawa H, Suzuki E, Miyatake K, Hayakawa K;  
XX WPI; 2003-679644/64.  
XX  
XX PCR-based method for testing wheat using specific primers designed from  
XX its gene, useful in detecting trace components or identifying specific  
XX harmful allergens in (processed) foods.  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 20; 55pp; Japanese.  
XX  
XX The invention comprises a method of testing for the presence or absence

CC of wheat in a food, the method involves performing PCR with primers that  
CC are specific to a gene from wheat. The method of the invention is useful  
CC for detecting trace components or identifying specific harmful allergens  
CC in (processed) foods. The present DNA sequence represents a PCR primer  
CC for the wheat glutathione S-transferase (GST) gene.  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. NO. 5.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 260 AGACAGGAGCAGCTTCAG 277  
DB 19 AGCCAGATGCACCTTCAG 2  
RESULT 813  
ACD05110/c  
ID ACD05110 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ACD05110;  
AC  
XX  
XX 05-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Tumour necrosis factor alpha antisense oligonucleotide #113.  
XX  
XX Tumour necrosis factor alpha; TNF-alpha; antiinflammatory; antirheumatic;  
XX antiarthritic; antidiabetic; dermatological; hepatotropic; antiasthmatic;  
XX inflammatory disorder; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease;  
XX colitis; rheumatoid arthritis; diabetes; pancreatitis;  
XX multiple sclerosis; atopic dermatitis; asthma; hepatitis;  
XX antisense technology; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
XX  
XX US2003022848-A1.  
XX  
XX 30-JAN-2003.  
XX  
XX 02-APR-2001; 2001US-00824322.  
XX  
XX 05-OCT-1998; 98US-00166186.  
XX  
XX 18-MAY-1999; 99US-00313932.  
XX  
XX (BAKE/) BAKER B F.  
XX (BENN/) BENNETT C F.  
XX (BUTL/) BUTLER M M.  
XX (SHAN/) SHANAHAN W R.  
XX  
XX Baker BF, Bennett CF, Butler MM, Shanahan WR;  
XX WPI; 2003-447433/42.  
XX  
XX Treating inflammatory disorders such as inflammatory bowel disease,  
XX Crohn's disease or rheumatoid arthritis, in a subject, by administering  
XX oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of human tumor necrosis factor  
XX alpha.  
XX  
XX Example 8; Page 25; 142pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention describes a method of treating an inflammatory disorder in  
XX an individual, comprising administering to the individual an  
XX oligonucleotide upto 30 nucleotides in length complementary to a nucleic  
XX acid molecule encoding human tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-alpha. The  
XX method is useful for treating an inflammatory disorder such as  
XX inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease, colitis or rheumatoid  
XX arthritis, in an individual. The method is also useful for treating  
XX diabetes, pancreatitis, multiple sclerosis, atopic dermatitis, asthma,  
XX and hepatitis in an individual. This sequence represents an antisense  
XX oligonucleotide used to modulate expression of tumour necrosis factor  
XX alpha (TNF-alpha)  
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 909 AAGTGAAGACACGCGG 926  
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
DB 20 ATGTGGAAGACACGAGG 3

## RESULT 814

ID ADB67635 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ADB67635;

XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human HER-3 coding sequence mutant V66A minus strand primer.

XX KW ss; primer; cytostatic; human epidermal growth factor receptor-3; HER-3;  
KW heregulin; HER2; tyrosine kinase activity; cancer; mutant.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO2003011897-A1.

XX PD 13-FEB-2003.

XX PF 29-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US023963.

XX PR 27-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308341P.

XX PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.

XX PI Singer E, Landgraf R, Slamon DJ, Eisenberg D;

XX DR WPI; 2003-300482/29.

XX PT Novel human epidermal growth factor receptor 3 variant as agonist or  
PT antagonist of HER3 receptor, for diagnosis/treatment of cells or  
PT pathological conditions associated with aberrant expression of heregulin  
PT or HER3.

XX PS Disclosure; Page 76; 137pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a non-naturally occurring human epidermal growth  
CC factor receptor (HER)-3 variant polypeptide comprising amino acids 19-329  
CC or 20-329 of the 1342 amino acid HER3 polypeptide (ADB67617) or a  
CC sequence which differs from native HER3 polypeptide and having amino acid  
CC substitutions at residues E43, N44, K51, E64, V66 and V10 of S1, is new.  
CC The variant HER-3 specifically binds to the heregulin polypeptide  
CC (ADB67619), exhibits an impaired ability to interact with HER2  
CC polypeptide (ADB67621), or has an ability to inhibit the interaction  
CC between wild-type HER3 and heregulin. The polypeptide is useful for  
CC identifying a compound which specifically binds to heregulin binding  
CC domain in a HER3 variant polypeptide. The method further involves  
CC determining whether the test compound inhibits or enhances the heregulin  
CC induced tyrosine kinase activity associated with a HER3 polypeptide. The  
CC polypeptide is also useful for determining whether a test compound  
CC modulates the interaction between a heregulin polypeptide, and the  
CC variant HER-3 polypeptide. The HER-3 polypeptide is also useful for  
CC inhibiting the interaction between a heregulin polypeptide and HER3  
CC polypeptide, e.g. for treating cancer. The polypeptide is also useful for  
CC stimulating or activating HER3 receptor. This sequence represents a PCR  
CC primer used to mutate the coding sequence for the wild type human HER-3  
CC polypeptide (ADB67616) in order to generate the mutant polypeptide of the  
CC invention.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 784 GTGAGCGCAAACTGCAGG 801  
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
DB 2 GTGAGCGCAATCTCAAGG 19

## RESULT 815

ID ADB81516 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ADB81516;

XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Antisense oligo (SeqID 33) used to inhibit human EIF2C1 DNA.

XX KW antisense; ss; human; eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2C 1;  
KW EIF2C1; Co-EIF2C; EIF2C; Golgi ER protein 95kDa; GERp95; Q99;  
KW gene therapy; hyperproliferative disorder;  
KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; cancer; polycystic kidney disease;  
KW cystic fibrosis; progeria syndrome; cytostatic; antileukaemic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN Key modified\_base 1..20  
XX FT Location/Qualifiers  
XX FT /tag= a  
XX FT /mod\_base= OTHER

XX FT /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone, where 1-5 and  
XX FT 16-20 are 2' methoxyethyl nucleotides. All cytidines are  
XX FT 5-methylcytidines"

XX PN WO2003040321-A2.

XX PD 15-MAY-2003.

XX PF 04-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US035324.

XX PR 08-NOV-2001; 2001US-00007078.

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Ward DT, Watt AT;

XX DR WPI; 2003-449448/42.

XX CC New compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding human  
XX CC collapsin response mediator protein 2, useful for preparing a composition  
XX CC for treating hypercholesterolemia or hyperproliferative disorder, e.g.,  
XX CC cancer.

XX PS Claim 3; Page 76; 120pp; English.

XX CC This invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotides that modulate  
XX CC the expression of human eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2C 1  
XX CC (EIF2C1). EIF2C1 is located on chromosome 1p34-35, and is also known as  
XX CC Co-EIF2C, EIF2C, Golgi ER protein 95kDa, GERp95 and Q99. It is an  
XX CC intracellular membrane associated protein thought to be involved in  
XX CC cellular differentiation, such that altered expression of EIF2C1 can  
XX CC affect cell growth, morphology and tumorigenicity. Accordingly,  
XX CC antisense oligonucleotides that inhibit the expression of EIF2C1 in cells  
XX CC or tissues can be used in gene therapy to treat various conditions  
XX CC including hyperproliferative disorders, familial hypercholesterolaemia  
XX CC and cancer, as well as polycystic kidney disease, cystic fibrosis and  
XX CC progeria syndrome. As such, the oligos of the present invention can be  
XX CC described as having cytostatic and antileukaemic activities. This  
XX CC oligonucleotide sequence is an antisense oligo used to inhibit expression  
XX CC of the human eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2C 1 (EIF2C1) DNA  
XX CC of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 145 GGGCTGACGCTCCACTACT 162  
 DB 19 GGGCTGACGCTCAATTATT 2

RESULT 816  
 ADB68465/c  
 ID ADB68465 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC ADB68465;  
 XX AC ADB68465;  
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 DE Primer/probe 4bD3 used to analyse DCAL DNA.  
 XX dendritic cell expressed S-adenosyl homocysteine hydrolase-like molecule;  
 KW DC; AHY; DCAL; antiallergic; immunosuppressive; allergy; asthma;  
 KW allergic rhinitis; systemic anaphylaxis; autoimmune; diabetes mellitus;  
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; transplant rejection; vaccine; gene therapy; 4bD3;  
 KW primer; PCR; ss; probe.  
 XX Unidentified.  
 OS Unidentified.  
 XX WO2003055997-A1.  
 PN WO2003055997-A1.  
 XX 10-JUL-2003.  
 XX 24-DEC-2002; 2002WO-AU001761.  
 PF 24-DEC-2001; 2001AU-00009741.  
 PR (ORDE-) ORDER OF SISTERS OF MERCY IN QUEENSLAND.  
 XX Kato M, Angel NZ, Cooper BJ, Hart DNJ;  
 PI WPI; 2003-559275/52.  
 XX New dendritic cell expressed S-adenosyl homocysteine hydrolase-like  
 PT molecule (DCAL) gene, useful for preparing a composition for treating or  
 PT preventing a condition e.g., allergy, autoimmune disease or transplant  
 PT rejection.  
 XX Example 3; Page 65; 189pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to a novel isolated polynucleotide comprising a  
 CC dendritic cell (DC)-expressed S-adenosyl homocysteine hydrolase (AHY)-  
 CC like molecule (DCAL) gene. The polynucleotide of the invention  
 CC demonstrates antiallergic and immunosuppressive activities and may be  
 CC useful for treating a condition including an allergy such as asthma,  
 CC allergic rhinitis or systemic anaphylaxis, an autoimmune disease such as  
 CC diabetes mellitus or rheumatoid arthritis or transplant rejection.  
 CC Furthermore, the polynucleotide may be useful as a vaccine or during gene  
 CC therapy procedures. The genetically modified animal or the identified  
 CC modulatory agent of the invention may be used in the study of immunity,  
 CC DC function, brain physiology or neuronal cell function. The current  
 CC sequence is that of the primer/probe 4bD3 of the invention which was used  
 CC to analyse DCAL DNA.  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 793 AACTGACGACTGCTGA 810  
 DB 18 AGCTGACGACTGCTGA 1

RESULT 817  
 ADC65837/c  
 ID ADC65837 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC ADC65837;  
 XX AC ADC65837;  
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 DE Mouse TGF-beta receptor II targeted antisense oligonucleotide #36.  
 XX mouse; antisense oligonucleotide;  
 KW transforming growth factor beta receptor II; TGF-beta receptor II;  
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; breast cancer; autoimmune disorder;  
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; 2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer;  
 KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss; murine.  
 XX Mus musculus.  
 OS Mus musculus.  
 XX WO2003000656-A2.  
 PN 03-JAN-2003.  
 XX 19-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US019665.  
 PF 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-00888361.  
 PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX Murray SF, Wyatt JR;  
 PI WPI; 2003-175279/17.  
 XX New compound having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding  
 PT Transforming growth factor beta-receptor II, useful for preparing a  
 PT composition for treating hyperproliferative disorder e.g., lung, liver,  
 PT colon or gastric cancer.  
 XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 133; 141pp; English.  
 XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are targeted to  
 CC the nucleic acid encoding transforming growth factor beta (TGF-beta)  
 CC receptor II. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful  
 CC for treating: hyperproliferative disorders (e.g. breast cancer), or an  
 CC autoimmune disorder (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis). The present DNA sequence  
 CC represents a 2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer oligonucleotide with a  
 CC phosphorothioate backbone that is targeted to mouse TGF-beta receptor II.  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 787 AGCGCAAACTGCGAGACT 804  
 DB 19 AGCGCAAACTGCGAGACT 2

RESULT 818  
 ADC98524  
 ID ADC98524 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC ADC98524;  
 XX AC ADC98524;  
 DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 DE OMD\_03 polymorphism marker PCR primer B primer seq.  
 XX low bone mineral density; BMD; bone damage; polymorphism; osteoporosis;  
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer; ss; human.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS

OS XX Homo sapiens.  
 PN XX WO2003054218-A2.  
 XX XX  
 PD XX 03-JUL-2003.  
 XX XX  
 PF XX 19-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US040948.  
 XX XX  
 PR XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001US-0342711P.  
 PR XX 04-NOV-2002; 2002US-0423559P.  
 XX XX  
 PA (INCY-) INCYTE GENOMICS INC.  
 XX XX  
 PI Jones KA, Valdes A, Townley DJ, Mangion J, Galwey N, Bennett S;  
 PI McKay I, Schafer A;  
 XX XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-559156/52.  
 XX XX  
 PT Determining whether an individual is predisposed to susceptibility to low  
 PT bone mineral density (BMD) and/or bone damage, involves identifying  
 PT polymorphisms in associated genes.  
 XX XX  
 PS Example 8; Page 239; 246pp; English.  
 XX XX  
 CC The present invention describes a method of determining whether an  
 CC individual is predisposed to susceptibility to low bone mineral density  
 CC (BMD) and/or bone damage comprising identifying whether the individual  
 CC has at least one polymorphism in a polynucleotide encoding a protein,  
 CC where the polynucleotide is one of 81 200-500 nucleotide sequences (S1,  
 CC see ADC98235 to ADC98315). An agent identified in an method from the  
 CC present invention which can be used for the prevention or treatment of a  
 CC disease resulting in susceptibility to low BMD and/or bone damage is  
 CC useful in the manufacture of a medicament for use in modulating the  
 CC susceptibility to low BMD and/or bone damage. The disease associated with  
 CC low BMD and/or bone damage is osteoporosis. The present PCR primer  
 CC sequence is used in the exemplification of the present invention.  
 XX XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 660 CTCATGCAGCTGAAGCTC 677  
 Db 1 CTCATGCAGCTCACTC 18  
 RESULT 819  
 ADD21528/c  
 ID ADD21528 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX XX  
 AC ADD21528;  
 XX XX  
 DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX XX  
 DE Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide #91.  
 XX XX  
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; human; mdm2; hyperproliferation;  
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis;  
 KW atherosclerosis; restenosis; apoptosis modulation; p21; ss;  
 KW 2'-methoxyethoxy-residue; phosphorothioate backbone.  
 XX XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX XX  
 PN WO2003048315-A2.  
 XX XX  
 PD 12-JUN-2003.  
 XX XX  
 PF 02-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038281.  
 PF XX  
 PR 04-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038281.  
 PR XX  
 PR 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00005344.  
 XX XX

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX XX  
 PI Miraglia LJ, Nero PS, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Koller E, Chiang MY;  
 PI Manoharan M;  
 XX XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-577263/54.  
 XX XX  
 PT Novel antisense compound targeted to 5' untranslated region, coding  
 PT region, or intron:exon junction of nucleic acid molecule encoding mdm2,  
 PT useful for treating e.g. cancer, psoriasis or restenosis by inhibiting  
 PT mdm2 expression.  
 XX XX  
 PS Example 9; SEQ ID NO 93; 289pp; English.  
 XX XX  
 CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to  
 CC the human mdm2 gene. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are  
 CC useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells. The antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides are also useful for treating: hyperproliferative  
 CC disorders (e.g. cancer), psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis, or  
 CC restenosis. The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating  
 CC apoptosis, and for increasing expression of p21. The present DNA sequence  
 CC represents a human mdm2 gene antisense oligonucleotide of the invention.  
 CC The present sequence contains 2'-methoxyethoxy-residues and has a  
 CC phosphorothioate backbone.  
 XX XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 5 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 492 GATCTAATTCGAGATTG 509  
 Db 20 GATCTTCTAGGAGATTG 3  
 RESULT 820  
 ADD21536/c  
 ID ADD21536 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX XX  
 AC ADD21536;  
 XX XX  
 DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX XX  
 DE Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide #99.  
 XX XX  
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; human; mdm2; hyperproliferation;  
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis;  
 KW atherosclerosis; restenosis; apoptosis modulation; p21; ss;  
 KW 2'-methoxyethoxy-residue; phosphorothioate backbone.  
 XX XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX XX  
 PN WO2003048315-A2.  
 XX XX  
 PD 12-JUN-2003.  
 XX XX  
 PF 02-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038281.  
 PF XX  
 PR 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00005344.  
 PR XX  
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX XX  
 PI Miraglia LJ, Nero PS, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Koller E, Chiang MY;  
 PI Manoharan M;  
 XX XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-577263/54.  
 XX XX  
 PT Novel antisense compound targeted to 5' untranslated region, coding  
 PT region, or intron:exon junction of nucleic acid molecule encoding mdm2,  
 PT useful for treating e.g. cancer, psoriasis or restenosis by inhibiting  
 PT mdm2 expression.  
 XX XX

Example 9; SEQ ID NO 101; 289pp; English.

The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to the human mdm2 gene. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for treating: hyperproliferative disorders (e.g. cancer), psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis, or restenosis. The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating apoptosis, and for increasing expression of p21. The present DNA sequence represents a human mdm2 gene antisense oligonucleotide of the invention. The present sequence contains 2'-methoxyethoxy-residues and has a phosphorothioate backbone.

Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 468 CTCACGGAAGTGGGATT 485  
Db 19 CTCACGGAAGTGGTAGT 2

RESULT 821  
ADD18139/c  
ID ADD18139 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADD18139;  
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

Human G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR) related PCR primer Seq ID38.  
G protein coupled receptor; GPCR; signal transduction pathway; G protein;  
Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; diabetes; dwarfism;  
colour blindness; retinal pigmentosa; asthma; depression; schizophrenia;  
sleeplessness; hypertension; anxiety; stress; renal failure;  
cardiovascular disorder; neural disorder; oncology disorder;  
immune disorder; neuroprotective; gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.

Homo sapiens.  
WO2003016478-A2.  
27-FEB-2003.

15-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US026017.

20-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313658P.  
12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318675P.  
30-OCT-2001; 2001US-0340703P.  
26-NOV-2001; 2001US-0333417P.  
06-DEC-2001; 2001US-0338367P.  
06-FEB-2002; 2002US-0355596P.

(BRIM ) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.

Feder JN, Ramanathan CS, Gopal S, Mintier GA;  
WPI; 2003-278558/27.

New nucleic acid, useful for manufacturing a medicament for preventing, treating or ameliorating a medical condition e.g., neural disorder.

Example 1; SEQ ID NO 38; 251pp; English.

This invention relates to novel G protein coupled receptors (GPCRs) and their encoding nucleotide sequences. Many medically significant biological processes are mediated by proteins participating in signal transduction pathways involving G proteins. GPCRs are one of the largest receptor superfamilies known. These receptors are biologically important and malfunction of these receptors results in diseases such as

Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, diabetes, dwarfism, colour blindness, retinal pigmentosa and asthma. They are also involved in depression, schizophrenia, sleeplessness, hypertension, anxiety, stress, renal failure and other cardiovascular, neural, oncology and immune disorders. A modulator of the GPCRs of the invention may have neuroprotective activity whilst the sequences of the invention may be useful for gene therapy. The invention may also be useful for manufacturing a medicament for preventing, treating or ameliorating a medical condition. The present sequence is that of a PCR primer which was used for amplification of a region of a gene encoding a human GPCR during the exemplification of the invention.

Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 346 GTGCCAGCGCCAACTGT 363  
Db 18 GTGCCAGAGCAACTGT 1

RESULT 822

ABCI0866

ID ABCI0866 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

AC ABCI0866;

DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)

Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 10857 for detecting SNP TSC0002705.

SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

Homo sapiens.

WO200177384-A2.

18-OCT-2001.

06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

(EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

WPI; 2001-657177/75.

Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine methylation status.

Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 10857; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory, central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010 -ABC99989, ABP00010-ABP99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABT00010-ABT99989 represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```

Query Match      1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 934 GGGTTTGGTTTAT 946
Db 1 GGGTTTGGTTTAT 13

RESULT 823
ABH29719/C
ID ABH29719 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH29719;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 229696 for detecting SNP TSC0056032.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 229696; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABH00010-ABH82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 933 AGGTTTGGTTTAT 945
Db 13 AGGTTTGGTTTAT 1

RESULT 824
ABH29718 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH29718;
XX
DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 10858 for detecting SNP TSC0002705.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

```

```

XX ABH29718;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 229695 for detecting SNP TSC0056032.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 229695; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABH00010-ABH82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 933 AGGTTTGGTTTAT 945
Db 1 AGGTTTGGTTTAT 13

RESULT 825
ABH29719/C
ID ABC10867 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC10867;
XX
DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 10858 for detecting SNP TSC0002705.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

```



PN WO200177384-A2.  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 10858; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABG9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0;  
 QY 934 GCTTTGTTTAT 946  
 DB 13 GCTTTGTTTAT 1  
 RESULT 826  
 ID AAA23414 standard; RNA; 14 BP.  
 XX AAA23414;  
 XX Integrin subunit beta 3 target site SEQ ID NO:6640.  
 XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;  
 KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;  
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;  
 KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;  
 KW dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;  
 KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;  
 KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;  
 KW tuberosus sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;  
 KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO950403-A2.  
 XX 07-OCT-1999.  
 XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.  
 XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-007967BP.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;  
 XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.  
 XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability  
 PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.  
 XX Claim 54; Page 277; 305pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA  
 CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl  
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3  
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to  
 CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,  
 CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their  
 CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to  
 CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086  
 CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;  
 CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme  
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and  
 CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;  
 CC AAA21889 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequences  
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to  
 CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of  
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or  
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,  
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are  
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related  
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as  
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,  
 CC angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber  
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,  
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,  
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3  
 XX Sequence 14 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 14;  
 Best Local Similarity 61.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 5; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 134 GTCGCTTTGGG 146  
 DB 2 GUCUGCUUGGG 14  
 RESULT 827  
 ID AAZ64410 standard; RNA; 15 BP.  
 XX AAZ64410;  
 XX 28-MAR-2000 (first entry)  
 XX Substrate for hammerhead ribozyme which cleaves HCV RNA at nt. 8887.  
 XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; virus replication; cleavage;  
 KW cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; interferon; cancer;  
 KW autoimmune disease; ss.  
 XX Hepatitis C virus.  
 OS  
 XX WO9955847-A2.  
 XX 04-NOV-1999.  
 XX 26-APR-1999; 99WO-US009027.  
 XX 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083217P.  
 XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100842P.

```

PR 25-FEB-1999; 99US-00257608.
PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejak D;
XX WPI; 2000-062023/05.
DR WPI; 2000-062023/05.
XX
XX Novel ribozymes for the treatment of diseases and conditions related to
PT hepatitis C infection.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 91; 123pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence of an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves
CC the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA sequence at the base position given in
CC the descriptor line. The HCV sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme
CC target sites using a computer folding algorithm and regions of the mRNA
CC which did not form secondary folding structures and contained potential
CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised to
CC target these sites and their activities optimised by either varying the
CC length of the binding arms or by modification to prevent degradation by
CC nucleases. The ribozymes of the invention inhibit gene expression and/or
CC viral replication, and are used to treat diseases associated with
CC Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, e.g. cirrhosis, liver failure and
CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The ribozymes may be used in combination with
CC interferon to treat HCV infection, other infectious diseases, autoimmune
CC diseases, and cancer
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 772 TGGAGAAGAGTG 784
Db 13 TGGAGAAGAGTG 1

RESULT 828
AAZ62807/c
ID AAZ62807 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAZ62807;
XX
XX 28-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Substrate for HH ribozyme HCV-7901 which cleaves HCV RNA at nt. 7901.
XX
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; virus replication; cleavage;
XX cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; interferon; cancer;
XX autoimmune disease; ss.
XX
XX Hepatitis C virus.
OS
XX
XX WO9955847-A2.
XX
XX 04-NOV-1999.
XX
XX 26-APR-1999; 99WO-US009027.
XX
XX 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083217P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100842P.
PR 25-FEB-1999; 99US-00257608.
PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejak D;
XX WPI; 2000-062023/05.
DR WPI; 2000-062023/05.

```

```

XX Novel ribozymes for the treatment of diseases and conditions related to
PT hepatitis C infection.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 64; 123pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence of an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves
CC the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA sequence at the base position given in
CC the descriptor line. The HCV sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme
CC target sites using a computer folding algorithm and regions of the mRNA
CC which did not form secondary folding structures and contained potential
CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised to
CC target these sites and their activities optimised by either varying the
CC length of the binding arms or by modification to prevent degradation by
CC nucleases. The ribozymes of the invention inhibit gene expression and/or
CC viral replication, and are used to treat diseases associated with
CC Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, e.g. cirrhosis, liver failure and
CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The ribozymes may be used in combination with
CC interferon to treat HCV infection, other infectious diseases, autoimmune
CC diseases, and cancer
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 710 CATAGCCAAATTT 722
Db 15 CATAGCCAAATTT 3

RESULT 829
AAF53334/c
ID AAF53334 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAF53334;
XX
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX IGF-I oligonucleotide #4294.
XX
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
XX skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
XX IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
XX growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
XX keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
XX neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200078341-A1.
XX
XX 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
XX Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
XX UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
XX inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
XX inflammation.
XX
XX

```

PS Example 8; Page 89; 201pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1 receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation, inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 319 ACTGCAGAGAGC 331  
DB 13 ACTGCAGAGAGC 1

RESULT 830  
AAF53329/C  
ID AAF53329 standard; DNA; 15 BP.  
XX AC AAF53329;  
XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
XX DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #4289.

XX KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic; cytostatic; dermatological; cardiac; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid; skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis; IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris; growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba; keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease; hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease; neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO200078341-A1.  
XX PD 28-DEC-2000.  
XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.  
XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.  
XX PA (MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.  
XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;  
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.  
XX PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or inflammation.

XX PS Example 8; Page 88; 201pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an

CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1 receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation, inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 322 GCAGAGAAGCTGT 334  
DB 15 GCAGAGAAGCTGT 3

RESULT 831  
AAF69537/C  
ID AAF69537 standard; DNA; 15 BP.  
XX AC AAF69537;  
XX DT 18-APR-2001 (first entry)  
XX DE Human IL4RaIpha gene probe #177.  
XX KW Polymorphism; human; interleukin 4 receptor-alpha; IL4R-alpha; allergic disease; probe; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO200104270-A1.  
XX PD 18-JAN-2001.  
XX PF 13-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US019094.  
XX PR 13-JUL-1999; 99US-0143435P.  
XX PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.  
XX PI Chew A, Denton RR, Duda A, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;  
XX PI Windemuth AK;  
XX WPI; 2001-103078/11.  
XX PT New isolated polynucleotide useful for the identification of therapeutics in allergic diseases is new.  
XX PS Claim 15; Page 45; 189pp; English.  
XX CC The present invention relates to polymorphisms of the human interleukin 4 receptor-alpha gene (IL4R-alpha; see AAF57718 for the reference sequence). Polynucleotides comprising polymorphic gene variants are useful for therapeutic purposes. For example, where a patient may benefit from expression of a particular IL4RaIpha protein isoform, an expression vector encoding the isoform may be administered to the patient. It may be desirable to decrease or block expression of a particular IL4RaIpha isoform, which may be done by turning off by transforming a targeted organ, tissue or cell population with an expression vector that expresses high levels of untranslatable mRNA for the isoform. Specific therapeutics identified by these methods may be useful for allergic diseases. The present sequence is a probe for human IL4R-alpha

SQL Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 0;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 143 GGGGGCTGCAGCT 155  
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
Db 14 GGGGGCTGCAGCT 2

RESULT 832  
AAD26137/c  
ID AAD26137 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC AAD26137;  
XX  
DT 26-MAR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human endothelin 2 (EDN2) gene polymorphism detecting ASO primer #10.  
XX  
KW Human; endothelin 2; EDN2; polymorphic site; PS; therapy; hypertension;  
KW drug screening; cardiovascular disorder; renal insufficiency; ASO;  
KW allele specific oligonucleotide; cerebroprotective; polymorphism;  
KW hypotensive; cerebrovascular condition; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200190118-A2.

PN 29-NOV-2001.

XX 21-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016433.

XX 19-MAY-2000; 2000US-0205761P.

FR (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX Kazemi A, Koshiy B, Tanguay DA;

XX WPI; 2002-083075/11.

XX New human endothelin 2 (EDN2) polymorphic variants and encoding genes,  
PT useful in expressing EDN2 protein for screening candidate drugs to treat  
PT diseases related to EDN2 activity.

XX Claim 16; Page 14; 91pp; English.

XX The invention relates to genetic variants of human endothelin 2 (EDN2)  
CC gene. EDN2 gene contains 17 polymorphic sites P1-P17. The polymorphic  
CC variants are useful in studying the expression and function of EDN2, in  
CC expressing EDN2 protein for use in screening for candidate drugs to treat  
CC diseases related to EDN2 activity, in studying the effect of the  
CC variation on the biological activity of EDN2, and the binding affinity of  
CC candidate drugs targeting EDN2 for the treatment of hypertension,  
CC cardiovascular disorders, renal insufficiency and cerebrovascular  
CC conditions. The haplotyping methods are useful in validating EDN2 as a  
CC candidate target for treating a specific condition or disease predicted  
CC to be associated with EDN2 activity, or in the design of clinical trials  
CC of candidate drugs for treating a specific condition or disease  
CC associated with EDN2 activity. Allele specific oligonucleotides (ASO) are  
CC used as probes and primers, and for detecting polymorphism in EDN2 gene.  
CC The present sequence is an ASO primer used to detect polymorphism in  
CC human EDN2 gene

SQL Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;  
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 399 CACACCTGCTCCAG 413  
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Db 15 CRTCCCTGCTCCAG 1

RESULT 833  
ABQ72217/c  
ID ABQ72217 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC ABQ72217;

DT 02-SEP-2002 (first entry)

XX Human CYP2D6 allele-specific oligonucleotide (ASO) probe, SEQ ID NO:4.

XX Human; cytochrome P450; subfamily IID polypeptide 6; CYP2D6; enzyme;  
KW chromosome 22q13.1; drug metabolism; detoxification; mono-oxygenase;  
KW antiarrhythmic; arrhythmia; adrenoceptor antagonist; hypertension;  
KW tricyclic antidepressant; procainamide; drug induced lupus syndrome;  
KW environmentally linked disease; Parkinson's disease; haplotyping;  
KW genotyping; haplotype; genetic variant; single nucleotide polymorphism;  
KW SNP; drug screening; drug discovery; allele-specific oligonucleotide;  
KW ASO; probe; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200238589-A2.

XX 16-MAY-2002.

XX 09-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US047396.

XX 09-NOV-2000; 2000US-0247943P.

XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX Anastasio AE, Chew A, Choi JY, Denton RR, Nandabalan K;  
PI Petersen N, Rounds E;

XX WPI; 2002-519292/55.

XX Novel genetic variants of Cytochrome P450, Subfamily IID, Polypeptide 6  
PT isoenzymes, useful for improving efficiency and reliability in drug  
PT development for treating hypertension, arrhythmias and Parkinson's  
PT disease.

XX Claim 15; Page 17; 158pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method for haplotyping the cytochrome P450,  
CC subfamily IID, polypeptide 6 (CYP2D6) gene (ABQ72215, ABQ72364) of an  
CC individual, and also describes 29 novel polymorphic sites within the  
CC human CYP2D6 gene. The CYP2D6 gene is located on chromosome 22q13.1 and  
CC contains 9 exons which encode a 497 amino acid protein (AB009563). CYP2D6  
CC is a mono-oxygenase involved in the detoxification of many drugs and  
CC environmental chemicals. It plays a role in the metabolism of drugs such  
CC as antiarrhythmics, adrenoceptor antagonists and tricyclic  
CC antidepressants, and is also involved in the formation of a metabolite  
CC linked to the drug-induced lupus syndrome observed with procainamide.  
CC Variations in CYP2D6 activity or expression may also influence an  
CC individual's susceptibility to environmentally-linked diseases, and it  
CC has been demonstrated that CYP2D6 activity may be involved in the  
CC pathogenesis of Parkinson's disease, with individuals with a less active  
CC form of the enzyme tending to have an earlier onset of this condition.  
CC CYP2D6 nucleic acid sequences are useful in studying the expression and  
CC function of CYP2D6, and in expressing CYP2D6 protein for use in screening  
CC drugs for the treatment of CYP2D6-associated diseases (e.g.,  
CC hypertension, atrial and ventricular arrhythmias, Parkinson's disease,  
CC and drug-induced lupus syndrome) or which are metabolised by CYP2D6.  
CC CYP2D6 nucleic acids and proteins are also useful in studying the effect  
CC of polymorphisms on the biological activity of CYP2D6. Polymorphisms in  
CC the target region may be determined by the use of allele-specific  
CC oligonucleotides (ASOs; ABQ72217-ABQ7303) as probes and primers, and by  
CC primer extension using oligonucleotide primers comprising sequences  
CC ABQ7304-ABQ7361. The method of the invention is useful for haplotyping  
CC the CYP2D6 gene in populations and in individuals, enabling decisions to

CC be made as to whether CYP2D6 is a likely therapeutic target for a disease  
CC of interest, and to control for genetically-based bias in the design of  
CC drugs that target or are metabolised by CYP2D6. In addition, transgenic  
CC animals comprising a human CYP2D6 gene are useful for studying the  
CC expression of CYP2D6 isoenzymes in vivo, for in vivo screening and testing  
CC of drugs targeted to or metabolised by CYP2D6, and for testing the  
CC efficacy of therapeutic agents and compounds for treating CYP2D6-  
CC associated conditions in a biological system. Sequences ABQ72217-  
CC ABQ72245 represent specifically claimed allele-specific oligonucleotide  
CC (ASO) probes used for detecting polymorphisms in the CYP2D6 gene

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;  
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 606 GTGGACGTGGCCATC 620  
DB 15 GTGGACCGGCCATC 1

RESULT 834  
ASK09399/C  
ID ABK09399 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC ABK09399;  
XX 14-MAR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human NPR1 gene allele-specific oligonucleotide sequencing primer #21.  
XX Human; natriuretic peptide receptor A/guanylate cyclase A; NPR1; ss;  
KW Human; natriuretic peptide receptor A; haplotyping; cytosstatic; genotyping;  
KW haplotype pair; single nucleotide polymorphism; gene therapy; PCR primer;  
KW drug screening; hypertension; hypotensive; sequencing primer; probe.

XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX WO200179231-A2.  
PN  
XX 25-OCT-2001.  
PD

PF 16-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012300.  
XX  
XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197330P.  
PR

PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.  
XX  
PA Bentivegna SC, Choi JY, Kliehm SE, Nandabalan K;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-066340/09.

XX Genotyping human natriuretic peptide receptor A/guanylate cyclase gene of  
PT an individual, involves determining identity of nucleotide pair at  
PT specific polymorphic sites for two copies of the gene.

XX Claim 15; Page 14; 96pp; English.

XX The invention relates to single nucleotide polymorphisms in the gene  
XX encoding the human natriuretic peptide receptor A/guanylate cyclase A  
XX (natriuretic peptide receptor A) or NPR1 polypeptide. A method for  
XX haplotyping the NPR1 gene in an individual comprises identifying the  
XX nucleotide at one or more polymorphic sites and determining whether one  
XX of the copies of the gene is defined by one of the NPR1 haplotypes given  
XX in the specification or whether both copies are defined by a haplotype  
XX pair. This method is useful in genotyping, whereby all possible haplotype  
XX pairs can be assigned to specific genotypes. An association between a  
XX trait and a haplotype or haplotype pair of the NPR1 gene can be  
XX identified by comparing the frequency of the haplotype or haplotype pair  
XX in a population exhibiting the trait with the frequency of the haplotype  
XX or haplotype pair in a reference population, where a higher haplotype  
XX frequency in the trait population indicates the trait is associated with

CC the haplotype or haplotype pair. NPR1 and its corresponding DNA are used  
CC for studying the expression and function of NPR1, for use in screening  
CC for candidate drugs to treat diseases related to NPR1 activity, such as  
CC hypertension. The sequences are also useful for studying the effect of  
CC variation on the biological activity of NPR1 as well as on the binding  
CC affinity of candidate drugs targeting NPR1. Sequences AAS99959-AAS99990  
CC and ABK09390-ABK09462 represent probes, sequencing primers and PCR  
XX primers used to detect NPR1 gene polymorphisms

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;  
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 261 GACAGGAGCACCTTC 275  
DB 15 GRCAGGAGCACCTAC 1

RESULT 835  
ABX00658/C  
ID ABX00658 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

XX AC ABX00658;

XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

DE Hepatitis C virus substrate #440 for HCV hammerhead ribozyme #440.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; Hepatitis C virus infection;  
KW HCV ribozyme; HCV expression; HCV replication; cirrhosis; virucide;  
KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; HCV infection; drug therapy;  
KW type I interferon; interferon alpha; interferon beta; cytosstatic;  
KW interferon gamma; consensus interferon; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;  
KW substrate; hammerhead ribozyme; HH ribozyme; ss.

XX Hepatitis C virus.

XX US2002082225-A1.

XX 27-JUN-2002.

XX 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.

XX 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.

XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.  
XX (ROBE/) ROBERTS B.  
XX (PAVC/) PAVCO P A.  
XX (MACE/) MACEJACK D.

XX Blatt L, Meswigen JA, Roberts B, Pavco PA, Macejack D;

XX WPI; 2002-617759/66.

XX New ribozymes targeting RNA derived from hepatitis C virus inhibit viral  
PT replication and are useful to treat hepatitis C virus infections and  
PT cirrhosis, liver failure or hepatocellular carcinoma.

XX Claim 1; Page 33; 80pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acids which  
XX specifically cleave RNA derived from Hepatitis C virus (HCV). The  
XX enzymatic nucleic acid or ribozyme is in a hammerhead (HH) or hairpin  
XX (HP) motif where the binding arms comprise sequences complementary to one  
XX of the substrate sequences defined in the specification. The HCV  
XX ribozymes are useful for modulating the expression and/or replication of  
XX HCV. They can be used to treat cirrhosis, liver failure and/or  
XX hepatocellular carcinoma. The HCV ribozymes are also useful for treating  
XX a condition associated with HCV infection in conjunction with one or more  
XX other drug therapies, particularly type I interferon, especially

CC interferon alpha, beta or gamma or consensus interferon. The present  
 CC sequence represents a substrate for a HCV hammerhead (HH) ribozyme. Note:  
 CC Some of the sequence data for this patent did not form part of the  
 CC printed specification. The complete sequence data for this patent was  
 CC obtained in electronic format directly from the USPTO web site at  
 CC seqdata.uspto.gov/psipsDIDEntry.html  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 710 CATAGCCAAATTT 722  
 Db 15 CATAGCCAAATTT 3

RESULT 836  
 ABX01463/C  
 ID ABX01463 standard; RNA; 15 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABX01463;  
 XX  
 DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Hepatitis C virus substrate #1245 for HCV hammerhead ribozyme #1245.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; Hepatitis C virus infection;  
 KW HCV ribozyme; HCV expression; HCV replication; cirrhosis; virucide;  
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; HCV infection; drug therapy;  
 KW type I interferon; interferon alpha; interferon beta; cytosstatic;  
 KW interferon gamma; consensus interferon; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;  
 KW substrate; hammerhead ribozyme; HH ribozyme; ss.

XX Hepatitis C virus.  
 XX US2002082225-A1.  
 XX 27-JUN-2002.

XX 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.  
 XX 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.

(BLAT/) BLATT L.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.  
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B.  
 PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P A.  
 PA (MACE/) MACEJACK D.

PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts B, Pavco PA, Macejack D;  
 DR WPI; 2002-617759/66.

XX New ribozymes targeting RNA derived from hepatitis C virus inhibit viral  
 PT replication and are useful to treat hepatitis C virus infections and  
 PT cirrhosis, liver failure or hepatocellular carcinoma.

PS Claim 1; Page 57; 80pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acids which  
 CC specifically cleave RNA derived from Hepatitis C virus (HCV). The  
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid or ribozyme is in a hammerhead (HH) or hairpin  
 CC (HP) motif where the binding arms comprise sequences complementary to one  
 CC of the substrate sequences defined in the specification. The HCV  
 CC ribozymes are useful for modulating the expression and/or replication of  
 CC HCV. They can be used to treat cirrhosis, liver failure and/or  
 CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The HCV ribozymes are also useful for treating  
 CC a condition associated with HCV infection in conjunction with one or more  
 CC other drug therapies, particularly type I interferon, especially  
 CC interferon alpha, beta or gamma or consensus interferon. The present  
 CC sequence represents a substrate for a HCV hammerhead (HH) ribozyme. Note:

CC Some of the sequence data for this patent did not form part of the  
 CC printed specification. The complete sequence data for this patent was  
 CC obtained in electronic format directly from the USPTO web site at  
 CC seqdata.uspto.gov/psipsDIDEntry.html  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 772 TGGAGAGAGAGTG 784  
 Db 13 TGGAGAGAGAGTG 1

RESULT 837  
 ABK30004/C  
 ID ABK30004 standard; DNA; 15 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABK30004;  
 XX  
 DT 23-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Hepatitis B virus preS1 promoter domain 5 mutant.

XX Cyclin D1 promoter; CD40L promoter; hepatitis B virus promoter;  
 KW HBV promoter; vancomycin-resistant enterococci promoter; VRE promoter;  
 KW vanH promoter; androgen receptor promoter; AR promoter;  
 KW human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 promoter; her2  
 KW beta lactamase promoter; Bla promoter; transgene; cancer; breast cancer;  
 KW colon cancer; immunological disorder; prostate cancer; cytostatic;  
 KW autoimmune disease; HBV pre-S promoter; HBV-X promoter;  
 KW Enterococcus infection; immunosuppressive; antibacterial; antiviral;  
 KW gene expression modulator; multiple sclerosis; MS;  
 KW chronic hepatic insufficiency; cirrhosis; hepatocellular carcinoma;  
 KW systemic lupus erythematosus; SLE; graft-vs-host disease; GVHD;  
 KW familial adenomatous polyposis; rheumatoid arthritis; PCR; primer;  
 KW mutant; transgenic; ds.

XX Hepatitis B virus.

XX WO200194600-A2.  
 XX 13-DEC-2001.

XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US018343.

XX 06-JUN-2000; 2000US-0209549P.

(GENE-) GENELABS TECHNOLOGIES INC.  
 PI Kim JP, Starr DB, Tam AW, Laurance ME, Michelotti EF;  
 PI Velligan MD, Latour DR, Thomas RL, Kongpachith A, Sheppard LT;  
 PI Lim WJ, Bruice TW;

DR WPI; 2002-130595/17.

XX New nucleic acid regulatory sequences, which are able to regulate  
 PT expression of a gene operably linked to a promoter, useful for regulating  
 PT the expression of transgenes and for treating e.g., cancer and  
 PT immunological diseases.

PS Example 3; Page 45; 95pp; English.

XX The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid regulatory sequence for  
 CC a cyclin D1 promoter, a CD40L promoter, vancomycin-resistant enterococci  
 CC (VRE) promoter, an HBV promoter, androgen receptor (AR) promoter, Human  
 CC epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2) promoter, or a beta lactamase  
 CC (Bla) promoter. Transcription regulatory sequences may be used to  
 CC regulate expression of the endogenous, autologous or heterologous genes  
 CC operably linked to the promoter, and may be incorporated into  
 CC heterologous nucleic acid constructs for use in regulated expression of

transgenes. Regulated expression of cyclin D1 can be used in cancer therapies, such as breast, colon or pancreatic cancers and familial adenomatous polyposis. Regulation of the activity of CD40L gene promoter may be used in the treatment of immunological disorders, such as autoimmune diseases e.g. multiple sclerosis (MS), systematic lupus erythematosus (SLE), graft-vs-host disease (GVHD) and rheumatoid arthritis. Regulated expression of genes under the control of the HBV (hepatitis B)-specific core, pre-S and X promoters can be used in the therapy of HBV disease, chronic hepatic insufficiency, cirrhosis, hepatocellular carcinoma, and in the regulated expression of liver cell-specific genes. Regulated expression of the vanH gene promoter can be used in treatment of Enterococcus infection, while regulated expression of the androgen receptor gene can be used in the treatment of prostate cancer. This sequence represents a mutated promoter region used in the invention to determine the regulatory regions involved in gene expression, described in the method of the invention

XX Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 788 GCGCAAACTGCAG 800  
DB 15 GCGCAAACTGCAG 3

RESULT 838  
AAS95901/c  
ID AAS95901 standard; DNA; 15 BP.  
XX AAS95901;  
AC  
DT 26-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX Human CALM1 gene allele-specific oligonucleotide #10.

XX Calmodulin 1; CALM1; human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;  
KW haplotyping; SCYA3; Alzheimer's disease; drug screening;  
KW calcium-dependent signal transduction; PCR primer; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX WO200179219-A2.  
PN  
XX 25-OCT-2001.  
PD  
XX 09-APR-2001; 2001WO-US011509.  
PF  
XX 12-APR-2000; 2000US-0196340P.  
PR  
XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.  
PA  
XX Bentivegna SC, Chew A, Choi JY, Koshy B, Stephens JC;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2002-049190/06.  
DR  
XX New calmodulin-1 (CALM-1) isogene polymorphic variants, useful in  
PT expressing CALM1 protein for use in screening for candidate drugs to  
PT treat diseases related to CALM1 activity such as Alzheimer's disease.  
XX  
XX Claim 15; Page 13; 82pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence  
CC selected from a polymorphic variant of calmodulin 1 (CALM1). The  
CC polymorphic variant comprises a CALM1 isogene defined by a haplotype  
CC selected from haplotypes 1-21 given in the specification. The  
CC polymorphisms are useful for studying the biological function of CALM1 as  
CC well as in identifying drugs targeting this protein for the treatment of  
CC a disorder related to its abnormal expression or function. The  
CC polymorphic variants may also be used in screening for compounds  
CC targeting CALM1 to treat a specific condition or disease predicted to be

CC associated with CALM1 activity. Establishing CALM1 haplotype or haplotype  
CC pair of an individual is useful for improving the efficiency and  
CC reliability of several steps in the discovery and development of drugs  
CC for treating diseases associated with SCYA3 activity, e.g. Alzheimer's  
CC disease and diseases involving defects in calcium-dependent signal  
CC transduction. Haplotyping the CALM1 gene in an individual is also useful  
CC in the design of clinical trials of candidate drugs for treating a  
CC specific condition or disease predicted to be associated with CALM1  
CC activity. AAS95892-AAS96018 represent human CALM1 allele- specific  
CC oligonucleotides and PCR primers of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

QY 420 CTCGGCTGCCCTCCT 434  
DB 15 CTCGGCTGCCCTCCT 1

RESULT 839  
AAS23036  
ID AAS23036 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX AAS23036;  
AC  
DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:6262.

XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;  
KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;  
KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;  
KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;  
KW dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;  
KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;  
KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;  
KW tuberosus sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;  
KW Kippel-Irenauay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX WO9950403-A2.  
PN  
XX 07-OCT-1999.  
PD  
XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.  
PF  
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.  
PR  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA  
XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;  
PI  
XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.  
DR  
XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability  
PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.  
PT  
XX Claim 54; Page 258; 305pp; English.

XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA  
CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl  
CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3  
CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to  
CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,  
CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their  
CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to  
CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086  
CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;  
CC and AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme

CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and  
 CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences.  
 CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence  
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23362. AAA23343 to  
 CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of  
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or  
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,  
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are  
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related  
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as  
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,  
 CC angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber  
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,  
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,  
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 7 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 61.5%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 5; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 134 GTCTGCTTTGGG 146  
 |:|:|:|:|:|:|  
 Db 1 GUCUGCUUUGGG 13

RESULT 840  
 AAA23035  
 ID AAA23035 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 AC AAA23035;  
 XX  
 DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:6261.

Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;  
 integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;  
 hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;  
 ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;  
 dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;  
 age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;  
 myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;  
 tuberous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;  
 Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 FN WO950403-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 07-OCT-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US0006507.  
 XX  
 PR 27-MAR-1999; 98US-0079678P.  
 XX  
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1999-591315/50.

XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability  
 of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 54; Page 258; 305pp; English.

XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA  
 CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl  
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3  
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to  
 CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,

CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their  
 CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to  
 CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086  
 CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;  
 CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme  
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and  
 CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;  
 CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence  
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23362. AAA23343 to  
 CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of  
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or  
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,  
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are  
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related  
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as  
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,  
 CC angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber  
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,  
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,  
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 7 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 61.5%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 5; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 134 GTCTGCTTTGGG 146  
 |:|:|:|:|:|:|  
 Db 2 GUCUGCUUUGGG 14

RESULT 841  
 AAF07197/c  
 ID AAF07197 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC AAF07197;  
 XX  
 DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #3454.

XX Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;  
 KW interferon alpha; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200061729-A2.  
 FN  
 XX 19-OCT-2000.

XX 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.  
 XX  
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.

XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,  
 useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,  
 PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.

XX Claim 54; Page 135; 164pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid  
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes  
 CC encoding the TRF Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription  
 CC factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement Protein (CDP).  
 CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and  
 CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of



CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and  
 CC interferon alpha  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 722 TCAGGAGTGGCGG 734  
 |||||  
 Db 13 TCAGGAGTGGCGG 1

RESULT 842  
 ABN01769  
 ID ABN01769 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABN01769;  
 XX  
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1761.  
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200192524-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX

PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
 XX  
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX  
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX  
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX  
 PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1761; 214pp; English.  
 XX

CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP

CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 441 CTAAGCCAGATG 453  
 |||||  
 Db 2 CTAAGCCAGATG 14

RESULT 843  
 ABN01768  
 ID ABN01768 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN01768;  
 XX  
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1760.  
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200192524-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX

PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
 XX  
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX  
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX  
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX  
 PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 XX

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1760; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 441 CTAAGCCAGATG 453  
 |||||  
 DB 3 CTAAGCCAGATG 15

RESULT 844  
 ABN01766

ID ABN01766 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABN01766;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1758.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

PN 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 PT desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1758; 214pp; English.

PS The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 441 CTAAGCCAGATG 453  
 |||||  
 DB 5 CTAAGCCAGATG 17

RESULT 845  
 ABN01767

ID ABN01767 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABN01767;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1759.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

PN 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.